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AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Letters from Our Correspondents in London, Madrid and Florence.

Gladstone's Victory—His Cabinet and that of Disraeli.

The Great Republican Demonstration in Madrid.

Republicans and Reactionists Tampering with the Army.

The Unsettled State of Affairs in the Papal Territory.

We give below, in the letters of our correspondents, received by the latest arrival from Europe, an interesting *résumé* of political affairs in the Old World. Our English letter touches on the most recent aspects of the Parliamentary contest in the United Kingdom; our Madrid correspondent gives a faithful account of the progress of the revolution in Spain, and foreshadows some of the complications that have arisen since his letter was written. In our Florence letter will be found many items of interest in regard to the condition of Italy.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Gladstone's Political Triumph—His Cabinet—Meanness of the Attack on Disraeli—The Deterioration of Parliament—Minor Incidents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1868.

The rumor is very general about the town that Mr. Disraeli will resign office before the day is over. I am informed by an authority I can trust that this news is true. The resignation will probably be announced to-morrow. There can be little doubt that in this step lies the only wise policy for Mr. Disraeli as a party manager. He has a great majority against him, and what would be the use of challenging it to turn out the Government by main force? The Conservatives could not stay in office a week after Parliament met. The Liberals are eager for power; two years and a half of the "cold shade of opposition" sharpens the appetite for place. The Ministry would meet an impatient and somewhat rancorous majority, and it would be defeated amid storms of excitement and ill feeling. Mr. Disraeli avoids all this by resigning at once. He will meet the new House of Commons as leader of the Opposition, free to act as events dictated. For the sake of the country I am glad that the story which has been running round the clubs the last day or two is correct. No doubt you will hear the resignation described as another of Mr. Disraeli's "awful dodges." It is always to be understood that whatever Mr. Disraeli does is to be called a "dodge." If he had not resigned, that would be a dodge. Now that he has resigned, most clearly *that* is a dodge. Either way, and in any possible event, he stands convicted of double-dealing, fraud and imposture.

But Mr. Disraeli is not the coming man, and what it is important for us all to know now is, what does Mr. Gladstone mean to do? Form a new Ministry, of course; but the thing is easier said than done. One of the papers has put forward a suppositious list of the members of the new Cabinet. It has been generally accepted as a pretty likely piece of guess-work, and it tends to moderate that lofty expectation of the Ministry to be formed by Mr. Gladstone which many persons entertain. In the first place, there has been a talk of Earl Granville receiving the post of Premier, on account of Mr. Gladstone's unwillingness to take the responsibility. This, I think, may be safely set aside as a foolish invention. Mr. Gladstone has been working hard for the Premiership, and it is absurd to suppose that in the hour of victory he will hand the prize over to any one else.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CABINET.

It seems settled that Mr. Bright will not have an appointment under the new Ministry. This decision will occasion some disappointment in America, where the secret details of English party management are not always very clearly perceived. In America it is probably considered that Mr. Bright has done far more to advance the interests of the working classes than Mr. Gladstone, and so he has; but he would be "inconvenient" in a Cabinet. He has a way of saying out what he thinks, in language so plain that no one can misunderstand him. This habit is offensive to the Liberal leaders. Mr. Bright has no reserve, no discretion, they say. Now Mr. Gladstone, down to this very moment, has contrived to keep every portion of his plan for abolishing the Irish Church a profound secret. The nation has approved a policy of which it is absolutely ignorant—an amazing instance of the power of party cries over the public reason. "Justice to Ireland" and "Amelioration for the workingman"—these catch-words resulted in over a hundred majority for Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Bright would have given the country something more than attractive phrases. He would have honestly propounded his scheme of disestablishment. You may have heard lately of his demand for a "free breakfast table"—that is, for the remission of duties on tea, sugar, coffee, and other articles which go to form a decent breakfast. That a man should commit himself to a definite proposal of this kind is more than the old leaders of the party can endure, and therefore it is understood that Mr. Bright will not take office, although a nominal seat in the Cabinet may probably be tendered to him. I can imagine that some reader who takes a plain common-sense sort of view of public affairs will say, "But if Liberal principles are good for the nation, surely Mr. Bright ought to be one of your most trusted counselors? He was a Liberal when Mr. Gladstone was a fanatical Tory, and he remained Liberal through all the changes which Mr. Gladstone has undergone. Why, then, reject Mr. Bright?" I can give no answer to such questions as these. All that I know is, the country has decided in favor of the Liberal Party, but Mr. Bright is thought to be too Liberal. He would try to carry out Liberal theories to their proper development. That would be an altogether unprecedented policy, and Mr. Gladstone will not venture upon it.

Report further mentions the name of Mr. Lowe as "Minister of Education" (an office still to be created) under the coming Ministry. Mr. W. E. Forster is named as the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Stansfeld as First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Goschen may be President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Chichester Fortesque Secretary for Ireland. The Duke of Argyll is mentioned as the Secretary of State for India, and Lord Clarendon as the Foreign Minister. Mr. Seward has had to deal with Lord Clarendon before. Such are some of the speculations which have been put forward. It is scarcely worth while discussing them with any care, since so short a time must elapse before conjecture will be exchanged for certainties.

But the thing is already quite clear—that a Ministry of the character shadowed forth will by no means satisfy the abler and more independent members of the Liberal Party. Compare it, for instance, with the present Administration. Scurrilous as are the attacks upon Mr. Disraeli, venomous beyond all precedent as are the criticisms upon his policy, no one can deny that the country has been served by an efficient Government during the last two years. The Navy, the Army, the Foreign Department, the Colonial Office—all have been well administered. You cannot expect journals which bitterly assail Mr. Disraeli's wife, as the *Daily News* has done ever since it was announced that the Queen created her a Viscountess, to speak well of Mr. Disraeli's public acts. If a journal pursues a statesman into his own house, and seeks to provoke a laugh at the expense of his wife, what weight or authority can we attach to its representations of that statesman's policy in national affairs? The *Daily News* was on the Northern side during the war—that merit is its constant boast, and it proved its salvation. *Why* it was on your side may be a question worth asking some day, when the *Daily News* has succeeded in bringing down the tone of English journalism a little lower. Full of spite as *Punch* usually is toward Mr. Disraeli, it has the grace to pay a compliment to Mrs. Disraeli in the number published to-day. Pray remember that in our party life respectable newspapers attack women, and public opinion utters no condemnation. President Johnson has had many strong criticisms passed upon his conduct since 1865, but I never remember that any American journalist sought to cast dirt at his wife. What an opportunity was lost. Ordinarily, a man does not like to see his wife's name trampled under foot by unscrupulous and revengeful party hacks. In Mr. Disraeli's case there is perhaps a greater susceptibility on this point than usual, for he has publicly avowed his deep obligations to his wife. The *Daily News*, well knowing this, hands her over to its writers for insult. All sorts of letters make their appearance filled with sneers at the Viscountess. The public is silent—no other journal rebukes the *Daily News*. Now suppose the *Standard*, a Conservative paper, insulted Mrs. Gladstone in this shameful way. Do you suppose that the enormity of the offence would not have been pointed out? There is no such thing as fair fighting, alas! in party warfare, and I am not ashamed to own that my disappointment is great at discovering the truth, for once English statesmen could at least depend on a just consideration of their services.

DETERIORATION OF PARLIAMENT.

It is not, however, of this cry for Mrs. Disraeli's scalp that I set out to speak. I have referred to the dissatisfaction which the early "forecast" of the new Ministry has occasioned to the thoughtful and sober members of the Liberal Party. The *Pall Mall Gazette* does not hesitate to draw a conclusion which is amply warranted by the circumstances of public life, but which is not commonly admitted by the extremists who have helped to degrade the very name of politician. "The truth is," says the *Pall Mall*, "whether we like it or not, whether it might have been avoided or not, and whatever may be the upshot of the change—what was predicted by old-fashioned politicians thirty years ago has come to pass. There is a decreasing number of first-rate political intellects in the House of Commons; and year by year the prospect is more barren of such." Every one can see for himself that this is the truth. The new House of Commons consists of men of a lower class, *intellectually*—(not socially, for money has been king)—than any House ever yet elected. Take away four or five members, remarks the *Pall Mall* with great justice, and the best man left is only rather clever. A crowd of mediocrities has been returned to Parliament. Men remarkable for their ability have been sent adrift. I am not going to attempt to explain why this is so. The fact is manifest enough to any one with eyes in his head and a disposition to use them.

It is often said by English public writers, "The best men of America cannot get into Congress, or will not go there." Fast, very fast, that observation is becoming true as applied to England and the British Parliament. Yet a few years more and men of high talent and genius may refrain from entering into a contest in which all the weapons of slander will be used against them, and the majority of their competitors will strive not to outdo them in great achievements for the country, but to blacken and destroy their reputations. Thirty years of ceaseless calumny heaped upon the head of one of our public men is a poor encouragement for the others.

Mr. Gladstone now begins his task. He will form a Ministry and meet Parliament about the time you receive this. He must then, or very soon afterward, throw aside the disguises which hitherto have served his purpose so well, and say what he proposes to do with the revenues of the Irish Church. One of his organs has suggested that he "need not do anything at present," but wait until the revenues have accumulated to a large amount! If such a proposal as this had come from Mr. Disraeli, it would have been allowable to stigmatize it as a "dodge." But it *must* be an honest expedient if Mr. Gladstone adopts it. That, at least, is the reasoning of great logicians.

MINOR INCIDENTS.

As a minor incident it may be mentioned that the art of caricature, as a political weapon, is no longer monopolized by the Liberal Party. *Punch* once had it all its own way, but its "cartoons" have, for the first time, been completely eclipsed, even in the opinion of skilled artists, by the similar works published in *Judy* and *Will 'o the Wisp*. The new artist is Mr. J. Proctor, and he seems to have risen to eminence in a very sudden manner. His drawings are perfect, and the satire in them is most keen. They take the Conservative side in politics—the young men of the present day are growing up Conservative to a large extent, and that fact will tell before long. I send you two of Mr. Proctor's latest works as examples of his style. In one Mr. Gladstone is represented as a Greenwich pensioner, with a wooden leg, on which is written "South Lancashire," and a jug by his side containing "Small beer." A confederate looks at him gloomily through the iron rails. The other drawing represents the same leader executing a dance over his pledges. Both pictures are very clever—although my description of them is not. L.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Meeting of Parliament—Gen. Garibaldi—The Temporal Power—The Eruption of Mount Vesuvius—Mme. Ristori—The Late Maestro—American Artists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1868.

Parliament came together to-day, after the two or three months of Autumn vacation. The members mustered in as large numbers as could be expected, considering how reluctant the most ardent patriots are to serve the country without compensation. Of the whole number of Deputies, more than two-thirds answered to their names. It will take several days for the Chamber to get into working order. The new rules for the regulation of the business of the Lower House will probably be put in force early in the session, as the plan which the Committee has matured is received with approbation.

The changes which have been made in the interior of the Hall of the *Cinquecento* give general satisfaction, and are in every way improvements. The beauty of the room is increased, and for seeing and hearing the new is better adapted than the old arrangement.

GARIBALDI.

Gen. Garibaldi has begun anew, in letters to his friends, to give his opinion on public affairs. The organs of monarchy are obliged reluctantly to take notice of these Republican utterances, and thus give larger publicity to sentiments which they abhor. They would much rather Garibaldi would not break silence. But he must speak, to define his position upon the Spanish question, and have his fling at the priests. All but these speak respectfully of the patriot chief, although a slur is cast upon his expressed opinions. A report is put afloat that he is disgusted with everything here, and that he is about to set off once more for America. There does not seem to be any good ground for such a statement, although the General might leave his farm to be cultivated by his children, and with benefit to his health make a voyage to his adopted country.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

The Pope has been placed in a painful position in the case of the two men, Monti and Tognietti, condemned to death for firing the mine which destroyed a part of the barrack of the Zouave corps, by which fifteen or twenty soldiers lost their lives. The impulses of Pius IX.'s naturally kind heart make him inclined to mitigate the rigor of the law and give to the unfortunate men their lives; but up to this time we do not know what has been their fate. One report had it that they were already executed; next, that the Pope had commuted the sentence of both, and then that one only had been the object of the Papal clemency. This uncertainty is caused by the fact that a pressure has been exerted by the officers of the army to the end that the law may take its course. The Italian Government has also made its demonstration. Prince Humbert and his wife, on their way to Naples, were directed to vary their route for the purpose of avoiding the Papal territory; this in token of sorrow and disapprobation of the course adopted by the sacerdotal authority. The step is one for political effect, as this Government is indirectly responsible for the revolutionary situation under which the act was committed. But after every effort is made, there is little ground for hope that the lives of the condemned men will be spared. With threatened insubordination in his own army, the Pope is hardly left free to obey the councils of mercy.

The reports about a possible transaction between the Italian Ministry and the Roman Government, so current a little while back, have died out. This Cabinet did what it could to encourage the belief that something was on the eve of being accomplished to soothe sad susceptibilities aroused on the recurrence of the anniversary of the battle of Mentana.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

The Neapolitans are enjoying a double treat—the lighting up of Vesuvius and the visit of the Prince Heir and his wife. From all accounts, Vesuvius has burst out with more violence than for a long time before. For the people of Naples, an eruption of Vesuvius is like a stage spectacle on a gigantic scale. The lava, in a stream three or four hundred feet wide, and thirty or more deep, is rolling through the valley between Monte Somma and the hill on which the Observatory is placed. It has destroyed houses in its course, and driven the inhabitants from many others which it threatens to overwhelm. If the fissures should continue to give out a lava current, the stream must reach the sea. The effect is said to be very fine seen from the heights and open places about Naples, and as usual the road is thronged day and night by a pell-mell mass of natives and foreigners, pushing to the more immediate neighborhood of the mountains.

MME. RISTORI.

After giving some representations in neighboring provincial towns, Ristori has come back to act here in Florence, which may be considered her home. The contrast between the splendor of her American engagement, and the leanness of the present product, is conspicuous. The attraction is not sufficient to fill the second-class theatre which has been taken for her use. The artist does not seem to have lost any of her power, in spite of the pretence of those who talk of what she was in what they call her "best days." Want of success at the moment is probably owing to the poor quality of the stock by which she is supported, or rather not supported, in her parts. It is a heavy task for a great actor to make his way through the rubbish which often incumbers the stage. Ristori has made her supreme effort, and any possible future success will be cast into the shade by the grandeur of the American triumph.

ROSSINI.

The Italian newspapers have been filled for a week past with articles upon Rossini. If all the extravagant praise bestowed were accepted as truth, the author of "William Tell" and the "Barber" is nearly the greatest man of modern times. The genius of Rossini is acknowledged by all, and his fame has been as widely spread as that of the first Bonaparte, and his labors have conferred vastly greater benefit upon mankind. The authority here is getting ready for funeral ceremonies in honor of the *maestro* in Santa Croce, to take place at an early day. An effort will also be made to obtain the body for sepulture in that ancient temple, not improperly called the Pantheon of Tuscan Italy. A monument will there be raised at the public cost. As Rossini, in his will, directed that his ashes be buried in the soil of France, this purpose may not be fully carried out.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Mr. Ball and Mr. Jackson, the sculptors, have returned here after their visit to America, and Mr. Meade is soon expected. Our artists are busy, and not one of them is without something to do. Some of them have commissions of the value of many thousands, and the prospect is that in the future much more work will be laid out. Seed is scattered from which a great harvest will grow. The country is so great that no hopes are too large to be indulged of possible achievement. Nearly all our monuments are to be built; and our history has already given us heroes to be honored, and facts mostly of illustration. We have still enough of our own either already matured or in process of development. There is no need of calling in foreign aid, except to increase our knowledge and refine our taste. Out of our own resources a sufficient supply of crude talent can always be supplied, and observation, academic study and practice will do the rest.

The pecuniary success of many of our artists is so considerable that they are able to furnish themselves with the best accommodations. Mr. Ball has built a fine large house and studio in the pleasant new quarter outside the Roman gate; and Mr. Powers has also a handsome cottage in the same neighborhood. Others are preparing to fix themselves permanently here in the practice of art. Our artists secure liberal prices for their works; indeed, in most cases, at least double what is paid to Italian sculptors. The energetic young men now beginning their artistic career promise to accomplish much more than have those who have preceded them. The field is large, and for each in his sphere there is enough to do. ANGELICO.

SPAIN.

The Great Republican Demonstration—Victor Hugo on Slavery—Olozaga's Mission to Paris—Tampering with the Army—The Press and the Government—The Cuban Insurrection—The Iberian Kingdom.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1868.

The public mind has been anxiously preoccupied for the last week with the great Republican demonstration which is to come off to-day. An impression has prevailed that the Government would forcibly interfere with it, and that blood would be spilt, and consequently a determination had been come to by all persons whose passions are not roused to fever heat, to keep out of the streets. Happily, their apprehensions are not likely to be realized. It is true that the Government thought of defeating the demonstration by a counter one, but on mature reflection the project was abandoned. The idea was to order a review of the volunteers on the spot where the Republican meeting was to be held, and by thus occupying the ground and drawing off a portion of the spectators, to reduce it to insignificance. When the plan came to be discussed, however, it was wisely concluded that the trick—for it can be called by no other name—would reflect discredit on the Government, and would be regarded as a consciousness of weakness on its part. So the Republicans are to have full fling for the day, and, judging from all the indications which reach me, their conduct is not likely to prove less orderly or less worthy of commendation than that of the monarchists on the occasion of their late manifestation.

Providence seems, in other respects, to have especially favored the popular party. The weather is magnificent, the sky unclouded, and the temperature mild and genial. Tempted by the beauty of the day and the assurances circulated that the Government has no intention of interfering with the demonstration, timid people are venturing into the streets, and there is no lack of the female element observable. As I write the thoroughfares are thronged with the working classes, who are peaceably wending their way to the place of reunion on the Prado, close to the monument of the 2d of May. A few groups are preceded by bands of music, and bear tri-colored flags. Their demeanor is, however, all that could be wished. The men composing them evidently obey a *mot d'ordre*, which would require great provocation to induce them to break. Fortunately, this they are not likely to receive. However much the demonstration may be disagreeable to the Government, it is conscious of the responsibility which would attach to any attempt to stifle public opinion, as thus legitimately and peaceably expressed. It would be nothing less than a crime against the sovereignty of the people, and for this the military men at the head of affairs, themselves the authors of the revolution, are not as yet prepared.

The programme decided upon for the day's proceedings was that the meeting should assemble near the column of the 2d of May, where the heads of the party were to deliver addresses. The crowd was then to defile past the Presidency and the Ministry of War in the Calle Alcala, where it was intended to send delegations to wait upon the heads of the Government. Pursuing its way thence through the Puerta del Sol and the Calle Mayor, it was to halt in the Plaza de la Armeria, close to the Royal Palace, where it was again to be addressed by the orators of the day. After the speeches had been got through, the procession was to retrace the same line of route to its original point of departure, when it was to be dismissed by its chiefs. With one exception, I believe, this programme will be strictly adhered to. The idea of communicating with the members of the Government has been abandoned. It could serve no useful purpose. There can be no accord of objects or sentiments between the two parties. All that they each have to do is to develop their strength. It is to be hoped that both have patriotism enough to avoid any conflict save that of ideas. If the men at the head of affairs are sincere in the professions with which they assumed power, there is no reason for apprehension. But people here generally are without faith in them, and it may, consequently, be permitted to a stranger, like myself, to speak doubtingly of their intentions.

Castelar and Orense, the leading Republican propagandists, arrived yesterday from the Provinces to take part in this demonstration. Great importance is manifestly attached to it by both parties. It will be a test for the Government of the strength which its opponents can command in the capital, a point of some importance for it to ascertain, and for the Republicans it will be equally a test of the progress which their principles are making in a centre not usually very favorable to popular developments. A gentleman who has just come in from the place of meeting assures me that there will not be less than from fifty to sixty thousand persons on the ground. I regret that I shall not be able to give you a sketch of the proceedings in my letter of to-day. The mail closes just at the hour (2) when the speeches commence.

VICTOR HUGO ON SLAVERY.

In conveying their thanks to Victor Hugo for his first letter on Spain, the Spanish Republican Committees expressed an earnest desire that he would give them the benefit of his advice on the slavery question, regarding which it is necessary that they should come to some immediate decision. He has replied to their request in a communication of considerable length, from which I extract the most remarkable passages:

"Will Spain," he says, "which at a single effort has just rejected all the old causes of opprobrium,—fanaticism, absolutism, the scaffold and divine right,—preserve of all her past that which is most odious—slavery? I reply, no! Abolition, immediate abolition. Such is her duty. Is there any excuse for hesitation? Is it possible? Can Spain refuse to do in 1868 that which England did in 1838, and which France did in 1848? Can she be an emancipated nation and keep trodden under her feet an enslaved and garroted race? Can she be guilty of the inconsistency of being enlightened at home and representing darkness abroad? of being the type of justice within her limits proper, and of iniquity in her colonies? citizens here, slave-owners there? of effecting a revolution, one side of which is glory, the other, shame? What! After expelling royalty is slavery to remain? Can you keep near you a man who is to remain your chattel? Would you have a cap of liberty for yourself and chains for him? What is the whip of the planter? It is simply the ungilt sceptre of the King. The one broken the other must fail. A monarchy of slaves is logical, a Republic of slaves is cynical. What raises the monarchy dishonors the Republic. The Republic is a Virginity."

After showing that to possess slaves is to deserve to be slaves themselves, because the slave beneath them justified the tyrant above them, he says:

"There is in the history of the treaty a year that is hideous—1768. In that year the maximum of the crime was reached. Europe stole from Africa 104,000 slaves, which she sold to America. One hundred and four thousand! Never before had such a fearful sale of human flesh been witnessed. Just one hundred years have elapsed since then. Well, celebrate this centenary by the abolition of slavery. To an infamous year let an august year respond, and show that between the Spain of 1768 and the Spain of 1868 there is an abyss, an impassable depth which separates the false from the true, the evil from the good, the unjust from the just, abjectness from glory, monarchy from republicanism, slavery from liberty. There is a precipice always open in the rear of progress; to recede is to fall into it. The ranks of a people are swelled by those whom they emancipate. Let the greatness of Spain be complete. What you want is a Gibraltar the more, and a Cuba the less."

OLOZAGA'S MISSION TO PARIS.

When Olozaga returned to Spain after a long coquetting with the Provisional Government, ill-natured people said that it was because he saw no prospect of personal danger, and could safely assume the position of President of the new Cortes. His sudden departure as Ambassador to Paris is making his then critics quake. They find in this appointment a proof that the assemblement of the Cortes is distant, and that blows are near. Olozaga, they say, has a talent for getting out of the way when danger is impending. This, I have no doubt, is an unjustifiable slur upon an eminent man, but at the same time I should like to know what takes M. Olozaga to Paris at a conjuncture when his services are more than ever necessary in Madrid. In the face of the professions made by himself and the heads of the administration that they were ready to abide by the decision of the Cortes in regard to the form of government to be adopted, it would be unfair to impute to these gentlemen a desire to consult the wishes of the French Emperor or to call in foreign aid. But if I am compelled to reject these hypotheses what am I to say of M. Olozaga's desertion of the post of honor in the Spanish capital at a moment when perils are thickening round the Government? There are strange inconsistencies in the human character. This statesman, so strong in council, is said to be very weak-nerved. The journals which a few weeks ago were so lavish in their praises of him are beginning to turn him into ridicule. He may have the laugh against them yet. His return to Paris under circumstances which admit of no political explanation is a subject for serious reflection rather than for pleasantry.

TAMPERING WITH THE ARMY.

The Republicans on the one side and the Reactionists on the other are using strenuous efforts to destroy the discipline of the army. One of the means employed by them is the distribution of newspapers advocating their respective ideas among the soldiers in the barracks. There is good ground for the statement that more than half the army is gained over to the Republican cause. The Government is so well aware of this fact that it resorts to the most extraordinary measures to try and counteract the influences which are being used to weaken the loyalty of the military. In doing this, however, it often gives great offence to the officers, as for instance in the contemplated promotion to that grade of the sergeants who, in the affair of June, 1866, were concerned in the assassination of their superiors. Several officers in the artillery have threatened to resign if this measure is persevered in.

THE PRESS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

In consequence of the doubts which some of the acts of the Government had inspired among the editors of the monarchical journals, the latter recently sought for and obtained an interview with the Minister of the Interior, in which the Minister entered into a full explanation of its policy. The editors present expressed themselves entirely satisfied with these explanations, and came to the resolution of giving the Administration their unhesitating confidence and support.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

The reactionary journals here affirm that the English and American Consuls at Cuba have proposed to their respective Governments to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. Sensible people, of course, only laugh at such assertions. A telegram from Havana, dated the 29th, announces that Gen. Lersundi had pardoned a large number of the rebels. The latter had attacked Manzanillo, but had been beaten by the Government troops. No apprehensions had been entertained on the island of any invasion of fillibusters. Senor Escario has been appointed Intendent of Finances at Havana. This appointment had been promised to Senor Mantilla, the editor of the *Politica*, a personal friend of Serrano; but notwithstanding the influence of the Duc de la Torre, the Minister of the Colonies carried the appointment of Escario in the Council. The departure of Gen. Dulce is again postponed, from illness.

THE IBERIAN KINGDOM.

The accounts from Portugal represent the people of that country as bitterly hostile to the idea of a union of the two Kingdoms. Manifestations are being got up throughout the Portugese Provinces against the project. A great many Spaniards who had been resident there were making their arrangements to return to their own country from the apprehensions of their being made victims to the exaggerated patriotism of the Portugese.

ESPARTERO AS KING.

The idea of offering the throne to Espartero as a means of compromise between the Constitutional Monarchists and the Republicans is rapidly gaining in public favor. Yesterday a placard bearing the signatures of three thousand persons, and recommending his election, was extensively posted up throughout the city. In the print-shops pictures of the Ex-Regent in royal robes and crown are beginning to make their appearance.

SPANISH RAILROADS.

A movement is on foot to obtain from the Government permission for the aid annually granted to the Spanish lines of railway to be allocated not to the liquidation of the accounts of the bankers who have advanced money to the lines, but to ameliorate the position of those who thought their money would be advantageously invested in them. The reform most needed is an honest and intelligent administration of the various roads, which are now most inefficiently and corruptly managed. Until this be done the shareholders will never reap any benefit from their investments.

PERU.

New Railroad Enterprises—Business Movements—Important Government Acts—Unsatisfactory Situation of Bolivia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, PERU, SOUTH AMERICA, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1868.

When once Peru has got awakened to the immense importance and advantage to be derived from her new railroads, in process of building all over her Republic, she goes into the work with an energy that quite throws "Yankee enterprise" into the shade. For the first time since the epoch of Gen. Castilla, we have a Government that the people believe and trust in, and one that is not at the mercy of attacks of anarchy. All the designs to disturb the peace of the Republic are so weak that they can never be realized, and the few venturesome enough to oppose the Government are so weak in numbers and in position that they are not noticed. In the last sitting of the Senate there has been held a very protracted and intelligent debate over the feasibility of building a new railroad into Bolivia from Tacua, in Peru. The preliminaries are already entered into, and Mr. John Campbell, one of the most enlightened as well as scientific of our merchants, has furnished to the Government all the advantages accruing from such a line of travel being opened by rail. He says, in fact, that the actual traffic existing now between Tacua and Bolivia would produce four per cent. interest on the capital supposed to be needful in constructing the new road. The difficulties attending the building of this new road are not insurmountable, but are of small consideration in comparison to the obstacles attending the constructing of other roads now completed, or in process of building. Bolivia is rich in minerals, and in the vegetable kingdom also, and as these benefits have been almost lost to the use of the world from the difficulties attending their transfer, a railroad would soon convert them into articles of commerce and make the fortunes of many. In mineral wealth alone, Bolivia is immensely rich. Veins of silver are more abundant than in Peru. Coal is found in all parts of the country, and there are entire hills of copper that would easily yield thirty per cent. So says Mr. Campbell, and Government, after considering the immense advantage to Peru, has authorized the first preparatory tracings of the survey to be made. A long debate and discussion ensued in the Senate as to the wisdom of bringing Bolivia into such intimate relationship, but all these objections were of a purely political character, and were the only objections to be raised against the project. It was feared that by opening up railroad communication it would facilitate the transfer of war materials, and disturb the now good and peaceful relations that exist between Peru and Bolivia. But it was argued ably by the opposing side to this objection, that everything that tends to open up new fields of labor preserves order by employing the masses, and more perfectly consolidates peace between nations and promotes prosperity.

BUSINESS MOVEMENTS.

The sanitary state of Lima and Callao is reported as being very satisfactory, although the heat of Summer has come very early, and is unusual at this time of the year. However, no cases of yellow fever are reported since September. A powerful impulse has been given to all branches of useful enterprise, from a growing feeling of security in the Government, and the conviction that order is established on a sure basis. A factory for the manufacture of cotton stuffs has been reopened, having long been closed on account of some legal and political trouble. M. Lopez Aldana has taken charge of it, and everything so far seems so flourishing that the business promises excellent results. A new factory has also been established by Mr. Petit Jean, near the railroad and the old gateway leading to Callao, for rolling old iron into plates. All the materials can be obtained at little or no expense, and free of all duty, and this new speculation must lead to large profits. Government is engaged in preparing a reform in the Custom-house rates, and on the 1st of next January these will take effect, and will afford greater facilities and give a fresh impulse to industry and commerce.

Brazil has made very advantageous proposals to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company here, to extend the line of steamers that passes through the Straits of Magellan to the coast of the Empire, and to the navigation of the Amazon. Capt. Wells, the Superintendent of the Company, has moved from Rio Janeiro to Para, to study in what way both enterprises can be best realized.

THE SUFFERERS IN THE LATE EARTHQUAKES.

The mercantile house of Messrs. Thomson J. Bonar & Co. has given £500 for the relief of the sufferers in the late August earthquakes, and have further opened a subscription in their London house. Such generosity, coming from London, deserves especial mention, and the papers in Peru have already published a vote of thanks to those gentlemen for their ready sympathy with the suffering poor of this country.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ACTS.

The Coast Province of Pisco, suppressed under the administration of Gen. Canseco, as it was created during the time of the dictatorship, has been reëstablished. The property of the Convent San Juan de Dios, so long suppressed, has been all adjudged to the Beneficent Society of Callao, and, moreover, 12,000 soles a year, in order to better the service of the charitable establishments. Government has also approved of the rules of the Savings' Bank, which is about being established, under the enlightened direction of the Beneficent Society of Lima. The National Telegraph Company, being efficaciously assisted by the State, has forwarded its new line of operations most astonishingly the past few weeks. The new lines between Pisco and Lima, will soon be completed, having already reached the little City of Ica. The budgets of the Ministers of Government, Justice and Foreign Affairs have been presented to Congress for the next two years. The Government amounts to $9,083,772 10; Justice amounts to $4,414,121 70; Foreign Affairs amounts amounts to $1,468,932 92.

The consignees of guano to the United States have sent in a remonstrance, and the Government has therefore ordered that the rise of ten shillings a ton in the price of guano shall not take place in the United States until all the deposits be exhausted in the hands of Don Augustin B. Moore.

THE PERU AGENT IN LONDON.

There is great congratulation over the proceedings of Don Jose Martin de Cardenas, the fiscal agent of Peru in London. "First, with respect to the qualification, at the close of last August, of all the reserved bonds of the loan of 1865 that ascend to £2,386,650; secondly, with respect to the signing of those that had not the signature of the Ex-Minister, Don Frederico Barreda, that adds up to £490,500; third, with respect to the conduct which he has observed in the purchase of bonds at eighty-two per cent.; and, lastly, in respect to having cautioned all financial agents to abstain from parting with the bonds that are reserved in deposit, unless in such quantity as may be ordered by the Minister of Finance."

SITUATION OF BOLIVIA.

The internal situation of Bolivia becomes every day more afflicting and desperate. Chili is also on the very eve of a revolution, and there is great cause for rejoicing in the fact that the people of Peru are once more reunited in feeling, and in perfect peace with the prevailing Government. Every day strengthens the belief that President Balta unites with rare executive ability the heartfelt determination to benefit the country and the people. He is a wise and judicious ruler, and it is hoped he may long be in power and permitted to rule and govern.

LIMA.

To a stranger the first sight of Lima is always odd, pleasing and oriental—the narrow paved streets, the quaintly-built Spanish houses, with projecting and overhanging balconies; the open court-yard, with the Moorish arches within, covered with climbing vines and flowers; the heavily-loaded and queer little donkeys, crowding every street and alley; the shrill cries of the drivers, and the hoarse Spanish sing-song cry of the Spanish vendors of all kinds of wares, cakes, &c. The motley crowd on the paved streets, where you can pass in the short space of an hour all the different nations and tribes of people, from every part of the known world almost,—the Americans, distinguishable as such quite as readily as a Boston man is recognized when away from his native home; English and Scotch, with the national side-whiskers; and Irishmen, distinguished as readily as Yankees; the dark-skinned, soft-eyed Peruvian, with her vailed manta, and her trailing dress and little foot; the Mestizo, Indian, Zambo, Cholo, African, Chinaman, German, fat and rubicund, telling of fatherland; the Frenchman, lean, dark-featured and keen-eyed; the Russian, Polander and Japanese—all jostle and crowd each other, and mingle with each other in daily intercourse, all bent on the one great object of making money. And the sun shines as clear and the clouds are as fleecy as in Italy, and life and business goes on in the streets just as though there were no such impending dangers as earthquakes, and no danger that in a few hours, if it was so decreed, the whole thickly-settled place, and the crowds of people, would be swallowed up in one common ruin. I have not time for a more extended letter, as I find the steamer of to-day starts earlier than usual, on account of heavy freight awaiting her at Payta. X. Y. Z.

How Sunday is Observed and Enjoyed—The Character of the Day's Amusements—The Peruvian Ladies' Fashions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, South America, Sunday, Nov. 22, 1868.

Beside the usual attractions of the day here to-day, (a Sunday bull-fight,) crowds of people are thronging the cars and going down to Callao to witness the Sunday races, which were first inaugurated last Sabbath, and which is the great attraction in Callao the coming Sunday. If these races were only held on any other day beside the Sabbath, they would no doubt be patronized more extensively, but it is certain that the better class of foreigners, and even many of the Peruvian families, will not sanction them when held on the Sabbath. Yet many foreigners attend, but mostly that class of men denominated "sporting" among the fraternity. The utter desecration and disregard of the Sabbath in Peru has in it something horrible, and even men who are accustomed to spend the day in riding or driving, or conducting business, are outspoken against the terrible profanity. No wonder that earthquakes visit and swallow up this wicked people. In addition to the shops and stores being all open nominally until 12 noon, but in reality all the entire day, (with possibly one of the doors shut,) unless the proprietor is off himself on a trip of pleasure, the drinking-saloons, billiard-rooms and hotels are more extensively patronized on Sundays, and the profits are larger, than on a week day; while the theatre and all such places of amusement are held on Sunday evening, the bull fight in the afternoon, and now, in Callao, the races every Sunday at 1 o'clock throughout the coming Summer season. But the better classes of Peruvians, while they do not attend the races on Sunday, think it no sin to go to the bull-fight, and are never away from the Sunday evening theatre. As I watch the eager and excited crowds, in full gala dress, and with the happiest of faces, rushing to these places of popular resort each Sabbath, just an hour or more after returning from mass and prayer in their several churches, I often find myself wondering what effect a sudden terrible shock of an earthquake would have upon them. But I know the effect. A sudden pallor, a shaking of the knees, cries and groans, and kneeling in frantic prayer and supplication, by the whole multitude, and then, (if the shock had passed away, each and every one would rise from their knees and scramble for their places in the bull-ring, as if there had nothing transpired to terrify them! I sometimes see a dim ghostly spectre called "yellow fever" following these excited people as they hurry to their Sunday sports, and as nearly every family is in mourning for some one of its members, dead of yellow fever, I should think that their love of amusement might be a little modified by that reflection. But they all believe and act up to their conviction of making the most and the best of life, and enjoying themselves in every way, and at every moment they can. This would be well enough if they ever took a moment in which to be serious or to think.

Among the usual attractions of horseracing, pacing, trotting and the like, (of which there are always three on a Sabbath,) the old tame one of mules running has become unpopular, and every Sunday there are some new and startling exhibitions. These exhibitions are mostly gotten up by Englishmen, Irishmen, Americans or foreigners, and are solely originated by men who have liquor stands upon the grounds, and for the purpose of drawing a crowd, and selling them liquors, cigars and the like. Lame men, blind men, drunken men, and all sorts of oddities, run races and keep up the laugh and the excitement. Last Sabbath, a small dog and an old goat were pitted against each other. The dog was to kill the goat in a quarter of an hour, and the goat had no other defence but its formidable horns, being tied to a long slack rope. But the dog was over an hour, worrying and tormenting the goat, who certainly fought well, catching the dog on its horns, and often throwing it high up among the very spectators, until at last the dog or the rope becoming entangled, the goat broke its two fore legs, and the dog was laid senseless, by an unusually high and aggravated toss, among the crowds on the grand stand. So ended that fracas; but I understand that hundreds of soles changed hands on the result! Last Sabbath, a week ago, there was great excitement over killing a duck, who was fastened in a box, and had its head out of a hole at the top, and had also the privilege of ducking its head *in* at every throw, after the most approved *duck* style. So many small round sticks were thrown at the duck's head, at so much a throw, and the person who succeeded in breaking the duck's neck, was also to be the fortunate winner of the duck. An immense deal of money was lost, as his duckship was very nimble in dodging the murderous sticks, and as but one could be thrown at a time, and the distance to stand from his head was very great, the fun involved the entire afternoon, and bets were made fast and furious. At last, an "unlucky blow, laid poor frightened duck-y low," as Mother Goose has it poetically expressed, and the wonderful and attractive entertainment ended for that Sunday. It does not take much to make a Peruvian laugh or be happy, but when one sees the piles of soles that change hands or go into the tills of prize-fighting liquor-sellers, (foreigners though they are,) out here, one is tempted to reflect how much this money will be needed to rebuild the fallen cities, and to even bury the dead, who still lie uncoffined and noisome, among the ruins of the earthquake cities!

The priests, or padrês, in Lima and Callao are much given to keeping "game cocks," and making up games and betting on the results. It seems more a fashion among the padrês than among any other classes. I asked a friend the other day "Why this was," and, as he was a Paraguayan, he made answer: "Because our padrês have more leisure to attend to them." I asked, also, why the bull-fights and races and theatres were on Sundays, and was told that "the President had appointed them on Sunday years and years ago, so as the better to accommodate the poor and the laboring classes, who work all the week, and must have Sunday afternoon for amusement." I was answered but not convinced. I know that there has been an effort made more than once to change the day of bull-fighting to Monday; but so much opposition has been encountered, and so much hard feeling has been engendered, that the attempt was given up in despair, and will probably never be changed. There has also been great talk and scandal attached to the wearing of the manta, or black, hood-like shawl, that so effectually conceals the figure, and even the face can be thoroughly disguised if necessary, all but the eyes. It has been argued (and with perfect truth) that this universal and customary manta is often made a cloak for vile deception and base intrigue, a man not recognizing his own wife so disguised, and it is a very convenient cover for all kinds of base encounters, and stolen interviews, and secret hidden meetings. There is no doubt but that it ensnares the young and entraps the innocent, and from the total and perfect disguise it forms, it should not be worn by all kinds, classes and conditions of women. Some few mothers in Lima have wisely decided to bring up their young and lovely daughters *à la Americano*; that is, with the adoption of small, round straw hats, such as we see in all our large and small cities at home; but the great opposition they have to encounter, the abhorrence of the girls themselves to the "bold" hats of the foreigners, as they call them, and the long-established fashion of mantas, I am sure will soon break down the good resolution of the Peruvian mothers. There are so many good reasons given for wearing the manta. Foreign ladies who, keeping no servants capable, or who by choice prefer going to market, in the early morning, wear the native manta by choice, and advocate its advantages. They say as an argument in its favor that it is so convenient, enabling them to go to market in the early morning without having to dress and "get up" their hair, and also screening them from all recognition on the part of friends, who might easily know them and wonder at their undertaking offices performed here only by the poor and the servant. They say it shields you from all notice, and enables you to pass around and through the crowd without attracting any attention. That when you have laid it aside you can arrange your hair and dress for the day, and no one be the wiser, without your having crumpled your hair or mussed your clean jacket. But if it has one argument in its favor it has hundreds against its universal adoption, and it is a sure excuse and cloak for indolence, untidiness and uncleanness. That is the very reason why Peruvian ladies are so slipshod and untidy in the morning. The hair never properly arranged, rarely brushed even, and the dress untidy and soiled. Because if a friend calls, or it is really necessary to appear before 1 o'clock in the day, the lady of the house can throw on her manta, wrap it gracefully over her shoulders, as none but a Peruvian can do, and make her appearance, covering by this ready means "a multitude of sins." Cholo servants and Zamba girls, (proverbially dirty,) wear this convenient manta night and day about the house as well as in the street, thus saving themselves any trouble in keeping their heads tidy, and nearly always wearing under it no waist of a dress, but simply a dress skirt, which the manta hangs down over, and partially covers, as it entirely does the naked, dirty shoulders and waist. American ladies, and foreigners as well, resident here, and keeping house, with the disadvantages of native servants, have often told me what a serious trouble they have had with their Cholo help, in trying, by coaxing and scolding, to induce them to lay aside the usual black manta while engaged in the ordinary duties and work of the house. Nothing will they resent quicker, nothing do they so cling to, by night or by day, as the rusty, dirty black garment called a manta, covering at once all the dirt and uncleanness from sight. I know a lady, who told me she herself fitted three high, long-sleeved calico dresses to her little Cholo servant girl, so that she would be warmly and comfortably clad, and have *no* excuse for not abandoning her dirty manta about her housework, but the habit of wearing it was so confirmed that her only alternative was to buy her a new black merino one, hem it nicely, burn up her old one and hide the new one, only giving it to her when she sent her out of an errand. These mantas are all, and always, of black merino, two and three yards long, and as wide as the goods can be bought, plainly hemmed all around, not folded, shawl-shape, but put on square, with the hem dropping over the forehead and down to the eyes and then drawn around the face, head, shoulders and waist, and the end or point thrown over the shoulder to hold it. Many of them are beautiful, richly embroidered and covered with elegant designs, and a heavy fall of black lace drooping over the forehead. In the hot Summer days these woolen mantas, wrapped around the head, throat and shoulders, must be very close, hot and uncomfortable. But they will never go out of universal fashion here, no other custom ever being worn here or ever being thought of.

A GRECIAN BENDER.

I saw a young lady in Lima trying the "Grecian, bend," the other day. She did not carry it to any very great extreme; but the *Aguadors* (watermen) and people generally so laughed, hissed and ridiculed her, that before she left the plaza she called a coach and rode home. I do not think it will ever be adopted here. The fashions, when a little odd or startling, find very few votaries. Peruvian ladies, in that respect, are deserving great credit for persistently clinging to the old years-ago customs of their "Castilian" ancestors, and priding themselves on the fact of doing so. X. Y. Z.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PASSAGES FROM THE AMERICAN NOTE BOOKS of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co.

Lowell speaks of the late Arthur Hugh Clough as having "more than any one of those I have known (no longer living,) *except* Hawthorne, impressed me with the constant presence of that "indefinable thing we call genius." The like attestation of this "presence" in Hawthorne "of that indefinable thing we call genius," is given by many others of the gifted circle of Hawthorne's literary friends, in some of whom the attributes of genius are not less conspicuous and impressive than in that weird and melancholy thinker, the sombre and mystic story-wright of Concord.

Here in the *Note Books*, we come upon Hawthorne's genius in undress—taken, perhaps, somewhat at disadvantage—caught unawares—or, at all events, not always set off with the adornments and trappings of his art. If this be a severe test of genius, surely, on the other hand, it furnishes only a stronger proof of its fine and genuine quality when genius comes out from such a test triumphant. For, we take it for granted that no reader of Hawthorne will rise from these two volumes of scraps and fragments—*disjecta membra* though they be—without increased admiration both for his genius and art; and, we may add, what is perhaps more precious, with a better idea of Hawthorne's personality—of the man behind the book.

Objection was, indeed, made, when a part of these choice collections of *morceaux* originally appeared in the *Atlantic*, that their publication was unfair to the great story-teller's fame, inasmuch as it brought crude and unformed before the public that which he never designed to make public in that shape, and which is really unprepared for publication. But this criticism, though kindly enough intended, assumes the two fundamental facts—the first, that Hawthorne did not wish this posthumous publication; and the second, that, as it is, it does him injustice. Now, nothing, unhappily, is said by way of introduction or explanation, (an unwise reticence, it seems to us,) by the editor of these notes—whether they had been altered at all or how much; from how much manuscript these "*Passages*" had been culled, and how they compare with what remains behind; to how much revision they had been subjected by Hawthorne himself—not a word of preface or explanation of any kind. Nevertheless, considering the circumstances of their appearance, and its sanction of high authority, there can be no question regarding the wisdom or fairness of publishing the *Note Books*.

In any event, the world is enormously the gainer, so that not only the lovers of Hawthorne's, but American Letters, are put under immeasurable obligations by these last words of his. It is one of the wittiest, most thoughtful, and, above all, most *suggestive* books of the age. It contains the kernels of a hundred stories; the gist of the plot of a hundred romances; it abounds with bits of analysis of character, and with brief chapters in morbid psychology; it flashes with wit here and there; it reveals, too, personal traits and individual experiences, which make it worth more, perhaps, in that way to the world of readers, than as an addition to Hawthorne's literary works.

Everything, too, is terse and compact, and, perhaps, does not suffer from that conciseness. Take such complete paragraphs as this, for example: "A gush of violets along a wood-path." Or again: "A tri-weekly paper, to be called the Tertian Ague." Or another: "Five Points of Theology: Five Points at New-York." Or another yet: "Caresses, expressions of one sort or another, are necessary to the life of the affections, as leaves are to the life of a tree. If they are wholly restrained, love will die at the roots." Or, in his psychological specialty: "To symbolize moral or spiritual disease by disease of the body; as thus: when a person committed any sin, it might appear in some form on the body—thus to be wrought out." Or, for a Christmas-tide fancy, appropriate to our time: "To describe a boyish combat with snow-balls, and the victorious leader to have a statue of snow erected to him. A satire on ambition and fame to be made out of this idea. It might be a child's story." Or, in fine: "A sketch to be given of a modern reformer—a type of the extreme doctrines on the subject of slaves, cold water, and such topics. He goes about the streets haranguing most eloquently, and is on the point of making many converts, when his labors are suddenly interrupted by the appearance of the keeper of a mad-house, whence he has escaped. Much may be made of this idea." In all these, and a hundred other brief "passages" from the *Note Books*, the idea and the sentiment, whether of humor, pathos, satire—are complete. The philosophical reflections, the plots of romance are complete. It is a book of *pictures*, word-pictures, that we have before us, the scenes (like the works of Retzsch) none the less effective for being in pure outline. Its very compactness of thought, its stimulating power, and its various suggestions, make the book a treasure to the reflective; nor can any one, indeed, however ill-disposed to straying thought, resist the influence of such seductive invitations and helps to fancy and roving meditation. We are admitted, as it were, into the recesses of Hawthorne's laboratory, where the potent magician distils his charms—and the secrets of his drugs and philters are disclosed to us, with the half-decanted compounds still in the crucible, and the mystic concoctions half-formed in the alembic. Or we are admitted, rather, into Hawthorne's workshop, and around us lie the bare frames of fabrics never to be complete, the wires of puppets, the skeletons of personages never to be clothed with distinctive personalities, and given a local habitation and a name.

Everything shows how thorough an *observer* was Hawthorne—how wide and yet how minute. We must be thankful to the compiler for the good sense and discretion which have arrayed these notes in their original and natural chronological order. To have tabulated them by topics would have killed the agreeableness always given by variety, and the perpetual transition from theme to theme—a cataloguing style of literary work, usually quite fatal to the reader's interest as well as unjust to the author. And, besides, this present arrangement of the *Notes* (by years) gives us an insight into the growth of Hawthorne's intellect, the changes wrought by his experience, and the development of his character. Embracing a range of seventeen years, they serve as "passages" in the life of Hawthorne—personal life as well as intellectual—and thus become vividly autobiographical as well as literary. In the beginning, we find an *omniverous* observer, who seizes on everything that his eye rests upon, and makes a note of it, to whom nothing is trivial, and who, accordingly, sets down much that is commonplace; and which he can never work over. He sets forth with fruitless particularity the make of a piece of furniture remarkable for nothing, and suggesting nothing; of a house, a field, or a group of men, that can leave by the description no special impression on the mind—as in the diary of a youth who visits the neighboring city for the first time, and writes his impressions every night in his journal. With growing maturity we find Hawthorne's power of solution and instructive choice of fruitful subjects becoming more marked so that the chaff in the world is instinctively rejected, and only the wheat heaped into his garner.

It follows, of course, that much in these *Notes* is *experimental*—the hastily-gathered material designed to be collected in a mass and scrutinized and used in literary architecture at leisure. Some has been left by the gatherer as hopeless—too light or insignificant, too gnarled or crooked. Some is excellent, and is confidently put by, as we find it, for future elaboration. Some is already complete in structure, and ready to be set, as it were, precisely as it is in romances that alas never were nor will be written. Some we recognize as already doing good service, in substance, or haply even in form, in a *Blithedale Romance* or a *Marble Faun*. Here and there a passage has chiefly its pure, smooth and choice English to recommend it; but for the most part, even the commonest objects familiar to our own eyes and experience, in street or in field, and here recorded, have taken on a new glory from what Hawthorne has given them of his personality. In what they suggested to him they invested themselves with fresher light and color. Pointing a moral for him, or adorning a tale, they became of value to the world by reason of drawing out for the world more of Hawthorne.

But the *Notes* are not the only—we had almost said, not the chief—charm of these two volumes. The slightest record of personality is precious regarding a famous author, and the *Extracts from his Private Letters*, which are interspersed chronologically with the *Notes*, help to make the throng of Hawthorne's distant admirers feel that in some sort they are his personal friends. Take his revelations of the Brook Farm experience—that laborious serio-comic attempt at Arcadia! He was *in* the Farm, but surely he was not *of* it. To him, Oak Hill was but a "polar Paradise," with "the skin of a polar bear, a very suitable Summer dress for that region." The "unregenerated man" shivered within him, and the labors wherewith he warmed himself are pathetic to read of. "I have milked a cow!!!" he cries with exultation equal to Cæsar's "thrasonical brag," reinforced by three exclamation points. His patient submission to Mr. Ripley, his gallant attacks under that gentleman's leadership, upon the manure heap, his troubles with wasps, his wood-splitting and water-drawing, and other "jobs about the house not at all to my taste," his longings to be "free from the bondage of labor," his disgust that the brook at Brook Farm had been "made to flow in a straight and rectangular fashion, which does it infinite damage as a picturesque object;" his recorded opinion, as the result of experience, that "a man's soul may be buried and perish under a dung heap, or in a furrow of the field, just as well as under a pile of money;" his firm belief that he should not be "patient," if he were not engaged in a "righteous and Heaven-blessed way of life"—all these and a thousand other things are not only infinitely humorous, but are personal and sympathetic. And with them are continual sly pleasantries like "We have a transcendental heifer belonging to Miss Margaret Fuller. She is very fractious, I believe, and apt to kick over the milk-pail."

But we reluctantly check the temptation to cite many passages, where exquisite play of humor sets in gloomier contrast the sombre melancholy and the merciless analysis of human character which distinguish Hawthorne. As for his traits as a writer, and the distinctive elements of his genius—to discuss them is no longer needful, nor would it be appropriate to our present purpose.

—*Geneva's Shield*. By Rev. W. M. Blackburn: (New-York, M. W. Dodd.) This is a Swiss story, told in an explanatory style, which brings the reader, in a rapid way, to the acquaintance of some of the Huguenots of that country, then under the rule of Duke Charles, who was grievously exercised by the religious quarrelings among his subjects. Here we find the names of those famous historic reformers, Farel, Troment, Viret, Olivetan, Guerin, and many others, not forgetting the Byronic Bonivard—the Prisoner of Chillon—

> "Whose hair was gray, but not with years,
> Nor grew it white
> In a single night
> As men's have grown from sudden fears."

Mr. Blackburn, in explaining the word Huguenot, adopts the usual mode, and says it meant, "Oath-bound Leaguers." But this is quite a dignified style; and the historic truth is, that the name was given in a spirit of popular dislike and contempt. This *prima facie* evidence shows that the customary explanation should be the wrong one, and that an abusive epithet would be nearer the mark. The common people used it first; and they would not go very far or very high for it. It was customary with the castles and towns of the middle ages to have a rude class of poor people living under the protection of their walls, and called *fal-burgheri*, or "dwellers beyond the burgh"—a set of tribular vagabonds and gypseys who had no place, as vassals or as townsfolk. They were also called *Ausgenossen*; and this was the original form of the word, as most people know—the meaning, being, literally, *outside people*, a term synonymous with "beggar" and "vagabond." The documentary old term, *falburgheri*, has the exact meaning of *Ausgenossen*—the word of contempt which would come naturally to the mouths of the people, to describe those reformers who were at first obliged to run for their lives and live elsewhere like renegades, without a settled home. The name stuck, like our word, *Quaker*, and in process of time the reformers, having more security and position, gave the epithet a slight inflection for dignity; they made a pun, which has served their turn very handsomely. This little work, *Geneva's Shield*, is elegantly got up and presents the worn and ascetic portrait of the famous Wm. Farel.

—*The Gates Ajar*. By Elizabeth S. Phelps. (Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co.) We have here the diary of a sorrow-stricken girl, mourning at first as one without hope for the loss of a dear brother, and then recovering herself in a manner that makes an impression, and challenges the reader to say something about it. It is a kind of psychological curiosity; for we have the grieving diarist making signs of a profound, a speechless and a brooding sorrow, and at the same time showing a certain sort of flippant levity from the beginning—as if she could not help it. She is agonized, and in her agony she plays on words and says some really funny things, and indulges in sarcasms, prettinesses, angers, affectations—incessant affectations; and not these alone, but a snappish irreverence on the subject of religion with poor Deacon Quirk, who offers consolation in the usual way, which offends her finer sense, and she taps her little foot against the carpet in a *terrivy*, and "turns sharply on him." Nay, the young mourner, in her sorrow, falls into a huff with the Supreme Being himself, and "his dreadful Heaven." She says he is "a jealous God," and he wants to take up all her poor brother's time! But then her widowed and gracious Aunt Forceythe comes to visit her, and knows how to console her in a delicate and fitting way. The consolation thus brought consists in describing the condition of departed persons and of Heaven, concerning which she and her aunt entirely agree—and the reader agrees too somehow, for the Bible says nothing against it—that the dead come back in spirit to be in the society of the living, and that Heaven is a place where there is happy recognition and society, friendship, love, music, rivers, trees, houses, pianos—which last item greatly disconcerts poor Deacon Quirk, who stoutly dissents at first, and then falls into a terrible perplexity when *harps* are mentioned against him. This coarse and merely orthodox man is discomfited, and says: "I don't think we ought to trouble ourselves about these mysteries of a future state. I'm willing to trust them to God." "The evasion of a fair argument," says the diarist, "by this self-sufficient spasm of piety was more than I could calmly stand, and I indulged in a subdued explosion." We do not like this. The Deacon was probably a foolish person; but the retort was rather unladylike, and not according to the rules of polite argument.

This *Gates Ajar*—which is probably a way of intimating the glimpses obtained of Paradise—will certainly interest and amuse the reader, being written in a very happy and animated style, and exhibiting a great many touches of humor, which last appears to be the author's *forte* after all. Her book shows much ability, and has a good deal of the peculiar flavor and peremptory tone of the Trimountain region from which it issues. With her alert perceptions and attractive manner, she could probably produce a very taking novel or story of society—a line of literature in which her vivacities would have full play, and show to the best advantage.

—*Treatise on Physiology and Hygiene*. By J. C. Dalton, M. D. (New-York: Harper & Brothers.) This is the every-day history of "the house we live in," to use the happy expression of Dr. Parker, who has been lecturing on the human organism, to the good people of Brooklyn, on the evenings of Sunday. "Know yourself" was one of the most famous sayings of the older generations of the world, who thought it such a good one that they said it came down direct from Heaven; and this study of the physical nature of man's own body was one that occupied the attention of the best and wisest minds in all ages. The study is as interesting in our own day, and everybody who reads a book and knows anything, should try and know something of his own body and the laws of health and well-being. It is one of the most curious facts in the history of modern science that this knowledge of our own bodies has not been taught in our schools, like the other general branches of instruction. A minute anatomical study may not be easily practicable; but an insight into the laws and functions of the system, and the effects of nutriment on its component parts may form the instruction of the higher classes. People should be early taught to reverence the delicate and wonderful machinery of their bodies, and not outrage and abuse them in a spirit of animal ignorance—or rather of human ignorance; for it is very possible that animals, when left to themselves, manage their bodies more carefully and wisely than men treat their own. Dr. Dalton's treatise, especially intended for schools, families and colleges, is admirably calculated to meet the deficiency we allude to, and it is, at the same time, a book that the oldest of us may look into, from time to time, with interest and profit—learning something about our own personal mechanism, our stomach and its modes of assimilating its foods and drinks, the action of the lungs, and the brain, and the heart, and the circulation of the blood. The book is furnished with numerous illustrations, which are excellent helps to the proper understanding of the text.

—*The Poetical Writings of Fitz-Greene Halleck, with extracts from those of Joseph Rodman Drake*. Edited by James Grant Wilson. (New-York: D. Appleton & Co.) Many readers, who were familiar with Halleck's poetry in days gone by, will welcome this volume; but it is not likely to find many new ones. Halleck's popularity as a poet is a matter of tradition. His longest work, *Fanny*, will probably never be read again, and of his many short poems only three retain any hold upon readers of the present day—"Burns," "Marco Bozzaris" and the verses on Joseph Rodman Drake. These will be read as long as the English language indures; and perhaps that is fame enough for a man. The Messrs. Appleton have in press a companion volume to the poems "The Life and Letters of Halleck, by James Grant Wilson, illustrated with a steel engraving from Inman's portrait views of the poet's residence, &c.

COTTON AND ITS MANUFACTURE.

Cotton Raising—The "Cotton Lords of New-England"—The Augusta (Ga.) Factory and Its Comparison of Operations—What the South Needs—Fluctuations in the Price of Cotton.

In the Times of Nov. 5, an elaborate article on "Cotton and its Manufacture" was published, stating that under the present condition of things in this country, the dependence of the cotton planter on the Northern manufacturer for a market was growing more and more obvious, and that, when the producer and the consumer in the United States understood each other thoroughly, the interests of the North and the South would become more identical than they now are. The article in question was widely copied into the Press of the cotton-growing States, and has elicited friendly comment. In the meantime the writer has received a batch of letters from various parties—planters and merchants—soliciting special information upon the subject, showing that cotton and its manufacture is still an absorbing subject in various sections of the South, and that any new fact pertaining to the trade commands marked attention. Among those letters was one stating, in effect, that, in the abstract, the South were not dependent upon the North (New-England especially) for a market for its cotton, and in proof of the independence of the South, it cited an article on "Cotton Manufacturing *vs.* Cotton Raising," which recently appeared in a Nashville paper, from which it appears that cotton mills in the South are, even now, paying dividends "which would cloy the avaricious cravings of Shylock himself." In discussing this important subject there are many stubborn facts and solid figures to deal with, and the vital question involved is, whether cotton manufacturing may not produce more profit than raising the staple itself.

A SOUTHERN COTTON FACTORY.

We have before us the report of William E. Jackson, President of the Augusta (Ga.) Cotton Manufacturing Company, showing the operations of that corporation for the first six months of the present year. It has been sent the writer obviously to challenge any cotton manufacturing company in New-England to a comparison of operations; and we will give it the benefit of its showing. The gross earnings for the past six month, ending June 30, have been $135,510 65; interest received, $3,921 65. Total, $139,432 30. From which is deducted expenses, taxes, &c., $31,898 16; leaving as net profits, $107,534 14. From which two dividends of five per cent. each, amounting to $60,000, have been paid, enabling the Company to carry to the credit of profit and loss account $47,534 14, making the amount now to the credit of that account, $224,798 22. Goods manufactured from Dec. 14, 1867, to June 13, 1868: Pounds, 1,184,845; pieces, 98,348; yards, 3,888,391.

Cotton consumed, lbs.	1,362,571
Average cost of cotton	19 98-100c.
Average yards per loom, per day	49½
Number of looms running	505
Number of hands employed	507
Aggregate wages paid	$87,546 93
Aggregate sales	$519,965 61

Since the war, or from June 13, 1865, to June 30, 1868, the Company has added to its machinery by $92,686 76, and paid to its stockholders the sum of $360,000, besides adding to its surplus account $124,052 67, thereby swelling that fund to $224,798 22. And this, it is claimed, is the result of but $60,000 capital. The gold cash value of the Company's property on the 30th of last June, was $600,000, irrespective of the $224,798 22.

During the same time the Company have: Bales goods, made, 23,545; aggregate sales, $3,765,301 80; aggregate wages paid, $622,280 15; average yards per loom, per day, 45 90-100; average number of hands employed, 578. Production for three years: Pounds, 6,261,655; pieces, 527,114; yards, [illegible].

The Augusta Factory property was purchased ten years ago of the city, for $140,000, on ten years' credit, the purchasers paying in, as commercial capital, $60,000. Since the purchase, the entire property has been paid for, new machinery has been bought, and the capital increased to $600,000 by the addition of a portion of the surplus, regular dividends having been paid in the meantime. During the war, the dividends of this Company were enormous. After examining all these facts, a Nashville paper asks, in all earnestness,

> "whether any cotton manufacturing company north of Mason and Dixon's line, may not be safely challenged to make such a showing? We do challenge any and all of them to a comparison of operations. Let the cotton lords of New-England look—not to their laurels, but to their pockets; for there's no need of any statistical prophet to demonstrate that, if we of Nashville, and of the South, expend but half the labor and resources in helping ourselves which we now devote to enriching those who are our bitterest political persecutors, a decade will not have passed before our industrial independence will have become an accomplished fact."

"WHAT ANSWER?"

The Augusta Cotton Factory is an exception. Its success has been wonderful. We know of nothing like it in the history of cotton manufactures. But it is obvious that the showing of its success is not a fair criterion by which to come to the conclusion that cotton can be manufactured at the South, during the next generation, cheaper than it can be at the North. Within the past five years we know of cotton mills in New-England that have failed, while there are others that have paid for themselves twice over, besides affording fat dividends. The success of the Augusta establishment is due entirely to skillful management. Its President is one of the best business men in the country, and its Superintendent is equally as capable. If we are not mistaken, they are both Northern men, and consequently they have infused Yankee ideas into all their operations. The goods of the Augusta factory command from one-half per cent. to one and one-half per cent. more per yard than those of other similar mills. The best of stock is used, because its buyers are right at home in the market, and they always take advantage of the prices; but they are not more shrewd than some of our Northern buyers have been. During the war, when the Augusta mill was using cotton which cost eighteen cents per pound, there were several mills in New-England that had a six months' supply at the same price. It is safe to say that the comparison of the Augusta factory is an isolated one, so far as the cotton mills of the South are concerned. The testimony of many of its manufacturers shows that the dividends of the cotton mills are generally small, and that during the past three years many of them have passed their small dividends.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SOUTH TO COTTON MANUFACTURES.

No one will pretend to dispute the fact that certain sections of the South offer special advantages for the manufacture of cotton. They have climate and wages in their favor. For three months in the year the total cost of fuel is less than one-tenth of a cent per pound on manufactures of those months, and, as to wages, land is cheap, and the manufacturer is enabled to give each family of operatives a large garden, large enough to enable them to raise their year's supply of vegetables. Wages are consequently low. Then there is the matter of freights. The Southern manufacturer can save the freight on bagging, rope and waste, and he can sell his waste to local paper mills at quite Northern prices. If the freight on one bale of cotton from Charleston to New-York is $2 50, for instance, on yarn, worth say $1 20 a bale, it is only 60 cents, there would be a difference of about two and a half per cent. on the value, providing the cotton was worth $80. The Southern manufacturer, too, purchases of the producer or his agent, thus avoiding commissions, brokerage and other charges paid by Northern mills.

WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS.

Just what the South needs more than anything else is capital and skilled labor. The time is not yet come when a Lowell or a Manchester can be taken up bodily and set down along side any of the splendid water-powers of the Southern States. The people of the South cannot realize in a few years that which it has taken New-England a generation of years to achieve. The South has cotton at its door, with abundance of white labor imploring employment, it has some of the best water-powers in the world, and enough to run all the spindles of the century. But the South is impoverished, and it wants the skill and the capital of the Northener to make the advantages of the South apparent. The planter wants money, and the manufacturer wants money, and until the capital of the North comes to the help of the South, cotton will be manufactured cheaper at the North than at the South. The influence of climate upon character, too, has something to do with the development of cotton manufacture. The Yankee, who for years has made himself sharp by delving in the keen atmosphere of the higher latitudes, has naturally more aptitude for making money and "pushing things," than the man accustomed to a hot climate which robs a man of his ambition, and deadens all disposition for thrift. Under the present condition of things, the Northern capitalist does not feel safe to invest in cotton manufactures at the South, and not until "peace" is fully established, will he make a movement in that direction. In short, when a Northern man can express his opinions as freely there as he can in New-York or Massachusetts, then will there be plenty of music by the side of the water-powers of the South, and the Northern manufacturer will find in the Southern manufacturer an able rival.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE PRICE OF COTTON.

A table, showing the fluctuations in value of cotton, from April, 1861, to June, 1868, inclusive, has been prepared for the Association of Cotton Planters and Manufacturers. We give the average for each year in the United States and in England, including the value of 4-4 bleached cottons:

	Gold average in the U. S.	Cotton in U. S.	Cotton in England.	4-4 Bleached Cotton.
1861	——	19⅜	8⅝	14.21
1862	113⅝	42¼	19¼	14.61
1863	145⅝	73¼	23⅝	29.37
1864	202⅜	1.17	27⅝	44.21
1865	157⅜	57	19⅝	36.44
1866	141⅛	38⅞	15⅞	31.35
1867	138⅛	26¼	10⅞	20.45
1868*	139⅝	26¼	10⅛	16.75

* From January to June.

The Schooner E. A. De Hart.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper this morning brings the news from Port-au-Prince that the American schooner *E. A. De Hart* was captured by the Haytian man-of-war *Salnave*, on entering the port of St. Marc, for having on board contraband of war. You will oblige us by publishing the following statement:

We chartered the said American schooner for the voyage from here to St. Marc, Hayti; or in case said port should be blockaded, the vessel to proceed to Port-au-Prince and discharge her cargo there.

The schooner *E. A. De Hart* was loaded here by us with a full cargo of provisions—flour, fish, pork, lard, butter, &c., besides some bales of gunny cloth and bagging.

The vessel was cleared at the Custom-house for the port of St. Marc, and the Haytian Consul at this port, recognized by our Government, cleared her for the same port, assuring us at the same time that he had not received any official notice from the Haytian Government that the port of St. Marc was blockaded.

We are so far without any direct news from either the consignee of the vessel's cargo or from the Captain of the *E. A. De Hart* about this affair; therefore we do not know whether the other statements which you make in your paper are correct or not. We only wish to state that the *E. A. De Hart* had no contraband of war on board, and was duly cleared at the Custom-house here, as well as by the Haytian Consul, in conformity with the laws of Hayti, to the port of St. Marc.

By publishing this note you will greatly oblige yours, respectfully, KUNHARDT & CO.

Paying the Interest on the Bonds.—We cannot perceive the difference, as far as public faith is involved, between refusing payment of interest on Government bonds and refusing payment of the bonds themselves. We hardly think the Government will go into bankruptcy at present.—*Boston Post, Dec. 11.*

PROTESTANTISM.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW.

Dr. Ewer's Preaching—His Philosophy of Religious Degeneracy—Romanistic Ignorance—Unitarianism and Romanism in New-England—Downfall of the Papacy in Europe—Its Condition in America.

The Beeches, December 1868.

In Dr. Ewer's sermon, published in the Times of Nov. 26, I find the following paragraph:

> "When, beloved, a mother leaving our Church, goes to Presbyterianism, she thinks she is merely exchanging one form of Christianity for another; that it is, to all intents and purposes, a venial, a harmless change. She has no idea that she has leaped the immense gulf that lies between Christianity and incipient Rationalism. But when she has taken the step, what has she done? She has done all she can to give her children a heritage of Congregationalism, her grandchildren a heritage of Unitarianism, and her great-grandchildren a heritage of infidelity."

When the Times publishes a sermon deliberately assailing millions of respectable Christians, and myself among the number, I take it for granted I shall be allowed a reply. I am no controversialist, and never attacked mortal man on the subject of his beliefs or his opinions; but it may possibly suggest something a little out of the common current, to hear a brief comment on the Romanist positions, from a layman not baptized in the Church of Rome, and not at all careful about what Rome thinks. At the close of Dr. Ewer's sermon he says Rome "is an evil," but not so great an evil as Protestantism! Is not this a most remarkable defence of Christianity against Rationalism? When the Church triumphs against the world, the flesh and the devil,—how much will it owe to Dr. Ewer? Is it not an evil bird which fouls its own nest? Let me now make a brief comment,—not on the creed or theology of the reverend gentleman, but on his religious philosophy:

1. As to the mode of preaching. Dr. Ewer's text is Matthew, twenty-fourth chapter and second verse: "And many false prophets shall arise and shall deceive many."

This is a good text, and unfortunately, such is the imperfection and depravity of man, that it has received many illustrations. There *are* many false prophets, and we can hardly fail to find striking examples. What sort of prophets were they who, a few years since, got up the Holy Coat of Treves? What sort of prophets are they who delude poor people in Italy and other Catholic countries with miracles, professedly performed by the blood of St. Januarius and the images of the Virgin? What sort of prophets are they who claim the Pope to be the Vicegerent of Heaven? But, with no intention to be disrespectful, I would suggest some other texts of Scripture which may be profitable and suggestive to others. For example, I should like to hear Dr. Ewer preach from Paul's Second Epistle to the Thessalonians, second chapter and fourth verse: "Who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshiped; so that he, as God, sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God." After discoursing upon that text, perhaps it would be as well to continue on through the next verses, to the thirteenth. Having finished an exposition of that chapter, he might proceed to the fifteenth chapter of Matthew, sixth verse; then to the eighth chapter of Isaiah, twentieth verse; then to divers passages of the Revelations; then back to Christ's Sermon on the Mount, Paul's Epistles, &c., &c. A course of sermons on these texts would be almost as edifying as a philippic on Protestants. But I pretend not to meddle with the theology of Jew or Gentile, Greek, or Romanist. I am addressing myself to that kind of philosophy which undertakes to establish a philosophical and analytical pedigree from Presbyterianism to Infidelity; and in order that I may not appear to be wanting in respect, I can assure Dr. Ewer that I regard and value his philosophy quite as highly as I do that of the popular philosopher, John Stuart Mill.

2. The sequence of religious degeneracy, according to Dr. Ewer, is Presbyterianism, Congregationalism, Rationalism, infidelity. I lately saw in a Roman Catholic paper the broad assertion that three-fourths of the people of the United States, and almost the whole of New-England, were either Rationalist, Unitarian or Infidel! Dr. Ewer's assertions amount in substance to the same thing. He expressly denounces the Methodists, and the Baptists hold the same doctrine with Presbyterians. In the view of Dr. Ewer, therefore, all these are treading the downward road to infidelity, and the people of the United States are represented as a nation of Rationalists and Infidels!

Now, what are we think of this? Is it malice, or is it sheer ignorance? It seems gross ignorance, for Dr. Ewer, in speaking of Connecticut and Presbyterians, falls into blunders at every utterance. But can it be ignorance? Can Dr. Ewer be ignorant that four-fifths of the people of the United States are within the limits of what are called Orthodox Protestants? And, does he not know that the symbolic confessions of these Churches hold, in the main, the very doctrines which are acknowledged orthodox by the Church of Rome? The Papacy and idolatry are, it is true, excepted, and Heaven forbid that any Christian should hold either of these, when he has the Scriptures—profitable for doctrine, instruction and correction. Dr. Ewer, like all the Roman priests, wishes to represent New-England as Rationalistic and Unitarian, and in doing this, shows most shameful ignorance of the social and religious organization of the New-England people. The founders of New-England came there early,—not from choice, but to enjoy the civil and religious liberty which the Governments of Europe did not afford them. Their religious creeds contained all the vital points of Christianity undenied, except where the Papacy and idolatry of the Roman Church and the Parliamentary laws of England denied their orthodoxy by denying their views of civil and religious liberty. How have they lived up to it? Does any man who knows anything of the history and statistics of Catholic countries in Europe, believe that there is one of them where there is as little Rationalism, Infidelity, or scepticism, or impurity, as in Protestant New-England? It would be a farce to compare the religious faith or moral purity of Italy or France with that of New-England. But, it must be admitted, there have been two departures in New-England from its once universal orthodoxy and purity; but they are much less in extent and influence than is generally supposed. The first was when a Unitarian Church was formed out of an Episcopal society in Boston, and from thence Unitarianism was diffused in the immediate vicinity of that city. But let me inform Dr. Ewer, and calm his fears, that half the Unitarianism in the United States is found within forty miles of Boston. The other departure from New-England orthodoxy was when, about fifty years ago, the Roman Catholic religion was introduced; and now there are about half as many Catholic churches there as there are Unitarian, and both of them put together make less than one-tenth the churches of New-England. And how did the Romanists get into New-England? Simply by the foreign operatives in the New-England factories. Was there ever a people or a country which has maintained its faith or its consistency better than New-England? Was there ever one which has maintained its ceaseless battle for human liberty with more zeal, or vigor, or success? Was there ever a people, not greater in numbers, to whom the human race owes a greater debt of gratitude than to the people of New-England? From the days when the Puritans, defying alike the House of Stuart and the Hierarchy of Rome, down to the day when American slavery perished in its disastrous treason, she has stood before the world the champion of Christian faith and human freedom.

3. Let us look, now, to some of the effects of this Puritan Protestantism. One of the obvious and striking effects is that we have this day the Roman priest preaching against Protestantism, uninterrupted by any one, and the German Rationalist, on the other hand, denouncing Puritanism with equal zeal. It is Protestantism which has gained from the world a country where there is freedom of opinion; where Romanist and Rationalist may meet on equal terms, and both abuse their benefactors and protectors. I should like to know in what country of the world under Roman Catholic influence, from the days of Gregory the Great to those of Pius IX., Protestants would have been allowed unlimited freedom of utterance and discussion. It seems to me these foreign gentlemen should be at least civil, if not courteous, in a land which has given them benefits and blessings they never knew before.

4. After all the differences about creeds, it is by the manner of life the world will judge between professing Christians. Who will compare the morality of Italy and France with that of the United States? Who will compare the Papal States with New-England? Who doubts that among the Papal priests may be found ten infidel or dissolute, where one can be found among the self-denying clergy of the United States? Where did the worst infidelity and the most violent revolution occur, but in Catholic France? Whence came the Voltaires and Rousseaus, the Abbes, Bishops and Cardinals, who like Talleyrand and Antonelli have set the example of an ambitious and unprincipled career? What is the real source of the corruptions and revolutions with which Europe is afflicted, but the darkness, ignorance, usurpation and tyranny which the Roman Church has, through ages, deliberately fostered? Descend again among private Christians. I am happy to believe that there are millions of true, pious, devoted Catholic Christians. I know some, and I have observed more; but have they ever lived more righteous lives than thousands and tens of thousands of Presbyterians and Congregationalists? Is it not the very charge made by both Romanists and Infidels against these "sects," (as the Romanists call them,) that they have endeavored to follow the Scriptures; that they are fanatical; that they are rigid in morals; and in one word, Puritanical? The very charges made against them, show that their people are leading a more religious life than those who oppose them. Whenever Dr. Ewer, or any Catholic, wants to make an inquiry into the moral condition of Romanists and Protestants, I am ready to make it. The chapter of crime, poverty and ignorance, may be read with benefit by all classes of citizens, and will be instructive upon the assertion of St. James, that faith could be known by works.

5. Why is this assault made upon Protestants now, and in America? Because, throughout Europe Romanism is dying, and even here in the United States it does not maintain its own. The poor Pope is reduced to a little patch of ground, where he once claimed kingdoms and empires. Italy defies him, Austria rejects his authority; and dark-minded Spain, where Loyala and the Inquisition once exulted in the most dreadful and inhuman of tyrannies, sees the blue sky, rejoices in the hope of redemption, and soon, we trust, will go forth regenerated and disenthralled. The Jesuits, driven from most countries, are floating here; nuns and monks are arriving in every ship from the shores of Europe, and they are trying to get in America something of what they have lost in other lands. How will they succeed? In my opinion, not at all. Numerous Roman Churches arise in this country; but they are all built by foreigners. I do not know a single Catholic Church where the congregation are American; but, in Maryland, Kentucky and Louisana, there are some. But the main question is, have the Romanists maintained their own number, allowing for natural increase? I answer, no. They have received here and there a few hundred converts; but in the meanwhile have lost tens of thousands of the children of those whose parents came over Catholics. By comparing the admitted statistics of the Roman Catholic Churches with the statistics of immigration, it can be demonstrated that they have not held their own by a large number. But I have no time to go into that problem until it is called for. There are no things in which popular opinion is more mistaken than in the number of American people,—due to immigration in the last half century,—and in the number belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. There is no nation so homogeneous as our own as to the origin of the people, and there is no nation where the Roman Church has less positive and real influence. These are topics, however, which I cannot now elaborate.

6. Archbishop Manning says that Christians are everywhere longing for a united and a universal Church. This is true; and now I would ask in all charity and humility, if an attack on American Protestants, who hold all the vital truths of Christianity, and who are strong in all that vigor of mind which belongs to freedom and education, is the way to unity and peace? Will a violent controversy between Romanists and Protestants be the best way to put down Rationalism and Infidelity? It seems to me the Roman Catholics will need all the help they can get from Protestants; and for myself I shall be glad, in however weak a way, to unite with any body of believing Christians in defending and upholding the consecrated Cross of Christ.

A Veteran Observer.

TENNESSEE.

The Position of the Radical Party of Tennessee Upon the Extension of the Franchise—No Liberal Policy Likely to be Adopted at Present.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Knoxville, Tenn., Saturday, Dec. 5, 1868.

The Times rarely ever errs in statements in reference to Tennessee matters; but in your editorial of the 2d, on the "Removal of Disabilities—Hopeful Indications," you state that Gov. Brownlow is not averse to a partial abatement of the disabilities now resting upon a large class of our people. If Gov. Brownlow is in favor of the abatement of these disabilities in the least degree, I am ignorant of the fact. It is not long since I telegraphed you the substance of a strong editorial over his *nom de plume* in the *Whig*, in which he urges the Legislature of the State, then assembling, not to throw away the fruits of their November victory by a foolish display of magnanimity toward those—meaning the disfranchised—who have shown themselves incapable of appreciating such magnanimity, and citing the experience of the Union people of Louisiana and Georgia as an evidence of the use the late rebel class would make of the privilege of the franchise if it was extended to them.

Senator Fowler has recently openly and plainly advocated the extension of the franchise, and aside from him I know of no man prominent in the Radical party of the State who has advocated any such policy. It may well be questioned whether he can be said to have much influence with his party, for I am sorry to say that the spirit of intolerance and partisanism is so intense here that since his vote on the impeachment of the President he has hardly been considered as one of the party. One of the results of the war has been to throw into prominence in our State the turbulent, restless spirits of our party, and there is little of moderation, of liberality, or statesmanship in our legislation or party policy. I had hoped that when the election of Gen. Grant was secured, and the administration of our National Government was fully in the control of our great Union Party, the Radical Party of Tennessee would march into line and act in harmony with the great Republican Party of the Union. But in this I plainly see I am to be disappointed. I do not exaggerate my statements any when I say that there is now less inclination on the part of the leaders of the party to enlarge the privileges of the franchise than there was last Winter. This feeling has been provoked by the unwise action and policy of the disfranchised rebels of Middle and West Tennessee, who organized to demand and enforce their claims under the guise of Kuklux Klans. But the grave mistake made by our legislators is that they enact their laws to gratify passions provoked by such conduct, without keeping steadily in view the cardinal principles of our Government, or considering maturely the evils they create. It is doubtless true that there are very many bad men now disfranchised, who may well consider themselves fortunate in escaping with such a light punishment from their grave crimes, and it is also true that they have not acted in a manner to entitle them to the sympathy of any one. But all these things aside, the great central fact stares us in the face that here in Tennessee over 80,000 men who own a large proportion of the property of the State, and who are heavily taxed, have no voice in their Government. There are in this city 100 men, who are worth probably a million dollars, who have no voice whatever in the control of the State or municipal Government. The general propositions advanced by Andrew Johnson that treason be made odious and traitors take back seats in the reorganization of the Government, were proper and worthy of consideration when uttered, but they have no force or application, now, nearly four years after the war is ended, and are not arguments of force enough to convince me that it is politic or just now to enforce them. Since the close of the war the public debt of the State has been nearly doubled. It is now near $35,000,000, and if the Legislature does not change its spirit it will be largely increased before the 1st of January next. Taxes are burdensome, and the revenues of the State are in many respects misapplied, and these 80,000 men of property stand helplessly by and see the mountain of indebtedness rising higher and higher, encumbering their property and threatening the State with repudiation and bankruptcy. Of course, they are not alone to be burdened by these debts, but it is not natural to men accustomed to the privileges and liberties of American citizens to contemplate the effect such a policy will have upon them without disaffection and murmurings. There are many other reasons why the policy of the dominant party of this State, upon this question, is objectionable. The manner in which the ascendency of the party has been maintained, and its policy enforced, does not reflect any particular credit upon its leaders, or is not calculated to reconcile its opponents. I do not propose now to enter into any discussion of this part of the subject. The whole tendency of this part of the party policy has been to place into the hands of the Governor every power necessary to maintain the ascendency of the party, and to enforce the Franchise laws.

There is nothing in the history of any local legislation to compare with this part of our political history. Gov. Brownlow is vested to-day with powers, and has been permitted to exert authority entirely beyond that conferred upon any other executive officer in our Government. This extraordinary legislation which shaped the Franchise law and vested the executive office of the State with unusual powers to enforce it, like the passions provoked by the war, has not yet run its course. It is idle to think that we have yet reached the point when, as citizens and law-makers, we can divest ourselves of all prejudice and passion, and look only to the interests of all classes and the good of the country. The passions of the war have yet a strong hold upon our people. We have yet party organizations that check and control the more liberal inclinations of our people, and I have no idea that the voters of our State are yet willing or ready to extend the franchise to those now disfranchised by reason of participation in the rebellion. The leaders of the party have so skillfully manipulated the local organizations throughout the State that any measure they may initiate and propose will be accepted and adopted. The spirit of intolerance and hatred still stamps itself upon our legislative enactments, and shows that the bitterness of the war is not yet spent. A bill is now before the Legislature to require all School Commissioners, Superintendents and teachers to take an oath that "*They desire the suppression of the rebellion, are heartily in sympathy with the Government, and have never aided, countenanced or encouraged treason, &c., in any way.*" Now, every consideration of policy and statesmanship requires that our schools and churches be left alone. They should not be interfered with by politicians and demagogues. The free schools are just being inaugurated, and they need the encouragement of every citizen. The bill is ridiculous upon its face, and yet it is but a specimen of many others proposed and considered by our sages at Nashville.

Gov. Brownlow's personal influence, his imperious will and energy, hold the party together and enables it to succeed, even under the burdens of taxation it has raised and the grievous errors of its management. But the day is not far off when the party must meet these issues before a people tired with the oft-repeated cry of treason and traitors, and determined to hold their servants responsible for their acts of omission and commission, and unless a change in party tactics and leaders takes place before that time, the party will be defeated, and we shall then likely have a reaction which will be as damaging and fatal to the peace of the State and the interests and prosperity of our people as the unwise party policy which has been and is now being pursued. The seeds of discord and disintegration are sown, and will be reaped if the opposition pursue a liberal, reasonable course. It may not come at the next election, but cannot be long deferred. OMEGA.

Mr. Motley, the Historian of the Netherlands.

A highly interesting and characteristic letter from Mr. Motley, the historian, was read at anniversary dinner of the St. Nicholas Society, held last week, from the report of which it was excluded owing to want of space. We have pleasure in quoting freely from it. Mr. James W. Beekman, referred to at the close, was the presiding officer at the banquet:

> "I cannot tell you how sorry I am that I am unable to accept your kind invitation to the dinner of the St. Nicholas Society, on Dec. 7. It would have been most gratifying to me—as you can well believe, to be with you, but engagements of an imperious nature will keep me in Boston until after that day—otherwise I should have been very proud to pay my homage to your patron saint, for I have been occupied during so much of my life with studying the heroic achievements of Netherlanders, that I sometimes feel as if I ought to have some of the good old Dutch blood in my veins. Being entirely of Massachusetts Pilgrim stock, however, I can, while yielding to none in profound reverence for and loyalty to the early pioneers of New-England and of American civilization, render an at least entirely unbiased tribute of admiration to the Netherlanders of the Old World and the New. If there is one thing for which we, of this great republic, ought always to be grateful, it is, that while so many noble nationalities have contributed to make our nation, all have been fused in one great whole. The study of the languages, traditions, literature and customs, and the minute details of domestic life of our immediate forefathers—always so fascinating a pursuit—can have no danger for Americans, now that our political fabric is securely cemented. In some other countries it has had a disintegrating tendency. Our universal system of education—the only conceivable basis of democratic government—dates its early origin from New-England; and the farther it is extended toward the Gulf the more thoroughly will the Republic be Americanized, the less danger will there be of provincial issue, whether of race or institutions, which in other parts of the world has been fatal to patriotism. It is very pleasant to reflect that that the New-England Pilgrims, during their residence in the glorious country of your ancestry, found already established there a system of schools which John of Nassau, eldest brother of William the Silent, had recommended in these words: 'You must urge upon the States-General that they should establish free schools, where children of quality, as well as of poor families, for a very small sum could be well and christianly educated and brought up. This would be the greatest and most useful work you could ever accomplish for God and Christianity, and for the Netherlands themselves. Soldiers and patriots thus educated, with a true knowledge of God, and a Christian conscience, also churches and schools, books and printing presses, are better than all armies, armories, munitions, alliances and treaties that can be had or imagined in the world. This was the feeling about popular education in the Netherlands during the sixteenth century. Can we wonder that it gave the little republic strength to battle with despotism; and have not the great "soldiers and patriots thus educated" in our own republic proved the wisdom of John of Nassau's advice to the Hollanders? Had I been able to enjoy the honor of a seat at your table, I should have ventured to propose this sentiment: "The Seven Provinces, whence so many honored citizens of the thirty-seven United States derive their blood. They changed Despotism into Confederacy. We have improved Confederacy into Union."
>
> Ever, my dear Mr. Beekman, very sincerely yours,
> J. L. MOTLEY.

On Tuesday evening last, at the meeting held in the Columbia Law School, of those interested in the formation of a National Institute of Arts and Sciences, Mr. Motley was elected President of the first branch organized—the Academy of Letters and Arts.

Extensive Sneak Robbery.—The Police authorities at the Central Office were yesterday notified that on the 12th inst. some unknown and adroit sneak-thief had gained an entrance to the residence of Mr. D. Torrance, No. 2 West Thirty-eighth-street, and abstracted from a small box, near the bed of the occupant, a quantity of diamond jewelry valued at $6,200. The fellow succeeded in making his escape, and the Police have so far failed to find either him or his plunder.

TELEGRAMS.

End of the Republican Insurrection in Cadiz.

The Rebels Surrender and Give Up Their Arms.

Government Troops in Full Possession of the City.

Arrest of Some of the Leaders and Flight of Foreign Residents.

SPAIN.

Suppression of the Cadiz Rebellion Without Bloodshed—Surrender of the Insurgents.

MADRID, Monday, Dec. 14.

It is thought that the republican insurrection at Cadiz will be suppressed to-day without the shedding of blood. All foreigners left the city some days ago, fearing a general civil war.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 14.

The *Moniteur* to-day published in an extra issue, the following important intelligence from Madrid:

The insurgents in Cadiz, yielding to the terms set forth in a proclamation issued by Gen. CABALLERO DE RODA, surrendered yesterday, and the people have given up their arms to the Government. The troops now hold all quarters of the city.

The *Correspondencia* of Madrid says the Duke of Montpensier had previously made an offer of his personal services to the Provisional Government to assist in suppressing the revolt in Cadiz, and that this action on the part of the Duke was prompted by the belief that the insurrection was a movement instigated and conducted by the Carlist Party.

MADRID, Monday, Dec. 14—P. M.

The insurrection in Cadiz has terminated with the surrender of the insurgents. Many of them desired to deposit their arms at the American Consulate, instead of delivering them up to the Government authorities; but Gen. DE RODA refused to allow them to so dispose of their weapons, and held them to a strict compliance with the terms of his proclamation.

About thirty persons have been arrested for attempting to incite the workingmen of this city to rebel against the Government.

CADIZ, Monday, Dec. 14.

The insurrection here is at an end. The insurgents have given up their arms to the military officers, and the people generally are returning the arms which they had secreted at their homes. Perfect quiet now prevails, and there are no indications of the recent disturbance, except patrols of soldiers in the streets and military guards around the Hotel de Ville and other public buildings.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Comments of the London Times on Our Postal System.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 14.

The *Times* this morning has an article on the newspaper postal system in use in the United States. The writer eulogizes the American policy of permitting newspapers to be forwarded through the mails at low rates of postage, whereby the general diffusion of knowledge is promoted and encouraged; praises the liberality of the "free exchange" system for the benefit of the Press, and hopes the time will soon come when England will adopt the entire American plan, which time has proved to have been so successful and beneficial in that country.

A Circular Issued by Mr. Gladstone—Contested Elections.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 14.

Mr. GLADSTONE has issued an address to the electors of Greenwich, preliminary to his reëlection from that borough, rendered necessary by his acceptance of Ministerial office. He says after the part taken by him in the movement for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, it was impossible for him to decline the task of forming a Ministry. He trusts the new Administration will deserve the confidence of the country, and promises to use every effort to carry the measures which he urged while out of office.

In the House of Commons petitions have been presented contesting the elections of 34 Liberals and 37 Conservative members for boroughs.

Lord CLARENDON, the newly-appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, held a *levée* on Saturday, which was attended by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, the Minister of the United States, and Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, the Chief Ambassador of China.

AUSTRIA.

The Ministerial Budget.

VIENNA, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Ministerial Budget has been made public. The deficit for the year 1869 is estimated at £3,500,000.

GREECE.

Attempt to Arrange Matters Between Turkey and Greece.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 14.

The *Etendard* says the Great Powers will continue their efforts to settle the dispute between Turkey and Greece, and they do not yet despair of success.

CHINA.

Missionaries on an Exploring Tour—Chinese Converts to the Catholic Faith.

MARSEILLES, Monday, Dec. 14.

Late advices from Hankow, China, state that Revs. GRIFFITH JOHN and Mr. WILEY, of the London Wesleyan Mission, who left that city some time ago for an extended tour through the Chinese Empire, had safely returned. These gentlemen traveled throughout the western provinces of China to the confines of Thibet, a distance of over 3,000 miles. They were well treated by the natives everywhere. They saw an abundance of coal, and evidences of gold, silver, lead and iron mines. The Catholic missions were very numerous throughout the country. Clergymen were found even in the small villages, and the converts to that faith were numbered by hundreds of thousands.

Capture of a Bond-Robber at Aspinwall, New-Granada.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 14.

Mr. R. H. BEST, a detective in the employ of the American Express Company, has just returned to this city from Aspinwall, New-Granada, where he found H. V. CLINTON, who robbed Hon. WM. FARGO of $200,000 in bonds, in January last, and who is supposed to be the person who robbed the express in August last. Mr. BEST had an interview with CLINTON in the jail at Aspinwall, and saw the stolen bonds. In a few days the result of the detectives' successful operations will be made public.

Murder at Carbondale, Ill.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 14.

A dispatch from Carbondale, Ill., says: "Early Sunday morning, JOHN PRESLEY, who resided just west of Carbondale, was found dead sitting in a chair, with his head split open. How he came to his death is a mystery. His wife testified that he came home shortly after midnight, and soon after she heard a blow, and looking out she saw five black men, who threatened to kill the whole household, but upon her giving utterance to screams, they fled."

THE ARMY REUNION.

Assembling of Prominent Officers at Chicago—Civilities to Gen. Grant.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Dec. 13.

Our city is already beginning to fill up with soldiers who have come to take part in the reunion to-morrow and the day following. Among the large number now here are Gen. Grant and Staff, Lieut.-Gen. Sherman and family, Major-Gens. Negley, Palmer, Curtis, A. J. Smith, Giles A. Smith, Belknap, Hinkenlooper, A. H. Terry, Meredith, McClernand, Tower, Bowman, Logan, George H. Thomas, Pope, Buckland, Este, Slocum, Elliot, Vandever, Tilman, Sawtelle, Barnum, Willich, Butterfield, McDowell, Cogswell, Bloomfield, Dunn, Cox, Secretary Schofield, and a large number of men of lesser military note.

A large number of our citizens called on Gen. GRANT and Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN at the Tremont House to-day, to pay their respects.

P. S. KNOLES, of Jacksonville, Ill., was robbed of a check for $9,078 at the Union Stock-yard on Saturday. The check was drawn on the Third National Bank of this city. When KNOLES discovered the robbery, he immediately started for the bank to stop payment, but when he got there he learned that the thief had drawn the money and decamped. No clue has been ascertained as to who committed the robbery.

Almost a Duel in San Francisco—Interfering Seconds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 14.

The steamer *Constitution* sailed to-day for Panama with $806,000 in treasure, of which $575,000 are for New-York and $196,000 for England.

At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors a misunderstanding occurred between two members, J. B. E. CAVELLIER and P. H. CANOVAN, resulting in the former challenging CANOVAN. The challenge was accepted and the time of meeting appointed for Sunday morning, with navy revolvers as weapons at the distance of ten paces. The friends of both parties interfered. CAVELLIER offered to conditionally withdraw the challenge but CANOVAN refused, when the challenge was unconditionally and absolutely withdrawn by CAVELLIER.

The Norcross Mining Company have levied an assessment of $5 a share, delinquent Jan 12.

Arrived—Ship *Woosung*, from Sydney. Cleared—*Calypso*, for Boston, with 15,000 sacks wheat. Sailed—Ship *John Sidney*, for Callao.

Flour dull at $4 75@$5 75. Wheat very quiet at $1 70@$1 85. Legal Tenders 74.

Trouble on the Steamship Havana at New-Orleans—The Police Troubles.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 14.

The reported trouble on the steamship *Havana* on account of the change of flag amounted to nothing. There was an attempt of the men to extort a further allowance of pay, two months' pay having been already given them. Changing the flag was only given as a pretext, and the shipping articles expressly stated that a change of flag, owner or officers did not effect the contract. All is quiet on board now, the men having gone to work.

The correspondence is published between Gen. ROUSSEAU and a leading Police Commissioner, regarding Gen. ROUSSEAU's statement of the condition of the Police force at the beginning of the recent trouble, in his report to Gen. GRANT. The Police Commissioner acknowledges giving the figures as Gen. ROUSSEAU reported them; but he gave them revised, the correct figures being 243 white and 130 negro policemen.

Railroad Passengers Snow-Bound—A Train Thrown off a Bridge.

OSWEGO, Monday, Dec. 14.

The storm during the past week has been of unusual severity for this time of year. The snow is about two feet deep, and very much drifted. The express train on the Rome and Oswego Road, which left Richland at 2:10 o'clock Saturday afternoon for Oswego, got stuck in the snow when within three miles of the city, and did not arrive here until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday. Some of the passengers remained on board the train all night, which was twenty-two hours in the snow.

A freight train, which left here this morning with two locomotives for Syracuse, met with a serious accident at the Seneca River bridge. As the train was passing over, the south span gave way, and the three rear cars were precipitated into the river, and the next five were thrown from the track.

The Arkansas Troubles—Steamboat Captain Afraid of the Militia.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Dec. 14.

The troubles in Arkansas continue. A number of families who fled from Augusta arrived here this morning. They confirm the former statement in regard to the depredations of the military. The steamer *Desare* put her passengers off a few miles below Augusta, the officers in charge refusing to venture near the city, and then returned here. The agents of the White River line have been instructed to refuse all freight for Augusta and points above, to prevent seizure by the militia. The *Avalanche* has a special dispatch from Little Rock, which states that the outrages committed by the militia are so flagrant as to provoke the condemnation of all parties favoring peace and order.

Mail Robbery on the Overland Route.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Dec. 13.

A dispatch from Byam Station to-day says that intelligence has been received that a large quantity of Overland mail matter has been stolen from the coaches near Fort Bridger, the bags having been cut open by robbers. The best portion of the mail has, however, already been recovered. A strict inquiry will be instituted as to the manner of carrying the mails on that route.

The Reconstruction of Georgia—The Homestead Laws.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 14.

Major-Gen. MEADE left here to-night for Washington.

The Republicans of Georgia do not indorse the actions of Gov. BULLOCK at Washington, and claim that Georgia is fully reconstructed and entitled to its rights in the Union.

The decision in relation to the Homestead and Stay laws of Georgia will be rendered to-morrow.

Massachusetts Elections.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, Dec. 14.

At the Municipal election, to-day, N. B. SHURTLEFF, Democrat, was reëlected Mayor by 1,612 votes over MOSES KIMBALL, the Republican candidate. There were 20,135 votes cast. There are probably eight Republican and four Democratic Aldermen elected, and the Democrats will have about 25 members of the Common Council.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 14.

Hon. JAMES B. BLAKE, the Republican candidate, was reëlected Mayor of this city, for his fourth term, to-day.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Monday, Dec. 14.

Hon. NATHANIEL PIERCE, Democrat, was reëlected Mayor of this City to-day by about 182 majority. The Boards of Aldermen and Common Council are nearly equally divided politically.

Arrest of New-York Thieves in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Dec. 14.

Two men, named TALLMADGE and RIPLEY, were arrested here to-day, on the charge of stealing two notes, of the value of $11,000, from BOWEN, WHITMORE & Co., of New-York, on the 4th inst. They left for New-York this morning, in the custody of officers.

Lieut.-Gov. Gleason, of Florida, Deprived of His Office.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Monday, Dec. 14.

The Supreme Court has rendered judgment of ouster against Lieut.-Gov. GLEASON, forbidding him the exercise of the duties of the office of Lieutenant-Governor. The probability is that the case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Serious Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Monday, Dec. 14.

Another accident occurred at BALDWIN's Locomotive foundry to-day. Another girder fell, seriously injuring three men.

A Pardoned Convict Returned to Prison in Missouri—An Embezzling Clerk.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 14.

EDWARD JOHNSON, who was sent to the Penitentiary two years ago for robbing the United States Express Company of $40,000, and who was pardoned by the Governor six months since, having failed to comply with the conditions of his pardon, was brought here to-day from Chicago, and sent back to the Penitentiary to serve out the remaining twenty-six months of his term.

THOMAS KING, second clerk of the steamer [illegible], has been missing since Dec. 6, and is charged with embezzling [illegible]. A reward is offered for his apprehension.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ROCKLAND, Me., Dec. 14.—A fire broke out this morning in a small wooden building on Main-street, occupied as a dwelling and auction store by F. W. WOLFE. It spread northward to B. LITTLEFIELD's store, and to the Atlantic Block, containing three stores and Atlantic Hall, and southward to BURPEE's large furniture warehouse and dwelling, and to the barber shop of F. A. SENCHI, all of which buildings were totally destroyed. Messrs. BURPEE, J. N. CROCKER, grocer, and S. M. VEAZIE, stove dealer, saved large portions of their stock. The loss is $30,000; mostly insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 14.—The steam-tug *Adelia*, of New-York, was burned here this morning. Her loss is estimated at $20,000. She was insured for $11,000.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 14.—JOEL GRAY, President of the Somerset Railroad, was attacked by paralysis while attending a meeting of the directors on Saturday. His symptoms are more favorable to-day.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 14.—The races over the Magnolia Course have been postponed one day on account of the bad weather.

PORTLAND, Dec. 14.—LITTLE's paper-mill, at Yarmouth, was destroyed by fire last night.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 14.—At a meeting of Episcopal clergymen held this evening in relation to the late Rev. Mr. PARVIN, whose death was occasioned by the late terrible disaster on the Ohio River, a memorial was adopted requesting Congress to prohibit the carrying of petroleum as freight on steam vessels.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 14.—An unknown man, about 25 years old, was drowned in the Connecticut, at this city, this evening, while skating.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

The President of the Senate presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Commissioner of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands, asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the operations of that Bureau from the time of its organization to the end of the present month. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MORE OREGON RESOLUTIONS.

Also a communication from the Governor of Oregon transmitting the resolution of the Legislature of that State rescinding the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

COLORADO AND DAKOTA.

Also the laws of Colorado and Dakota. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. POMEROY presented the petition of the citizens of Kansas, praying that in any amendment of the Constitution in regard to suffrage, no distinction shall be made on account of sex.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of colored persons in Georgia, setting forth the outrages to which their race has been latterly exposed there, and asking Congress to apply a remedy. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, the petition of Mr. COVENTRY WADDELL, of New-York, arguing in favor of cheap ocean postage. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

Also, the petition of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League, praying for a constitutional amendment securing equal political rights, privileges and immunities to all citizens, without regard to race, birth, creed, color or condition; also, the petition of the colored people of Craven County, N. C., asking for the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a bill to relieve sundry citizens of South Carolina from political disabilities. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial and address of the members elect of the Legislature of Mississippi and others, alleging that the Constitution was adopted by a majority of the regular voters in the State, and praying Congress to recognize it as the Constitution of Mississippi and to put in operation the State Government under it. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial, signed by WM. E. DODGE, HORACE GREELEY, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS and others, praying Congress to appoint a special committee to investigate the naturalization and election frauds and the irregularities perpetrated at the recent elections in the City of New-York. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ANTHONY presented resolutions of the Providence Board of Trade, favoring the project of consolidating the postal and telegraphic systems of the country, and requesting the Senators and Representatives of Rhode Island to favor the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. RAMSEY to establish a postal and telegraphic system for the United States.

Mr. WILLEY presented a resolution of the Legislature of Western Virginia, asking Congress to aid in the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to provide for the redemption in coin of the United States notes and national currency, requiring the National Banks to redeem their notes in coin, which was read as follows:

A BILL to provide for the redemption, in coin, of the United States notes and fractional currency, and requiring the National Banks to redeem their notes in coin:

Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter there shall be no sales of gold belonging to the Treasury of the United States, and that the surplus gold now in the Treasury, and that which may hereafter accrue, over and above the amounts required to pay the interest of the public debt, and for other specific uses specified by law, shall be reserved and set apart for the redemption of the United States notes and fractional currency.

SECTION 2. *Be it further enacted*, That on and after the 1st day of July, 1871, the Treasurer of the United States shall pay in coin, at the Treasury of the United States, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and at such other points as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, all United States notes and fractional currency that may be presented for redemption.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That on and after the 1st day of January, 1872, the National Banks shall pay in coin such of their notes as may be presented for redemption, and shall on and after the 1st day of January, 1871, reserve and hold in their vaults all the coin that may be received by them as interest on their stocks, held by the Government for the redemption of their stocks.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That until the 1st of January, 1872, at which time they are required to begin the redemption of their notes, the National Banks shall keep and hold in their vaults the whole reserve of legal-tender notes, as now required by law, and that on and after that time the reserve of legal-tender notes as fast as withdrawn shall be replaced with coin, and a like amount, and the said banks shall thereafter be required to hold a reserve in coin to the like amount and for the same purpose as now required by law to be held in legal-tender notes. *Provided*, that the Comptroller of the Currency may, with the assent of the Secretary of the Treasury, allow said banks to hold a portion of said reserve, not exceeding two-fifths of the amount required by law to be United States notes.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may cause so many of the United States notes that may be redeemed under the provisions of this act, to be canceled, as may in his judgment be necessary to the proper limitation of the currency: provided, further, that all fractional currency that may be redeemed shall be cancelled.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That on and after the 1st day of January, 1872, the United States notes shall cease to be a legal tender in payment of debts, but shall be receivable in payment of Government dues, as now provided by law.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the power to negotiate and sell bonds of the United States, to be due in thirty years, and redeemable by the Government at its pleasure after ten years, bearing interest at the rate of —— per cent., the principal and interest payable in gold to such an amount as may be necessary to carry into operation the provisions of the second section of this act.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. KELLOGG—A bill in relation to the public lands in Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont—A resolution directing the Committee on Rules to consider the expediency of appointing a standing Committee on Education. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WILSON—A bill to fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to change the judicial circuits. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill was as follows:

A BILL to fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to change the judicial circuits.

Be it enacted, &c., That the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice of the United States and fourteen Associate Justices.

SECTION 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Districts of Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont shall constitute the First Circuit Court; that the Districts of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut shall constitute the Second Circuit; that the District of New-York shall constitute the Third Circuit; that the Districts of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey shall constitute the Fourth Circuit; that the Districts of Maryland, Delaware and Virginia shall constitute the Fifth Circuit; that the Districts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida shall constitute the Sixth Circuit; that the Districts of Alabama, Louisiana and Texas shall constitute the Seventh Circuit; that the Districts of Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi shall constitute the Eighth Circuit; that the Districts of Ohio and West Virginia shall constitute the Ninth Circuit; that the Districts of Indiana and Illinois shall constitute the Tenth Circuit; that the Districts of Michigan and Wisconsin shall constitute the Eleventh Circuit; that the Districts of Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska shall constitute the Twelfth Circuit; that the Districts of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas shall constitute the Thirteenth Circuit; that the Districts of California, Oregon and Nevada shall constitute the Fourteenth Circuit.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Chief Justice and seven Associate Justices to be annually drawn by lots, shall hold one term annually at the seat of Government, and such adjourned and special terms as they may find necessary for the dispatch of the business of said Court, and the other Associate Justices not drawn to hold the term of said Court at the seat of Government shall annually hold one term in each circuit, and such adjourned and special terms as the business of the several circuits may require.

By Mr. WILSON—A bill to amend the act regulating the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HARLAN—A bill in relation to swamp lands in Iowa. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. DRAKE—A bill to incorporate the United States Life Accident and Life Insurance Company. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. [illegible]—A bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal acts heretofore [illegible] on that subject. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill provides that [illegible] the Clerk of the United States District Court [illegible] shall be required for admission to citizenship.

By Mr. STEWART—A bill to punish the crime of holding office in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. Tabled on his motion.

The bill provides that such holding of office shall be deemed a felony against the United States, which, upon conviction, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not less than three nor more than ten years and by fine of $1,000 to $10,000.

By Mr. CORBETT—To amend the act granting lands to Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road, by extending the time for said construction. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. POMEROY—A bill to create a Department of Indian Affairs, and to provide for the civilization and government of the Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. COLE—A bill relating to contracts payable in coin. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to provide railroad facilities to the capital of the United States, which was referred to the Special Committee on Railways.

It incorporates four companies, to be known as the National Railroad—the North National, the South National, the Chesapeake Railroads, and the National Transportation Company—which are authorized respectively to build the following lines, viz.: From Washington to a point on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad east of Harrisburg; from Washington to a point on any railroad in the State of Virginia; from Washington to Point Lookout, Md., and from the Canal in Georgetown to some point on the Chesapeake Bay. The capital stock of the first two companies is fixed at $2,000,000 each, and of the last two at $500,000 each. One-half of all these amounts is to be subscribed by the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, and the Levy Court of Washington County, in proportion to their taxable property; and said corporate authorities are required to issue twenty-year 7 3-10 per cent. bonds to borrow money for such purpose. The companies are authorized to issue preferred stock to the amount of half their capital, and are required to have their roads completed within five years.

By Mr. CONKLING—A bill to repeal the act fixing times for the regular meetings of Congress. Tabled and ordered printed.

By Mr. FERRY—A bill to amend the Naturalization laws. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill provides that every alien intending to apply for naturalization to any State or United States Court shall, at least one month before such application, file with the Clerk of said Court a notice that he intends to apply, which shall particularly set forth name, age, nationality, occupation, residence, personal description, date of filing his declaration of intention, &c.

The bill prescribes in detail the rules to be followed in contesting applications for admission to citizenship. The personal description of the grantee shall be inserted in all certificates of naturalization.

By Mr. DAVIS—A resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what was the aggregate amount of each issue of United States bonds by their respective dates, and the rate of interest borne by them respectively. Laid over.

By Mr. KELLOGG—A resolution requesting the Secretary of War to communicate any information received by him from the Freedmen's Bureau in reference to late disturbances in Louisiana. Adopted.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Also, the resolution asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate what number of troops are employed on the Plains, and whether any volunteers are so employed, and, if so, by whose authority. Adopted.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to communicate reports and other information received by him relating to the late battle with the Indians on the Washita River, which was adopted.

Mr. DRAKE called up his resolution to amend the rules so as to require Indian treaties to be considered in open session.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked what reason there was? Why these more than other treaties should be considered openly?

Mr. DRAKE replied that treaties with foreign nations often contain provisions which the national interests require to be kept secret for a time, but Indian treaties never do, unless where there is some land scheme involved, and his main object in proposing the change was to put a stop to such schemes being helped by treaties.

Mr. POMEROY had no objection to considering Indian or any other treaties openly, because their provisions were sure to be known outside, whether considered in secret session or not. But, if there was any advantage in considering any treaties secretly, he thought Indian treaties should be so considered, now when the nation is at war with the Indians.

Mr. STEWART favored the change proposed, in fact he did not believe in treaties with Indians at all, because now, unlike the time when the treaty system was adopted, there are few or no tribes sufficiently well organized to be able to observe their treaties.

Mr. HENDERSON was not opposed to the resolution, but he thought it should go to some Committee, so they might provide against any possible conflict of rules on the subject.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

At 1:45 the Senate went into Executive Session, which lasted about a quarter of an hour.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPUDIATION PLAN.

On the reopening of the doors, Mr. CATTELL offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate receive with profound regret the proposition of the President, in his annual Message, to repudiate a portion of the national obligations, and regard this and all other forms of repudiation as a national crime. National honor requires the payment of the public debt in the utmost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was created.

Mr. NYE advocated the resolution. The part of the President's Message quoted in the resolution should be reprobated by every honest man. To propose to repudiate the national debt would be a crime in any person; but for the Chief Executive Magistrate of the nation to make the proposition was doubly criminal.

Mr. HENDERSON said that when consent was given for the resolution to be introduced, he had understood that it was not to be considered now, and he hoped it would not be until Senators should be fully prepared to discuss it, because if the Senate was going to rebuke the President it should do so boldly and set forth the true doctrine instead of the false one propounded by him and with which he (HENDERSON) did not concur, and he asked the Senator from New-Jersey what he conceived the true doctrine on that subject to be, and what, if any, difference was there in his judgment between the letter and the spirit of the law.

Mr. CATTELL replied that when the matter came up regularly for discussion he would be prepared to answer, but that he wished that the Senate should in the meantime express its disapprobation of the President's views. The people, he said, had already passed upon the question of what is the true doctrine in regard to the payment of the national debt.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked him whether the people had decided in favor of paying the debt in gold or in lawful money.

Mr. CATTELL replied that they had decided that the Chicago platform was very much preferable to the New-York platform. Whenever it should become necessary to discuss the question at length he would be prepared to take his ground upon it as frankly as Mr. HENDRICKS.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked Mr. HENDRICKS how he understood the people to have decided the question.

Mr. HENDRICKS answered that he believed they had not decided definitely, because the Chicago platform was so ambiguously worded as to admit of being interpreted by every stump speaker to suit the locality where he was speaking.

Mr. WILLEY offered a resolution citing the same part of the President's Message cited by Mr. CATTELL, and expressing the Senate's disapprobation and condemnation of it.

Mr. SHERMAN said the President's proposition, to substitute for the payment of the national debt an annuity for sixteen years, was such a shocking one that he feared it would excite prejudice against our institutions all over the world, and he thought the legislative branch of the Government should promptly repudiate it and counteract its effects. He was, therefore, willing to vote for either of the resolutions offered, but he thought the best way would be to send them to a Committee to consider and report to-morrow.

Mr. WARNER offered a resolution denouncing the President's proposition as dishonest.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he would not undertake to interpret the President's language on this subject; but if he meant to advocate bad faith toward the public creditors or any other class of men, he did not believe, because the President's whole life had shown him to be a man who did not repudiate honest or honorable obligations, either in public or private life.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for the report of the Government Inspector of the Pacific Railroad.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

On motion of Mr. COLE, the Senate then took up the House joint resolution making the holiday adjournment extend from the 21st inst. to the 5th of January, which, after some opposition, was adopted.

The Senate, at 2:50, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The first business in order being the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

By Mr. PETERS—To provide for the defence of the northeastern frontier, and making grants and concessions to the European and North American Railway Company.

Mr. PETERS moved its reference to a select committee of seven.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, did not see why it should not go to one of the Standing Committees.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs, which was agreed to by a vote of 68 to 45.

By Mr. ELA—Relating to pay, pensions and bounties of non-residents; which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELIOT—Relating to Freedmen's Hospitals; which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

By Mr. POLAND—To repeal a part of section 8 of act of Aug. 3, 1861, in reference to the appointment of West Point cadets; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH—Providing for the payment for horses lost by certain officers in the service of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. [illegible]—Instructing the Committee on Appropriations to consider the expediency of making appropriations to carry into effect the provisions of an act relating to pensions; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CHURCHILL—Designating the officers authorized to take evidence in cases of contested elections. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

By Mr. ROBINSON—To remove obstructions from the East River, in the Harbor of New-York, appropriating $3,000,000. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York—To authorize the Southern Maryland Railroad Company to enter the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania—To incorporate the African College. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. MILLER—Declaring that the principal of all United States bonds shall be paid in coin. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania—Authorizing the incorporation of certain Railroad Companies. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. O'NEILL—Supplementary to the Bankruptcy act. Referred to the Committee on the Revision of Laws.

By Mr. PETTIS—To provide for the paving of Pennsylvania-avenue. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WHITTEMORE, Mr. BOWEN, and others—Several bills for the removal of legal and political disabilities from certain persons. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. WHITTEMORE—Directing inquiry into the elections in South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. KELLOGG—Granting to the New-Orleans, Mobile and the Chattanooga Railroad Company the right of way through the public lands, &c. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. NORRIS—In relation to the appointment of midshipmen from the lately reconstructed States. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BUCKLEY—Providing that the State of Alabama may accept within two years the provisions of the Agricultural College bill. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SYPHER—A memorial of the Louisiana Legislature, asking an appropriation of $3,000,000 for the Mississippi River and the Mexican Gulf Canal. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. GARFIELD—To legalize gold contracts. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SPALDING—Declaring that Congress will not entertain any project that looks directly or indirectly to the repudiation of the debt of the United States, and that it abjures unhesitatingly the proposition embraced in the President's Message, of applying the interest on the six per cent. bonds in liquidation of the principal. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WELKER—To repeal the act of Jan. 22, 1867, fixing the time for the regular meetings of Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also for the better protection of women in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. STEWART—To establish telegraph lines between Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

By Mr. PLANTS—To divide the State of Ohio into three Judicial Districts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. McKEE—To establish a new Judicial District in Kentucky. The same reference.

By Mr. ARNELL—To regrant certain lands in Alabama to the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MULLINS—Resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the Tennessee River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also a bill to suppress illegal voting, and punish persons who unlawfully vote at or endeavor to disturb elections. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. JULIAN—To extend the right of suffrage in the Territories and in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committees on Territories and on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. TERRY—Donating for school purposes a lot of land and the building thereon, known as the old Indian Dormitory, to the village of Mackinaw, Mich. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. PAINE—To repeal that provision of the act of March 2, 1867, which forbids the maintenance of State militia in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. MALLORY—Resolutions and memorials of the Oregon Legislature, in relation to parts of public lands and to claims for Indian depredations. Referred to the Committees on Public Lands and on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia—Joint resolution of the West Virginia Legislature, asking Congress to aid in the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

By Mr. POLSLEY—Like resolutions, asking Congress to pass a law to incorporate the Washington and Cincinnati National Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CAVANAUGH, of Montana Territory—To locate and establish an Assay Office in the Territory of Montana. Referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

By Mr. KERR—To regulate and limit the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. SYPHER—To aid in the construction of the New-Orleans and Ship Island Canal. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. JONES, of Kentucky—A petition of the manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars in Covington, Ky., praying for the repeal of certain parts of an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on certain spirits and tobacco." Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. ARNELL offered a resolution, reciting that Ku-klux outrages continue to be practised in Tennessee and elsewhere, and instructing the Reconstruction Committee to make a careful inquiry into the whole matter. Adopted.

Mr. STOKES introduced a joint resolution, granting twenty per cent. additional compensation to the employes in the civil service of the Government at Washington, from the 30th of June, 1867, to the 30th of June, 1869.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved its reference to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to lay the joint resolution on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 91, nays 73.

THE OREGON RESOLUTIONS.

The Speaker presented various documents, including the joint resolutions of the Oregon Legislature, withdrawing its assent to the Fourteenth Article of the amendments to the Constitution. The latter was, on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPUDIATION SCHEME.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The President of the United States, in his annual Message to the Fortieth Congress, at its third session, says—(here follows an extract from the Message in reference to the liquidation of the six per cent. bonds by the payment of interest. See last Wednesday's proceedings;) and

Whereas, Such a sentiment, if permitted to go to the world without immediate protest, might be understood to be the sentiment of the people of the United States and of their Representatives in Congress; therefore,

Resolved, That all forms and degrees of repudiation of the national indebtedness are odious to the American people, and that under no circumstances will their Representatives consent to offer the public creditor, as full compensation, a less amount of money than that which the Government contracted to pay.

Mr. INGERSOLL suggested to Mr. BROOMALL to let the resolution be printed before the House should be called on to vote upon it.

Mr. BROOMALL remarked that it was short and easily understood, and that it had already been printed in the public papers.

Messrs. HOLMAN and MAYNARD called for the yeas and nays on the motion to suspend the rules. The rules were suspended—yeas 135, nays 29—a party vote.

Mr. BROOMALL moved the previous question.

Mr. PRUYN said he would like to have five minutes to make a remark, and also to offer a substitute.

Mr. BROOMALL declined to yield.

Mr. RANDALL demanded a division of the resolution, and moved to lay the preamble on the table. The motion was rejected—yeas 37, nays 132. The question was then taken on the preamble and the following part of the resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That all forms and degrees of repudiation of the national indebtedness are odious to the American people.

Agreed to—yeas 154, nays 6—Messrs. ADAMS, ARCHER, GROVER, JONES, of Kentucky, MUNGEN and TRIMBLE of Kentucky. The other part of the resolution was agreed to without a division.

NEW-YORK NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, presented the memorial of the Union League of New-York, and offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of seven to investigate the irregularities and frauds therein alleged to have occurred in the City and State of New-York, affecting the recent election for Representatives to Congress and elections for President and Vice-President, with power to hold sessions in the State of New-York and elsewhere, by a quorum or by a sub-committee, and to send for persons and papers, &c.

Mr. BROOKS called for the reading of the report accompanying the memorial, and remarked that the Representatives from New-York should have an opportunity of replying to the *ex parte* statements of a partisan body.

Mr. LAWRENCE said there would be ample opportunity given on both sides of the question. He moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that hundreds of thousands of dollars had been contributed to the Union Leagues in order to carry the elections in Ohio and Indiana, and that circumstance ought to be investigated at the same time.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested that Mr. BROOKS should state what had been done with HELMBOLD's subscription.

The Speaker stated that under a motion to suspend the rules discussion was not in order. On a division of the House the vote was announced as 104 to 42.

Mr. SCHENCK called for the yeas and nays, saying that he noticed that there were many members voting in the negative, and he wished to have them put on the record.

Mr. RANDALL—That is right; make them show their colors.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas 124, nays 35—a party vote. So the rules were suspended, and the resolution was offered and adopted.

THE SCHOONER SYBIL.

The Speaker presented a message from the President in reference to the schooner *Sybil*, libeled as a prize of war. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Also a message in reply to the resolution of the House, offered by Mr. WOOD, asking for further correspondence in reference to the *Alabama* claims. The Secretary of State says he is of opinion that the publication of such correspondence would be premature and incompatible with the public interests. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New-York. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

BILLS REFERRED.

Mr. ORTH introduced a concurrent resolution, giving the thanks of Congress to Brevet Major-Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS for his ability and impartiality in the discharge of the delicate and important duties devolved upon him as commander of the Fifth Military District. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to enforce the laws of the United States in the State of Georgia. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. FERRY introduced a bill to reëstablish the rank and pay of officers in the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. RANDALL introduced a bill to regulate the refunding of taxes paid into the Treasury of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOLMAN asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for the correspondence between Mr. WEBB, United States Minister at Brazil, and Rear-Admiral DAVIS, in reference to the disposition of the American squadron at Rio Janeiro and to Paraguayan difficulties.

Mr. BROOKS proposed to object, but withdrew the objection at the request of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois.

The resolution was offered and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. LYNCH, the bill reported by him last session from the Committee on Banking and Currency for the gradual resumption of specie payment, was made the special order for the first Wednesday in January.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE.

Mr. WOOD moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a preamble and resolution, reciting the allegation made in the Worcester *Spy* as to the improper use of $2,200,000 of the amount paid for the Alaska purchase, declaring that such declarations, if true, seriously affected the character of the Government, and if not true, the parties accused shall have an opportunity to prove their innocence, and directing the Committee on Public Expenditures to institute a full investigation into the allegation, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was offered and agreed to.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

On motion of Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, the rules were suspended by a vote of yeas 109 to nays 40, and the bill to provide for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara was made a special order for the second Wednesday in January.

THE SPANISH COMMISSIONER.

Mr. HUNTER asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of State to inform the House whether any Commissioner has recently been sent as a representative from this country to Spain, and if so, for what purpose and by what authority; the name of such Commissioner, the amount of his compensation and out of what funds it is paid, and to furnish a copy of any instructions given to him.

Mr. RANDALL objected.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was offered and agreed to.

DUTIES IN THE SPANISH WEST INDIES.

Mr. LYNCH offered a resolution reciting that United States vessels in the ports of the Spanish West India Islands are subjected to discriminating duties and charges, amounting to nearly double the rates charged to British and other vessels, and directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire and report to the House what action should be taken by the United States Government in the premises, which was agreed to.

SOUTH CAROLINA COURTS.

Mr. WHITTEMORE offered a resolution calling for information in reference to accommodations for the United States Courts, &c., in Charleston, S. C., which was adopted.

POSTAGE STAMPS CONTRACTS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the Postmaster-General to communicate a copy of the advertisement for proposals for furnishing postage stamps; also copies of the several bids offered therefor, together with the decision of the Department thereon, which was agreed to.

MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS.

Mr. SYPHER offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of repealing the sixth section of the Army Appropriation bill, of March, 1867, which prohibits the organization of militia in the Southern States, which was adopted.

HELLGATE OBSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to what has been done toward the removal of the Hellgate obstructions, near New-York, who was charged with the execution of the work, what plan was adopted, what proposals or bids were made, and all other information on the subject, which was adopted.

A NEW TELEGRAPH LINE PROPOSED.

Mr. STEWART presented the petition of JAMES F. HALL and associates, for a telegraphic line between Boston, New-York and Washington, upon an improved plan of construction, with metallic poles and air cables.

Mr. BROOKS desired to be allowed twenty minutes to address the House, in Committee of the Whole, but a motion to adjourn was pressed and agreed to, and the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

THE BIGAMIST CUNNINGHAM.

More of His Extraordinary Exploits—His Arrest at Length Effected.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEEKSKILL, Monday, Dec. 14.

The bigamist CUNNINGHAM, of whose doings I have kept the readers of the TIMES posted, has at last come to grief, and to-day he is to have an examination at Cross River, Westchester County, where he was arrested. His last appearance in Dutchess County was at the residence of JAMES McCORD, Little Rest. There he represented himself as a returned Californian, and after staying three days left, having stolen a quantity of jewelry from the house.

The next heard from him he was at Patterson, Putnam County. He reached there Dec. 2, and left on the Thursday following. He represented himself there as a United States Government Detective, directly from Panama, with information for a lady living there whose husband had been absent for some time, and from whom she has not heard. He represented to the lady that her husband had been arrested and convicted of murder, and would soon be executed, and that he was in Patterson in search of a girl by the name of LOUISE EIGHMIE, who, he claimed, was supposed to have been an accomplice. His story at Patterson was generally credited, as people there knew of the absence of the man he spoke of, and that there had been an improper intimacy between him and the girl EIGHMIE previous to his leaving. CUNNINGHAM told the family that he had brought them some $600 in money from the father, and had deposited it in a bank in Poughkeepsie. He advised them to dispose of what little they had at Patterson and put the proceeds with the money he had brought them, remove to the West and purchase themselves a little home—to all of which, the family readily consented. CUNNINGHAM then undertook the settlement of the business for them, collecting the rent of a shop the husband had used for shoemaking. Not finding a ready customer for the property, he suddenly left, on the 7:39 P. M. train, and got off at Purdy's Station. At Patterson he gave his name as White, and said that he owned real estate in Bergen, N. J., and showed deeds of property on Bergen Heights, of that name. He only succeeded in getting $2 and the poor woman's account-book, but came very near robbing her of every dollar she had. The girl he claimed to be in quest of is, it will be remembered, the one whom he had married in New-Paltz, Ulster County, and from her he had learned the story of the PATTERSON family.

His last exploit, previous to his arrest, occurred near Cross River. When he was arrested he was attempting to marry a fourth woman, the widow of a brother of a man in California. His mode of procedure in this case was as follows: Having acquainted himself with the circumstances and family relations of the lady in question, he appeared at a Sunday School, where he knew she would be in attendance, and devoutly addressed the scholars. Gaining an introduction to the lady, he made use of the knowledge he had gathered of her brother in California, whom he represented as an intimate friend, to ingratiate himself into her favor. He was invited to visit her at her residence, which he proposed to do without delay. Once in the charmed circle, he plied his fascinations so ardently that the widow capitulated at once, and consented to marry him. While she was ruminating probably upon the hastiness of her conclusion to such an agreement with an entire stranger, officers of the law arrived upon the scene, whose attachments were, if possible, even more expeditious than those of her lover. CUNNINGHAM protested that he was not CUNNINGHAM, but if they would grant him a little delay he would put them on the right track of that dangerous person. The officers declined to be caught with chaff, and so the widow escaped the net the gay deceiver had spread for her. He was taken before Justice LAWRENCE, of Lewisborough, who held him for further examination to-day. Then the prosecution brought the girl who was married to him in East Tarrytown, and her father recognized him as the man CUNNINGHAM, and even then the bigamist came down and attempted to make the Justice believe he was not the man. The other wives of CUNNINGHAM will confront him at the examination to-day.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Letter from Gen. F. E. Spinner, United States Treasurer.

Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, has addressed the following letter to DAVID WILDER, of the Massachusetts Treasury Department, in reply to a letter from that gentleman advocating a return to specie payments instanter, and the commutation of currency contracts into specie or its equivalent when due:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1868.

SIR: I am sorry that you read my letter to Mr. WALKER in the New-York *Tribune*. I have seen four different versions of it, all of which were bad, but the *Tribune's* was the very worst. Its notice of the letter made me approve of Mr. WILDER's doctrine that I was laboring to disprove, and then it puts words into sentences that had no possible connection with them, some of which were not even English, and which utterly destroyed the sense and the meaning. When I wrote "moneta" the *Tribune* made me say "monitors." Just think of iron-clad monitors used as money in Africa! This is but a sample. Now, if you could correct such errors as you went along, you are a man of extraordinary sagacity. Had I read the letter as it appeared, I should have said "the man is a fool."

I have a high respect for Massachusetts, and for those who have had the charge of her finances. She stands proudly preëminent, and therefore has the right to counsel and advise those who are striving to attain to her financial position. But you should recollect that rich men and communities can accomplish results that cannot be reached by the poor.

Your proposition to repeal the legal-tender act instanter, is simply the enactment of a law to compel the immediate resumption of specie payments on the part of the Government, the banks and the people. Are the poorer sections of the country prepared for this? Think of it. The Government has of its own over five hundred and fifty million dollars of outstanding liabilities that are over due. It is the indorser of the whole issue of the circulating notes of all the National Banks, amounting to three hundred million more. Then, bear in mind that these banks owe their depositors some six hundred and fifty million more. Here you have an aggregate of one thousand six hundred million of debt immediately due and payable in coin, for which the Government would have to stand the brunt. The Government has, say eighty-eight million dollars in gold in its vaults, or about five and one-half per cent. of this indebtedness.

You will say "the Government need but care for itself; it has nothing to do with the debts of the National Banks." Well, let us see how this is. If one of these banks fails to pay its deposits on call, it of course fails to pay its circulating notes, on the happening of which the Comptroller of the Currency puts the bank in the hands of a receiver, and the Treasury of the United States immediately becomes, in effect, the maker of the notes, and is by law compelled to redeem them. Few banks could stand such a state of things in their present condition for a single day, and the inevitable result would be that the banks, the business men and the credit of the Government would go to perdition together.

However desirable the return to specie payment may be, we should make haste to accomplish it slowly, if we would make it sure and permanent. Failures would be fatal. To apply the rule to future contracts would not be quite so bad; but it is, to a degree, liable to the same objections, and besides it would strike every kind of business with paralysis.

All your after-reasoning seems to me to be perfectly sound. We agree in all but the mode by which the desired good is to be attained.

We should not be too impatient. The world was not made in a day, neither can we pay a debt of sixteen hundred millions in gold instanter. We should, however, set ourselves about preparing the way over which we may soon pass in perfect safety to the promised land that shall flow, not with milk and honey, but with gold and silver. Your other proposition, "that the currency contracts now in force should be commuted into specie or its equivalent when due, say at seventy-five cents on the dollar," is objectionable, because it would be unconstitutional in that, that it would impair the obligations of contracts. True, not more so than the present law that makes something else than gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, but that was enacted in a time of great peril, which has now passed.

Hoping that the action of Congress will be such as is satisfactory to all right thinking men, I am, very respectfully yours,

(Signed) F. E. SPINNER.

Hon. DAVID WILDER.

COMMODORE MEADE.

His Confinement in a Lunatic Asylum—Personal Explanation from Mr. Chas. K. Landis.

To the Editor of the Vineland Weekly:

As numerous reports have been published in the papers giving an incorrect statement of the case of Commodore MEADE, and as my own name has been made more prominent than the truth of the circumstances fairly admit, in short, "that I had Commodore MEADE arrested upon a criminal charge, and that when he could not be held upon that charge, I had him incarcerated in a lunatic asylum upon the certificate of two Tombs physicians," I beg the liberty of setting myself right before the public. I have heard of men in olden times attacking castles and taking their wives by force. I have heard of their taking them out of third-story windows, and I have also heard of their quietly walking away and getting married; but I never heard before, either in history or fiction, of a man first confining his intended father-in-law in a lunatic asylum and then immediately marrying his daughter, and I am not ambitious to be the one to start such a precedent.

I first met my wife at the Commodore's own house, in Washington, last January. I was then told that it was worth as much as a man's life to pay any attention to his daughter. Of the number of suitors who had been actually driven away by force of arms, upon further inquiry, I ascertained this to be a fact. When I had decided to propose to my wife I sent a formal notice to him, and request for his consent. His answer to this was a peremptory order to desist from all attentions to his daughter, reiterated by another letter threatening serious consequences in case I continued those attentions, and placing the grounds of his objection as follows: First, my age; second, my religion; third, being an entire stranger. Being at the time 34 years old, I was at a loss to know whether he meant that I was too young or too old. I did not care about adopting any new religion, and being fully his equal in both birth and education, and having lived for eleven years upon my own estate in New-Jersey, "with my banner on the outward wall," I could not possibly sympathize with the last objection.

In respect to the last letter I consulted his son, Lieut.-Commander R. W. MEADE, Father FRANCHALL, of Brooklyn, formerly his priest, Admiral HIRAM PAULDING, the father-in-law of two of his sons, CHARLES A. MEIGS, of New-York, his brother-in-law, and other members of his family, and they all advised me to pay no attention to it, "that the Commodore was suffering under aberration of mind, and had been in this state for some time." This I fully believed, as I knew that the Commodore had suffered great injustice from the Government, in being unjustly kept out of a claim, amounting, I believe, to millions of dollars, even after the legality and justice of the claim had been fully established, and, also, that from some personal jealousies he had suffered injustice in his court-martial for the loss of the *San Jacinto*, and had not been awarded the rank and promotion which he deserved, which, to an officer, is worse than death. The letter itself was incoherent.

After this I was informed that the Commodore was watching around the Staten Island ferries, that he might shoot me at the first opportunity. I continued my attentions the same, and would have blushed at the thought of having anything like personal danger influencing my conduct. For some time previously my marriage was appointed to take place on the 14th of October, at the residence of my wife's uncle, CHAS. A. MEIGS, Esq., of Staten Island. A few days before I received a warning that the mind of the Commodore was disturbed, and that he would shoot me for certain in case he saw me. I decided, however, that on the 14th of October I would cross the ferry in open daylight, in an open carriage, and stand any amount of shooting that was necessary. I felt that men had often risked their lives for objects less worthy than mine.

On the 14th I crossed the ferry safely, in company with my father, my sister and my chief secretary, Mr. JOHN L. BURK, and arrived at the residence of Mr. MEIGS. Lieut.-Commander R. W. MEADE immediately informed me that he had performed a melancholy task the preceding day—that of placing the Commodore in the Bloomingdale Asylum; that for months past he has been threatening different people; that he had threatened the lives of Mr. B. F. CORLIES, Mr. MEIGS, Secretary WELLES of the Navy and his son; that upon his person several revolvers had been found, and four more revolvers in his valise, and that he had a gang of "roughs" engaged to commit violence upon myself in crossing the river.

Instead of this being done in order to promote my marriage, it was done only from motives of humanity, and it was expected that upon such a terrible occurrence in the family I would postpone the marriage or break it off. The family was also of this disposition. I requested, however, that the marriage should take place. My affianced was not responsible for this heart-rending misfortune, and besides, if she had lost her beauty, or met with any other misfortune, or if all the family had suddenly become lunatics, I would have been all the more anxious to have the right and the power to protect her. I married her, thank God, and with His help mean to stay married, and shield her all her life from every evil that may threaten.

My marriage has received the approbation of every member of my wife's family excepting the Commodore.

Relative to the Commodore's confinement, I had no hand in it; nor had my wife; nor did I know of it before the morning of my marriage; but I have seen letters from Secretary WELLES, of the navy, and from Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE, and others, approving of the confinement of the Commodore upon the ground of insanity, and expressing surprise that it had not been done long before.

The Commodore was placed in confinement by his son, Lieutenant-Commander R. W. MEADE, who is now in the Pacific Ocean in command of the United States steamer *Saginaw*, and consequently was not present at the trial in New-York, but was simply represented by counsel.

If the Commodore has recovered his health there is no one more joyed at it than myself, or who can wish him better health or a longer life.

CHARLES K. LANDIS.

VINELAND, N. J., Dec. 10, 1868.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Letter II.—Mr. McCulloch's Plan Continued.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my first letter I explained the injustice and injudiciousness of the action proposed to Congress by Mr. McCulloch, viz., the withdrawal of the "legal-tender" quality from the notes known as greenbacks. I argued at length that the measure would inevitably result in a further depreciation of greenbacks, and in a greater confusion of our currencies than ever before. When I wrote, the Secretary's report had been published only in extract. But I now see from the complete copy that the Secretary himself was fully aware of the depreciation that would ensue, and knowingly proposed *a forced depreciation of greenbacks as a first step toward specie payments.* This is an entirely novel and original way to appreciate our currency, by still further depreciating it. What was criticised as a recommendation carelessly made, proves to be the result of positive design. The Secretary *wants* to see the currency depreciated. While gravely attributing the declining standard of public morals to the Legal-tender act, which "confiscated the property of one class of citizens for the benefit of another," by "enabling debtors to pay debts in an inferior currency," he coolly proposes to improve the public morals by *depreciating the value of four hundred millions of currency in the hands of innocent holders*, in order to enable creditors to demand the payment of debts in a superior currency to that in which they were contracted. The confiscation in the second case would be far more serious than that resulting from the Legal-tender act, and would not even have the lame excuse of "public emergency."

Mr. McCulloch evidently believes that the injustice done to the holders of greenbacks by depriving these notes of their legal-tender quality, would be fully offset by the advantage offered them of converting their notes into an interest-bearing bond to be issued for the purpose, as proposed in the fourth and last of his recommendations. But this last recommendation really only tends to show the whole scheme in its true light. It is nothing more nor less than a scheme to get rid of the greenbacks by a process of *forced funding*. It is no use to disguise the object sought by declaring that the notes "may be converted at the option of the holder," when we are told in the very next sentence that nothing but "the privilege of their conversion would save them from depreciation." *The holder has no option.* If the legal-tender quality is withdrawn from the notes, they *must* depreciate. Whoever does not want to see his notes depreciate on his hands *must* fund them. Where then is the option? It is compulsory funding under the threat of confiscation. Wherein does this differ from Sherman's Funding bill, which sought to reduce the interest on bonds by threatening to pay them in currency?

Now, I take it that it is absolutely necessary that the public Press should take the right stand on this, as well as on all other questions of public interest. It is high time that the measures and recommendations of men in high office should be criticised according to a higher standard than that of mere expediency. I have no hesitation in saying that this whole scheme of Mr. McCulloch's is dishonest and immoral, and deserving of the most severe reprehension.

Wherever rightly appreciated it will do the public credit more harm than even Mr. Johnson's demagogue harangue. If a measure of forced funding, under a threat of depreciation, meets with the almost unanimous approval of the Press, the denunciation of the President's total confiscation policy will not inspire much confidence. The Times, indeed, in a recent editorial, condemns the Secretary's attack upon the greenbacks as unnecessary and impolitic, but has not a word of censure for its shameless immorality. There is a much closer relation between the views of the President and of Mr. McCulloch than appears on the surface.

In the present state of the public mind, it may not be safe to trust the condemnation of the Secretary's plans to the people's sense of justice alone. It may, therefore, be well to point out their absurdity as well as their immorality. With a recklessness characteristic of our public officers, Mr. McCulloch has not troubled himself to investigate the result of the measures he proposes. "Assuming that the receipts from Customs will be reduced, * * * and that, consequently, there must be an increase of internal taxes," Mr. McCulloch is yet willing to saddle the country with the additional expense of a minimum interest of six per cent. on nearly four hundred millions of fresh bonds, a sum equal to twenty-four millions per annum, or an increase of twenty per cent. in the annual cost of the public debt. These four hundred millions of bonds are to take the place of a similar amount of greenbacks; the greenbacks cost the country nothing; the bonds, in addition to the expense of funding, the commission to Treasury agents and the like, would cost twenty-four millions per annum, which is certainly not the best way to reduce expenses.

What rate of interest are the bonds to bear that are to take the place of greenbacks? I have spoken of six per cent. as a minimum rate. Mr. McCulloch wisely suggests that they bear "such rate of interest as may be authorized by Congress." He is too shrewd to propose the rate himself. Of course the conversion must take place at par. The six per cent. currency interest bonds of the United States are to-day selling at 99½, or less in our redundant and irredeemable currency. If Congress authorizes the issue of a six per cent. currency bond for the conversion of greenbacks, of course no greenbacks will be converted at 100 cents on the dollar, as long as the same bond can be purchased at 99½ cents on the dollar. This, however, it will be said, would be remedied by the existing six per cent. currency bonds going to par, and as soon as the existing bonds sold at par, there would no longer be any objection to the progress of conversion. True; but if a six per cent. currency bond is only with the utmost difficulty and the most skillful manipulation maintained in the neighborhood of par while less than fifty millions are issued, and we have a currency circulation of seven hundred millions, at what will these six per cent. currency bonds sell when two hundred millions of greenbacks have been converted, when we will have two hundred and fifty millions of six per cent. currency bonds on the market, and only five hundred millions of currency circulation to carry them with? Perhaps we shall be told that by that time our currency will have become so much appreciated by Mr. McCulloch's system of depreciation, that the six per cent. currency interest will be fully equal to six per cent. in gold interest, and that the six per cent. currency bonds will sell as high as six per cent. gold bonds, or certainly at par, so that the conversion can progress steadily. But here we meet a fresh difficulty. Our six per cent. coin bonds are to-day selling at 110 or less, which, with gold at 135, is equal to over eight per cent. In other words, they are equal to an eight per cent. bond at par. Now if, with a currency circulation of seven hundred millions, our capitalists are not willing to give over par for an eight per cent. bond, of which according to Mr. McCulloch's own estimates, less than one thousand millions are in investors' hands, is it likely that our capitalists will give par for a six per cent. bond, when more than twelve hundred millions are out, and the currency circulation is reduced to five hundred millions? As long as greenbacks can be invested where they will pay eight per cent. interest, will any one invest them where they will only pay six per cent.? It must be evident to every thoughtful observer, even if he be not familiar with finance, that money will not be permanently invested in this country in securities that do not bring over seven per cent. interest. The conversion of greenbacks into bonds can only have the effect to raise the rate of interest; in other words, to prevent all investment in securities that do not pay a still higher rate of interest. To talk, then, of compulsorily funding greenbacks into a bond bearing any less rate of interest than those now issued, is a palpable absurdity. To compulsorily fund them into a bond bearing a higher rate than those now issued, is, if possible, a greater absurdity still. In fact, the whole idea of compulsory funding is as absurd as it is immoral.

Mr. McCulloch's recommendations will require further discussion.

J. B. H.

WASHINGTON POLITICS.

Congress—Gen. Grant—The Danger of Talking—Legislation—Injustice of the Increased Tariff on Books—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Secretary McCulloch's Report.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1868.

Congress brought with it a small amount of talk and speculation upon the future of the coming Administration; but it was only a very small amount, and was well-nigh an old story until yesterday, when Gen. Grant having returned from his Eastern trip, fresh volume was given to it by the presence here of the embodiment of everybody's future political hopes. He has been here less than forty-eight hours, when he whisks off again to Chicago, to fight his battles over again with Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas and a host of other gallant men—rather than fight the battle of the bores at army headquarters. But his few hours here have been faithfully occupied—one constant stream of visitors has poured in upon him, mostly members of Congress, who have not had a chance to pay their respects before. To all their redundancy of speech the immobile man lends a respectful ear, and when he gets a chance he talks freely in return, but he is never caught in assent or indorsement of suggestions, opinions and propositions that are put forward on purpose to draw him out. Almost everybody is satisfied with his course, but some few are beginning to grumble. A member of Congress said the other day, "Gen. Grant must abate somewhat his reticence and become more communicative, or people will lose confidence in him." Such is the impatience of the people! The people havn't been heard from to that effect *yet*. But, seriously, let us see what would come if Gen. Grant should talk *more*. He has probably said a great many times that "Mr. Washburne is a thoroughly honest man," and has probably said so recently. Some sharp ear has probably heard this expression, and what is the result? Why a double-leaded, display-headed, positive statement telegraphed hence to one of your contemporaries that "it is fixed" that Mr. Washburne is to be Secretary of the Treasury, and the basis for this statement is that Gen. Grant, when alluding to Mr. Washburne, has always said that "Mr. Washburne is a thoroughly honest man." So you see that all that it is necessary for Gen. Grant to do is to express the opinion that half a dozen different gentlemen are honest men, and his Cabinet will be made up for him instantly. Under such circumstances it will continue to be good policy for Gen. Grant to continue to be reticent.

The temper in Congress seems to be not to do much business—not more than is actually necessary to be done. Mr. Washburne will get the principal Appropriation bills ready early in January, and Gen. Schenck has already announced that the *status* of the Tariff and Tax bills would not be disturbed by the Ways and Means. This leaves these two measures before the House ready for action. Whatever changes the Committee desire to propose will be reported to the House as the consideration of the bills progress. Considerable time is thus gained. Numerous amendments, mainly additions, will be proposed to the Tariff bill, which, in it present shape, is very crude and imperfect, except that its rates are all increased, beyond reason or policy, in many cases. Take the item of books, for instance; the duty is not only changed from *ad valorem* to specific, but it is increased one hundred per cent. above present rates—being just doubled. This increase would not make Mr. Moorhead, the author of the bill, any poorer, even if it were levied as a direct tax on knowledge, but it would affect a great many others, and the attempt to increase the duty demands the earnest protest of every student, scholar, teacher, clergyman and professional man in the country. The right of petition is open, and Yale, Harvard, Amherst, Dartmouth, Williams, Bowdoin, Brown, Union and every other institution of learning, as well as schools and academies, should immediately unite in an expression of opinion against this illiberal and impolitic act.

Commissioner Rollins' determination to resign unconditionally on the 31st inst. is causing a great deal of unpleasant feeling among Senators and members. They think he ought to remain now until the advent of the new Administration. But were any one of them placed in Mr. Rollins' position, then only could they appreciate his feelings. He has suffered everything that a public officer could suffer, except disgrace. He has been subjected to contumely, suspicion, prosecution and villification, beside an ordeal of physical and mental labor such as few men have the endurance to withstand. He has sacrificed his convenience, his comfort, the demands of family duty,—all, to stand in the breach for more than a year. He is not obliged to be more patriotic than Senators themselves, and he certainly has as strong a case as any of them. It is a matter surrounded with many difficulties, and many feel that Mr. Rollins ought not to resign. Yet he feels that he must. Who will succeed him is a problem. The President has two or three names before him which have some Republican strength, and stand some chance of confirmation. Yet it is not probable that he will nominate any man whom Gen. Grant will not deem it his duty to remove when he reorganizes the service.

Secretary McCulloch's report is receiving many commendations, even from those who have become bitterly hostile to him. It is confessedly the ablest of the several departmental reports issued with it, and probably the ablest that the Secretary has ever submitted. As his last, he doubtless intended it as a vindication of his course, and he certainly makes a strong case. The radical difference between his financial recommendations and those of the President attracts much comment, to the detriment of the latter.

Cymon.

Attempted Murder and Suicide in Worcester Mass.

From the Worcester Gazette, Dec. 12.

Mrs. Henright, who keeps a grocery store on Canterberry-street, South Worcester, was shot by her husband about 11 o'clock this forenoon. One ball entered the back part of her head, another fractured her wrist, and another struck her finger. The pistol was a four-shooter, and is in the hands of Marshal Drennan. The husband, after shooting his wife, went into the back room and shot himself in the temple and cut his throat with a pair of shears. He is insensible and will doubtless die. Mrs. Henright's wounds are pronounced by Dr. Simpson and another surgeon not to be dangerous. She had been married to him three years, he having returned from wandering about the country a few months since. He is reported to have fired the first two shots in the house of a neighbor, whither he had followed her, and the third in the street as she was running to her own house.

Commotion Among the Dentists.—A day or two since, Josiah Bacon, Treasurer of the Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company, came to this city, and visiting the rooms of our principal dentists, demanded, under the patent, the sum of $5 for every set of teeth made since some time in 1865, we believe. This matter has already created quite an excitement among the profession in other cities. The Ohio Dentists' Association is resolved to contest the claim of the Company, and it is said that nearly $200,000 has been subscribed to a fund for that purpose. All the dentists here refuse to pay the fee demanded, and were notified that actions to recover it would be commenced.—*Cleveland Herald, Dec. 12.*

CHINA.

The Memorial of Tsing-Kwo-Fan—The New Policy of Foreign Intercourse—Opposition to Railroads, Iron Steamers, Telegraphs, &c.—Internal Condition of China.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Shanghae, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1868.

Those of your readers who are interested in this immense Empire—to be brought so close to the Great Republic when the Pacific Railroad is finished on the 4th of July, 1869—will do well to search in the Astor Library for the map of China by James Wyld, Geographer to the Queen, Charing-Cross, London, and carefully look at the Provinces Kiangsu and Nganwei, containing some 81,500 square miles, and a population of over 72,000,000, in the very garden of China, with Shanghae for the seaport, and Nanking, the old capital of the Empire under the Manchu dynasty, for the vice-royal residence of the famous and ever-victorious Tsing-Kwo-Fan, Viceroy of the two Kiang and Governor-General of the same, the Imperial Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the Serene Guardian of the Heir Apparent, a member of the Grand Secretariat at Pekin and a Serene Duke of the first rank; a distinguished military chieftain as well as a most subtle statesman, a pure Chinaman and not of the Manchu and dominant race, he is feared as much as he is respected. He put down the Taeping rebellion by the capture of Nanking in the Summer of 1864, and has since resided there, trying to restore the garden of China to some of its old prosperity; but where 100,000,000 of souls perished, either by the sword or the more terrible famine, it will be readily conceived that the task has been a very slow one.

When Prince Kung, and the greatest of Chinese statesmen, Wentsiang, created the Burlingame Embassy last November, they represented to Mr. Burlingame the necessity of visiting and conciliating Tsing-Kwo-Fan, at Nanking. Mr. Burlingame went up the Yang-tse-Kiang in the United States steamer *Ashuelot*, Capt. Febiger, for this very purpose. He was received with distinguished courtesy, and his visit was returned with a great deal of ceremony.

The secret memorial, of which I send you the the most important parts, was obtained from the Yamên of His Excellency, and you may therefore rely on its absolute correctness. It was translated for me by a Dominican priest, attached to the French Mission at Nanking. This priest's history is a perfect romance. An American by birth, I found him in Charleston, S. C., just before the bombardment of Fort Sumter in April, 1861, and a slight service I rendered him there, in protecting him, as a suspect, from the *vigilantes* of the Palmetto City, has been treasured by him ever since; and when, on a late visit to Nanking, I found the old hater of slavery, now a soldier of the Cross, and dressed in Chinese garb, with shaven head, you may imagine my surprise at the singular metamorphosis.

After recapitulating at great length, in the tedious, ceremonious manner of the Orientals, the reasons for the appointment of an Embassy to foreign nations, Tsing-Kwo-Fan, in obedience to the Emperor's command, proceeds to state his own views on the subject. He says:

> My stupid opinion is, that to preserve amity and friendship with foreign nations, the very most important thing is sincerity and doing what is right. Still more honorable is rapidity, no delay, no dilly-dally in doing things, and not do one thing to-day and to-morrow do something entirely different. What we cannot do, what China cannot and must not concede, we must hold to with the foreigners from the beginning to the end, and hold to our determination irrevocably, unalterably; even if they argue the advantages a hundred times, we must not reverse our decisions. What we are willing to concede we must concede openly and with the utmost liberality, thereby the Chinese nation will show out in bold relief. Let it be in as few words as possible; bring it to the point, and then let nothing change it. We must not act as though we were going to throw out food and then take it in. [The idea of talking doubly, now consenting and now refusing.] We must not show the slightest appearance of hesitation, no wavering. Whether in things which we can or those which we cannot concede, we must come to an emphatic decision, without any reference to the specious arguments of the foreigner.
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> Probably these people, in their native land, for hundreds of years past have mutually encroached on one another, simply for the purpose of getting hold of each other's wealth, so that the aggressor might be happy. Their coming to China and establishing large ship ports, importing numerous goods, evidently is with the intention of stripping and getting hold of and encroaching on and narrowing down our people's means of livelihood. Since the war the Chinese people have suffered long and painfully, as though by fire and water—the addition of three and then five ports for commercial intercourse, and the opening of the Yangtsy, have rendered the means of getting a living less and less every day; the poor people have no remedy for their misery. They are as wretched as though they were turned head down and feet up. Now if you allow the foreigners to engage in the salt trade [salt is a great Government monopoly] the means of living of our people engaged in that business will be taken away; if you allow them to establish warehouses in the interior, the Chinese hongs for storing goods will be closed, and this class will be impoverished; if you permit small steamers on the inland waters, you will starve all the people who work on small boats and on large junks; if you allow them to build telegraphs and railroads, the means of living will be taken away from cartmen, the driving of donkeys, and mules, the common carriers, men with barrows, men who go afoot, and in this class I include all who work with their bodies in hard labor, going errands, &c., all these men will starve, and all the inns by the wayside must also lose their means of support.
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> Of the innumerable things desired by them, only one may be tried—the opening of mines according to foreign methods of mining. This will be a lasting source of profit of China, and this may be tried. Ying-Pau-Sheh, the Tantai of Shanghae, in his petition, embodying comments and proposals, favors this, and I, in my remarks accompanying, accorded. In other matters, such as small steamers, railroads, &c., if foreigners do it, then it will be that they will usurp the profits of China. If our own people, in conjunction with foreigners do it, then also will they—being presumptuous and bred—take away the profits of all the poor men both of these ways. Neither of these courses will do. All the above observations I have clearly put in the papers of the various Customs Tantais, which were forwarded to Peking by Sun-Sha-Ta and his companions. We should use the means of livelihood of the people as the argument in discussing with them. Surely you have in this an argument which, by no possible shaking, can be broken. If these foreigners still argue without cessation, they must be told that, even if in Peking, comment is wrested from us. I and others, in the eighteen great provinces of the Empire, will with all my might oppose them. Even if the officials are forced to consent, the myriads of the Chinese people, reduced to starvation, will raise the standard of revolution, and the officials cannot then restrain them. The Chinese Princes and Ministers, in the name of the people, thus request that their lives may be spared. If a breach comes, I would fight to save the people; but think of the premeditated wrong, so that the awful remedy for that wrong may be avoided. Should it come to the worst, looking upward, I could face Heaven, earth and my sacred territory—downward, I could face the peoples within the four seas—in my heart nothing to fear, and afterward nothing to repent of.
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> As to seeing the Emperor, and exchanging ambassadors and spreading religion, I, in the paper sent by the official, have not touched upon that.
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> As to sending representatives, China and foreign lands being now on good terms, mutual visitation is a very easy thing. Those who have discovered this fear that the Minister sent should disgrace his orders by being timid or fearful, or even by being ill-treated, or, they fear the cost would be too great. This is the language of too great anxiety. Supposing the high officers in Peking and the Provinces were to carefully search, and on finding a good man, recommend him, he could then be used. Any worthy man in the country could be put on the record, and when the emergency should arise could be used. Never mind his rank, and never mind the settled number of men. When you have a good man send him abroad, but if you don't have a good man do not send any one. The authority to send or not must be with us. They, too, cannot certainly say, or will not go as far as to say—"You promised but you have not performed," and thereupon make war. At this present time I have a dispatch from the T. L. Yamên that they have memorialized the Emperor to appoint Chih and others [the Burlingame Mission] to go abroad as ministers. From this gradually will be opened friendly relations. The business of sending ministers will gradually increase.

In regard to missionaries, Tsing-Kwo-Fan advises a tolerant policy, on the ground that the religious precepts of Confucius can never be supplanted in China. He proceeds:

> But in railroads, telegraphs, small steamers for the inland waters, the salt trade and warehouses, things which will injure the means of living of our people here, we must resolutely oppose them. We should not, however, use mutually recriminating language—*i. e.*, if you say what I dislike, I then say what will anger you; if you say fight, I then say fight. We must not use this sort of language. Do not use severe and overbearing words like a fierce scold, as a master in scolding a servant. Only use pleasant (not unyielding, but kindly-tempered) language in consulting with them. Use a sincere spirit to move them, (*i. e.*, let the motive you give be the sincere and true motive for refusing,) and you will bring them to reason. From the beginning to the end, do not make any change in the views and sentiments you have once expressed. Let them know that the principle of the care of the people is the true way to protect the country, and it has been the old and constant principle of our Emperors for ages, and it is a grave and solemn instruction in our present dynasty, handed down from generation to generation.
>
> China is in a dangerous condition at the present time, (there are many things in difficulty.) While foreigners are flourishing more and more, and rising into greater and greater importance, I cannot, because hard pressed, coincide with their proposals with reference to the changes in the treaty, and be indifferent to the grave troubles of our Chinese subjects. Supposing that in another time China is all flourishing, and the foreigners weak, I should then only aim to protect our own people, and should not carry soldiers abroad to show them off, and to play the bully. Although they are now strong and overbearing, clever in heart, let them know our principle is right and straight, that we have justice on our side, and that they must not force us, and they must not arouse the anger of the entire Chinese race.
>
> Possibly by great sincerity on our part they will be influenced, and can be easily brought over to our ideas. Such are my humble opinions. Are these views reasonable or not? I most respectfully offer to you, my Emperor, these crude, rough words, and ask you to select what may seem worthy of selection.

The memorial of Tsing-Kwo-Fan shows that liberal ideas are making sure progress in the Celestial Empire. Ten years ago such a document would have been an impossibility. But the world moves, and takes even China along with it. I venture to predict that the next ten years will witness even more rapid and more radical changes, and that the old policy of exclusion and isolation will come to a complete and final overthrow.

JASPER.

CUBA.

Objects of the Revolution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Those who have a special interest in bringing our revolution into disgrace, incessantly divulge absurd and despicable news, which we had not thought it necessary to contradict, because we were sure that truth would come out at last, and facts are far more eloquent than words.

Already, the newspapers devoted to the Spanish Government in Havana have contradicted their own assertions. They said at first that the number of the insurgents was not over 130 (one hundred and thirty) blockheads, and now they confess that they are over 15,000. Then said that the revolutionists were men of little importance, and now we are told that the best men in the island have joined the insurrection. They tried to make people believe that the insurrection was limited to a short span of territory, and it was said, for instance, that at Holguin, although the town was surrounded by the insurgents, there was a sufficient number of troops to repel them; and, moreover, that all the inhabitants of that town, armed and in favor of the Government, were anxiously waiting the attack to give the assailants a good lesson; but who will not be surprised to find a few days afterward in the same Government's organs that Holguin was captured because there were only twenty-five soldiers to defend it? Where were, then, the 5,000 inhabitants of that place? Can we not logically infer that, if they did not come to the rescue of the Government, they sympathise with the revolution? We could follow on with this interminable demonstration, but it is wholly unnecessary. It is enough to take the reports published at Havana and to compare them with those published before, and it will be clearly seen that the Government has no more ground than that treaded by its troops. That the revolution is in the heart of every class, and that the very Spaniards, who understand their true instincts, favor it. If it were not so, no regiment of volunteers would have passed over to the insurgents at Cobre, nor would the army be sent from Havana to the interior, nor would the *Diario de la Marina* acknowledge that the news of the rebellion is known in New-York better and sooner than in Havana.

But it is not our intention to dwell on this point; we desire to call public attention to another subject.

Some persons find fault with the Cuban insurrection and condemn it as inopportune in the present circumstances of the mother country, and others believe that with the reforms decreed by the Home Government and the arrival of Gen. Dulce, the conflict will come to an end; but the former as well as the later are entirely mistaken as we are going to prove.

The insurrection in Cuba is not inopportune, on account of the change that has taken place in Spain; because if there was a moment when the Cubans could entertain any hopes that their questions might be peacefully and satisfactorily solved, the new Government very soon dispelled them by new outrages, and by the plain declaration that Cuba and Porto Rico would never be for Spain but a rich field for lucre, and while all the liberties were proclaimed in Spain, in Cuba it was not even allowed to publish what was taking place there. While in Spain they decreed the inviolability of home and of correspondence, in Cuba and Porto Rico houses were entered forcibly by the Police at midnight, and private letters were opened. While in Spain peaceful meetings of citizens are permitted, in Cuba no assemblages of more than three persons are allowed, and all persons are forbidden to walk the streets at night after 9 o'clock.

As soon as the Provisional Government was installed at Madrid, a Minister for the Colonies was appointed, which is as much as to say that Cuba and Porto Rico will continue to be governed as before. And if there could be any doubt, the said Minister for the Colonies very soon sent a telegram, with the assurance that he would carefully study the subjects connected with both islands; and later he tells us that every liberty compatible with the great interests of the metropolis would be conceded to us.

If any delusion could remain in the minds of the Cubans, these declarations were enough to cause them to abandon every idea of fusion, and to take the army to conquer their independence, for which purpose they had been preparing themselves for some time back. Some have blamed Gen. Lersundi for his conduct, but it must be said that if he is responsible partially for what is taking place, the greatest amount of guilt belongs to the Home Government, because it did not remove Lersundi immediately, knowing very well that his political opinions would lead him to favor Isabella's lost cause in Cuba. Why did not the Government issue orders for the establishment of Provisional Juntas as in the Peninsula?

Those who have not carefully followed the events in Cuba may think that the revolution there is the consequence of that in the Peninsula; but they are entirely mistaken. The revolution in Spain has only hastened that of Cuba, which should have broken out next year, as its organization was not yet quite completed.

There was a moment when the Cubans believed that the Spanish Government had come to the height of their aspirations, and they were ready to forget all the past and to march together in the way of progress, but they met very soon a terrible disappointment and took up arms, not to let them down till they will have conquered the independence of their country.

To believe that if Spain should grant reforms, and that if Gen. Dulce should come to put them in practice, the actual conflict would cease, is to believe in a ridiculous chimera. If before the breaking out of the revolution such reforms had been established, perhaps the movement would have been avoided. But now, when one-half of the island is already free, can it be expected that she will submit again willfully to all the abuses and deceptions she has experienced till to-day? Can we forget that the Progressista Party, now in power, is the same that expelled from the Cortes our representatives? Shall we forget that since then the only time we have been able to obtain a hearing was in 1866, when, in consequence of the St. Domingo defeat, the Government was afraid, and promised to hear our just complaints? Can we be indifferent to the results of the information ordered by the Spanish Government in said year? What was the action of the Spanish Government? The Commissioners from Cuba and Porto Rico were dismissed, and a new Captain-General was sent with ampler faculties—to declare martial law, and to establish military commissions absorbing all the civil power. And now the present Minister for the Colonies, in his famous circular, has accepted all that had been done by the preceding Government, and in several telegrams has approved the conduct of Gen. Lersundi.

If there be any one, out of Cuba, who may hope any good from Spain, let him consider for a moment what is going on there. The decrees issued two months ago are annulled one after the other. The liberties then proclaimed are scorned to-day. They hallowed then the national sovereignty; now they are looking for a head where to place the royal crown. Is it not clear that the Spaniards are ignorant of the meaning of liberty? Is it not necessary for the enjoyment of true liberty by a people that their Government would limit its sphere of action to the protection of the common rights and to the administration of the general interests? And what confidence can be placed in a people who, having conquered their independence by their own free will, are now looking for a new master to serve?

In a word, Cuba and Porto Rico were never provinces of Spain—they have never been even colonies. They have always been militarily and despotically governed by simple decrees. The laws have ever been subject to the discretionary will of stupid satraps—and for these reasons the people of those islands are striving to throw off the yoke and to conquer a place as it is their right in the commonalty of nations.

REVOLUTION.

Robbery of $10,000 in Gold in Georgia.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle & Sentinel, Dec. 11.

One of the largest robberies recorded in the annals of the State occurred on the 9th inst., near Union Point, on the Georgia Railroad. About dusk on the evening of that day, a stranger, name unknown, stopped at the residence of Mr. Jessie Dalton, a few miles from Union Point, represented himself as being a traveler, and asked to be allowed to stay there all night. His request was granted, and he and his host conversed together until bedtime, when they both retired. On awaking the next morning, Mr. Dalton found that his guest had disappeared in the night, taking off with him in his flight a box containing $10,000 in gold, which Mr. Dalton had concealed in the house. It is believed that some person employed on the premises was an accomplice of the robber, and pointed out the treasure to him.

THE INDIANS.

A Delegation of Chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes in Washington—They State their Grievances to the President.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Saturday, Dec. 12, 1868.

Thirty-six years ago, after a fierce and sanguinary war, the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, of the Mississippi, under their celebrated leader, Black Hawk, were defeated, and yielded submission to the Government. Black Hawk was deposed, and, with several other chiefs, held as hostages for the good conduct of their people. Gen. Winfield Scott appointed Keokuk chief of the confederate Sac and Fox Nations, in the place of Black Hawk, removed. Keokuk had then been for several years a leading man among his nation, and had favored a friendly relation toward the United States. He was a splendid specimen of manhood, of great natural sagacity, of whom many interesting reminiscences yet exist. After a reign of eighteen years, having disposed of territory of which more than one State is now composed, and having seen his tribe located on their present reserve in Kansas, he died, leaving his son Keokuk to succeed him.

Keokuk, the son, has now presided over these tribes for twenty years, and had for ten years previous assisted in forming the treaties and governing his father's people. During all this period he has kept his tribes at peace with the whites, and has, as much as possible, fostered industry and education among the tribe. In his boyhood, his people numbered more than 10,000 souls, and he has seen them dwindle down to not much over 700.

In person Keokuk is well-proportioned, and weighs 240 pounds. He dresses in black broadcloth, and when accompanied by his handsome son of fifteen, about the streets of Washington, is frequently pointed out as being probably a distinguished Spaniard. His broad, benevolent face, though swarthy, shows no particular evidence of Indian origin. At home he is a farmer, universally esteemed both by his tribe and the whites. Last Summer he raised forty acres of good corn, and his farm is well stocked. These things deserve especial mention, as showing the tendency, slow but sure, of the tribe toward civilization. Keokuk also belongs to the Methodist Church, and is a member of the ancient order of Freemasons.

The proceeds from the sales of lands which once belonged to his people, have been from time to time invested in securities which the Government holds in trust for his nation, paying them the interest in the form of an annuity—which at present amounts to over $51,000. This annual income of the Sac and Fox tribes has become a tempting morsel for a set of sharks known as the "Indian Ring." It is the life study of several members of this fraternity to ascertain how much they can secure and how little the Indians shall receive of this money.

One of the ways of getting as much of the Sac and Fox's cash, for as little equivalent as possible, is by means of a trading monopoly. The trading firm and the United States agent for the Indians having an understanding, the former credits the members of the tribe to the extent of their individual annuity, while the latter keeps the monopoly intact and secures to the traders the money when the Government pays the annuity. One William Whistler represents the trading firm at present at the Sac and Fox Agency, and the following prices will indicate the profits reaped from the Indians: coffee, (poor quality,) two pounds for $1; sugar, (lowest grades,) four pounds for $1; calico, three yards for $1; blankets, (which can be bought for $5 off the Reservation,) $12.

Stores being abundant in Kansas, the Indians have an opportunity to compare these prices, and have therefore become tired of such treatment. They complained to their agent, Albert Wiley, and desired him to license and allow some other persons to trade on the reserve. Agent Wiley informed the Indians in council that the Government desired them to pay such prices, and refused to permit additional traders on the reserve.

Keokuk, therefore, determined to come to Washington, and represent this and other facts to the Department. Accompanied by his brother chiefs, Wau-co-mo, Man-a-to-wah and Quah-quah-lup-pe-quah, and his sons, Charles Keokuk and George Powers—both interpreters and members of the tribe—he started, and had reached Lawrence, Kansas, when Agent Wiley procured their arrest for leaving the reservation, and threw them into prison. On the following day they were, on writ of *habeas corpus*, brought before a Judge of the Circuit Court, who declared that the Indians have the same rights of locomotion as white people; that the arrest was unauthorized, and ordered their release. Arriving in Washington, they learned that the Indian Office and the Department of the Interior both approve the action of their agent, and that the Secretary of the Interior had directed them to be re-arrested in Washington, if they refused or neglected to return to their reservation at once, with the further penalty that these chiefs should be removed. In view of these facts, Keokuk and his freinds began to ask if the half-civilized Indians have any rights which the Indian Office is bound to respect. They are placed on a reserve remote from the Government, and in charge of an United States agent who swindles them, or neglects their interests, at least, and the Department says that they shall have no resource but through the party against whom they complain. That they have no right to transgress the rules and represent their grievances to the Department direct.

The Indian delegation therefore determined to see the President if possible and claim his protection. Representative Sidney Clarke, of Kansas, yesterday accompanied them, and procured an interview with Mr. Johnson. The chiefs, dressed in their regalia of office, with the exception of Keokuk, who, with his son, wore plain black, having been introduced, Mr. Clarke explained the services, character and standing of the visitors. When Mr. Johnson was told of their arrest, he said that the agent of the Government should have been put in jail instead of the chiefs. Keokuk presented the following statement:

> Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1868.
>
> *To His Excellency the President;*
>
> The undersigned, chiefs from the Sac and Fox tribes of the Mississippi, respectfully represent to your Excellency that their agent, Albert Wiley, having been guilty of misconduct in office, should be removed for the following reasons:
>
> *First*—For giving the exclusive right to trade with their tribes to one William Whistler, who charges them exorbitant prices for the necessaries of life, amounting to twice or three times as much as the same articles are sold for outside of the Reservation.
>
> *Second*—That, besides refusing any other person license to trade with the tribe, the agent removes, or threatens to remove the chiefs, for not advising their people to trade with this licensed monopoly, and that the agent represents to their people that the Government wishes them to pay such large prices.
>
> *Third*—That when they desired to come to Washington, to obtain redress for their grievances, the agent declared that he would deprive Keokuk, the head chief, of his position, which he has held for twenty years, and would arrest the whole party.
>
> *Fourth*—That Agent Wiley followed them to Lawrence, Kansas, and procured their arrest and imprisonment, not for any crime, but because they desired to represent their wrongs to the Department.
>
> *Fifth*—For misrepresenting to us that our last treaty was ratified, and requesting and influencing us to sign a deed for a strip of land two and a quarter miles wide and four miles long, during the absence of the United States interpreter, thereby taking us unprepared and forcing us to convey valuable property, to the detriment of the tribe.
>
> For these gross outrages of the agent, and for his collusion with the trader, we, the chiefs of the Sac and Fox tribes of the Mississippi, respectfully ask you to remove both the agent, Albert Wiley, and the trader, William Whistler, and appoint an agent with instructions to license at least two traders for the tribe.
>
> We come to your Excellency claiming protection against the rapacity of those who desire to swindle us out of the little we have. We have full faith that the Government desires to do us justice, and we beg that you will grant our prayer and see that justice is done us.
>
> (Signed) Keokuk, Wau-co-mo, Man-a-to-wah, Quah-quah-lup-pe-quah; Charles Keokuk, son of Keokuk, Interpreter; George Powers, Interpreter.

The President, after carefully reading the petition, indorsed upon it directions to the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the matter, with a view to their relief, at an early date. He further assured the chiefs that their liberty should be protected, and if their grievances should not receive prompt attention, to call on him again. The interview was very pleasant. Keokuk being a Freemason, the President exchanged with him recognitions of the Order. Representative Clarke and the chiefs withdrew, well pleased with the prospect of obtaining redress for their wrongs.

S.

Damages Against a Railroad.—J. O. Proctor shipped a quantity of mackerel from Gloucester two years ago, directing its delivery to the Merchants' Express in Boston. Instead of that it was delivered to another line. On its arrival in St. Louis it was found that the charges on the latter line outweighed the value of the fish. Defendant said they had delivered it to a Merchants' Express Company, as per contract. The Court held it should have been to the Merchants' Express Company, and the fact that they did not know of the latter was no excuse. The jury gave Proctor $500 damages.—*Boston Traveler, Dec. 12.*

THE ERIE RAILWAY WAR.

Can a Motion be Reheard by any Other Than the Judge who has Decided it—A New Party to the Action—What is the Suit.

August Belmont vs. The Erie Railway Company et al.—The argument for and on the rehearing of the motions made on the 23d of November last, before Mr. Justice Sutherland, which resulted in the appointment of Henry E. Davies, Ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals, as receiver, was renewed yesterday before Judge Cardozo. The number of counsel present was large, though many of the usual attendants were absent. Mr. Field, before the argument, made a request for more air, which was granted. For the first time during the present Erie litigation, the little room in which the Supreme Court Chambers is held, was not inconveniently crowded.

Mr. Eaton rose and said, before the argument was commenced he wished to call the attention of the other side to the fact that Miss Teresa Robinson, a stockholder, had come in and claimed the benefits of this suit, and that an order had been made making her a party. This order he would have in Court in a few moments. The other side, he believed, knew of the fact.

Mr. Field inquired whether it was intended to make any point that she had not been notified, and inquired if she were not represented here.

Mr. Eaton replied that he represented her as counsel, and all he desired to do was to call the attention of the other side to the fact that other rights than those of the original parties had intervened.

Ex-Judge Emott then opened his argument. It had, he said, on consultation among themselves since the adjournment on Saturday, been arranged that he should open the argument, chiefly because he was to argue upon a question preliminary to the main question—whether these motions could be re-argued, whether this was the proper way to review the orders made in this cause. Most of the matters which had been introduced by Mr. Stoughton in his argument on Saturday were wholly irrelevant to the case. Whether Mr. Work and Mr. Drew were guilty of acts which amounted to crimes was, in the view counsel took of this case, wholly immaterial. There was no one here to defend them. They had no friends in this suit. The only pertinence which the assailing of those gentlemen had in this argument was to show that they were unworthy of belief, because participators in some of the derelictions from duty charged upon three of the defendants. A good deal had been said by counsel on the other side while disclaiming all assault on his motives of the action of the Judge who granted these orders. It was not necessary for him to defend Judge Sutherland, nor did he think it necessary, if the acts of a Judge were to be assailed, as he had understood they were to be in an appellate Court. If his motives and objects were to be attacked, there was another place for that also.

It had been charged that this suit was brought in bad faith. It was brought by Mr. Belmont for himself, and with the assent of others interested, to protect all others in the same position as himself. No charge had been made against Mr. Belmont himself. He was not a speculator, nor had he any interest adverse to the company whose stock he held. If Mr. Belmont had a good case and presented it to a Court of Equity it was no answer to his case to say that he was encouraged or assisted by persons with bad motives or bad purposes, nor even that those purposes might be aided by such action. He did not agree with the proposition of Mr. Stoughton, that if the suit, though fair in itself, would aid the interests of Mr. Schell or others, that the case must be at an end. The plaintiff must stand or fall by his own case. Mr. Belmont, it certainly seemed, had some rights in the case. His stock was $400,000. To men accustomed to handle millions of money or stock this might seem a small matter, but to himself, with his country training, it seemed an interest worth protecting. The relief asked was not merely the appointment of a receiver. It had been said so, and that the object of the suit was to depress the stock by that act. The relief asked by Mr. Belmont had regard to the charges of the complaint—the overissues of stock, the mismanagement and the use of funds by trustees for their own benefit—and was commensurate with those charges. A receiver was asked as an incident, and a common incident, to such a relief. Counsel, however, did not now propose to go into the merits of the case, but as the opening had come to him, he had deemed so much proper to say. Something he would have to say as introductory to the question whether a reargument of the case should be had of the history of the case.

On the 14th of November an order had been issued to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed and other relief granted; and at the same time an injunction was issued meeting the charges that no further stock should be issued, that the books should not be tampered with, and that the funds of the Company should only be used for the legitimate expenses of running the road. There was nothing extraordinary in this, or which could be complained of. The order to show cause was returnable on the 23d of November. These orders were made on the complaint of August Belmont and others, to which hereafter they would have occasion to call more particular attention. The charges in that complaint were of an overissue of stock, of a conspiracy by three men to control the Company; that they had obtained such control, and that the funds of the Company were in their hands, and were used by them for their own individual benefit. This overissue of stock had not really been denied, except that it was averred it had been through the contrivance of first issuing convertible bonds. It did not seem to him that the question of how the stock was issued was of any great importance.

The question was, had it been unlawfully issued. The Legislature had spoken directly on it. It had fixed the capital of Erie, and had provided further that at a certain time they should report under oath the amount of the stock. This was in the specific case of Erie. And there were similar provisions in the general act, but it was claimed that all this was repealed by implication by a section of the act of 1850 authorizing the issue of convertible bonds. Their counsel had in speaking of this issue rather apologized for than defended them. Two counsel had said they had the right. It was not pretended that the Court had so decided. On the contrary the Court had expressly decided, (in the former Erie cases) where the question was directly before them, that no such right existed. And it was plain from the statute that no right existed to issue stock beyond the limit fixed. Mr. Emott read the statute. It is plain if the Company had no stock into which it could convert the bonds, it could not issue convertible bonds. He had heard something said about the opinions of a Judge, but in the case referred to it was the point in the case.

It had been said that the other side did not expect on the argument before Judge Sutherland that any application for a receiver would be made. Mr. Stoughton and himself were both absent at that argument, but no allegation of any such surprise was made by any of the counsel who were there and took part in that argument by affidavit. And if they were surprised it was curious that on 17th—the order of Judge Sutherland was made on the 23d—they had obtained *ex parte* the appointment of this very Jay Gould, who is charged here with these matters, a receiver of Erie, and on the 18th had obtained from the Court that authority, than which probably no more extraordinary power had ever been granted in a Court of Equity, to that receiver to purchase in with the Company's funds twenty millions of the Company's stock, without distinction between spurious and the genuine, at any price below par.

On the 23d, after a contest, Judge Sutherland made an order. On the 25th of November, the other side had obtained an order to show cause from his Honor why there should not be a rehearing of the motion on which Judge Sutherland had already passed. It was part of the history of the case that on their part from the time of granting this last order they had struggled persistently to have this reargument heard before the Judge who had heard the first argument. They had done this with no distrust of the Judge who was now hearing the case, that he would not give them a fair and patient hearing and decide according to his honest conviction of what was right and just. The other side had sought, with equal persistence and more success, to have it deferred until it would come up before another Judge. They had made this effort because they believed it to be the courteous, proper and legal course to have the motion, if it could be heard at all, heard before the same Judge. None of them doubted that the present Judge would hear it calmly and dispassionately. None of them had ventured to intimate, as was done by the other side of another Judge, that a Judge of this Court was too much under the dominion of passion or prejudice to give a fair rehearing.

In any case where a rehearing was proper and was allowed it was for the Court to say whether on the rehearing it would permit additional affidavits to be used. But this was not a new motion to remove the receiver appointed. It was simply a motion to review before one Judge a decision made by another. In arguing this motion it had been said that no limit of time was placed on the receivership, and if Mr. Davies were immortal the railroad would be conducted by him forever, but there was no ground for such an argument. The receivership was, of course, merely ancillary to the suit. If the plaintiff obtained his relief that would end the receivership. If his suit failed that would end it. Now if this were a motion to vacate this receivership on the answers and new affidavits which were not before Judge Sutherland, that was one thing. But before they could move in that motion the other side would have to admit several things which now they deny. They would have to admit the jurisdiction of Judge Sutherland to make the order, and that the order was properly made on the facts then appearing.

Their motion had been made not *ex parte*, but on notice, and with all the time to introduce testimony which the Court in its judgment had thought them entitled to. They had followed the regular order for obtaining a receiver, after solemn argument on due notice to the parties interested. Had the order been made *ex parte*, there might have been reason for this motion, but since they had had notice and full time to prepare, the Court should not vacate an order made after such notice, because they had employed their time in getting up collusive suits in outside matters, and had neglected to produce testimony within their power.

He understood that the other side charged as one reason for this motion that on the previous argument the Judge acted hastily and inconsiderately, and under the pressure of great prejudice and passion.

Judge Cardozo interrupted the speaker to say that he did not understand that the defendants had made, either in their papers or argument, any such charge. His understanding of the papers had been that they merely set out that, as often happens in the necessary haste of business in this branch of the Court, the rights of some parties had been overlooked, and that therefore a rehearing should be had. Such a course was frequently taken on this very ground, and indeed Judge Sutherland had acted on this ground at least fifty times in the last two months. Of course he did not intend to interfere with counsel in the management of their arguments.

Judge Emott said he had certainly understood that such a charge was made. He [illegible] had disclaimed any imputation on Judge Sutherland, and had expressed the highest respect for him, but to charge prejudice and passion seemed to him to charge matters very derogatory to a Judge.

Judge Cardozo again interrupted to inquire what motion was before him. He had understood that all the motions were to come before him at once, and he found five on his calendar. None of the counsel seemed very certain what the five motions were, and it was finally conceded that the motion now on was the argument for a rehearing of the motion and reversal of Judge Sutherland's orders in the Belmont suit.

Judge Emott resumed: He had read the minutes of the argument before Mr. Justice Sutherland, and had derived some instruction and some amusement from them. They had not introduced them here, as they would have entailed a very large expense in case they appealed. Mr. Stoughton had expressed a wish in his argument that some angel had appeared to restrain Judge Sutherland from laying his hand on Erie. Well, reverting to the original meaning of angel—a messenger—three had appeared in defence of Erie. First, when, after a persistent fight throughout the day, late in the afternoon Judge Sutherland expressed his determination there should be no further delays, an angel appeared to help them; then, at a little later hour, a second angel brought them some sixteen affidavits to consume time; and lastly, a third, no doubt with information of their success in appointing a receiver in another proceeding; which enabled them to draw off. Then, on the 25th, this order to show cause was obtained. It was a new practice to attack in this manner an order granted after such a full and careful argument. If an order might be thus attacked, why could not judgments? An order once entered could only be reviewed within a specified time and in a specified manner, by appeal, but if orders were to be renewed in this way, why not judgments? Where was the limit? Apparently they were to be left to the mere discretion of the Judge. A reargument might, it is true, be granted in certain cases. But it could not be granted where the order had already been executed in whole or in part. In this case the receiver had filed his bond, he had incurred expenses, he had been made a party to suits. So far as the defendants and hostile orders of the Court would permit him, he had entered on the discharge of his duties.

A rehearing could not be had except before the same Judge, unless where the same Judge could not be reached.

Mr. Porter asked if he had any authority for his last proposition.

Judge Emott said not for that but for this one. It had been argued that all Judges of this Court were but one Judge. Such a fiction was never heard of when all the Judges were much more one in fact than they now were. It came with a peculiar force from those who had striven so persistently to make a distinction between Judges, that their efforts to prevent a rehearing of this case before Judge Sutherland, had called forth remarks in Court from that Judge. This rule would be found laid down in the old chancery books, and it had been incorporated in the statute law of England. A rehearing was not allowed to correct an error of law in a decision of the Court in which it was supposed to have been made, but to call the attention of the Court to some fact which it was believed to have overlooked. For that reason the rehearing must be by the same Judge. Another Judge cannot say, in the absence of an opinion, that a Judge has overlooked an important fact. He cannot enter into his mind. So the Court here must, in this case, if he hear it at all, sit as a Court of Appeals, to review Judge Sutherland's decision. He would recall to his opponents one of whom had been so frequently before the Court of Appeals, and another had but lately left its bench they were required to show to obtain a rehearing from the opinion of the Court, that some important fact had been in the consideration of the case, and on the rehearing to confine their argument to the bearings of that fact. (Judge Emott here cited several authorities on this point and referred to the English law regulating the practice in Chancery.)

It was argued by the other side that there should be a rehearing, because the order was made without jurisdiction. If it were made without jurisdiction, then the counsel was right in saying that the Company should disregard the order, but there was a wide difference between want of jurisdiction and an erroneous decision on the law. Jurisdiction was given by the parties and the subject of the action. The Court unquestionably had jurisdiction of the parties. It had jurisdiction of the subject of the action. The subject matter was the misconduct of trustees, and of this the Court had jurisdiction. This jurisdiction did not arise from the statute quoted by the other side, but was anterior to it, and rested on their general equity jurisdiction. Every stockholder had the right to claim the protection of the Court against the misconduct of his trustees when destroying his property.

There was no provision in our present system of practice to rehear anything that had been once decided by a Judge sitting in a Court of Equity. There had been such a provision in the Judiciary act but that provision amounted substantially to an appeal to the Court in *banc* and had been superseded by our system of appeals.

There could be no rehearing where an appeal had been taken. The order of Judge Sutherland had been appealed from by the defendants. In appealing they had as effectually removed it from the control of the Special Term as though they had removed it to the Court of Appeals. Though it was called one Supreme Court, it had two branches, one the Appellate, the other of original jurisdiction; they were entirely distinct.

Judge Cardozo said he could not so consider it. The Supreme Court was one, and if Mr. Emott's doctrine were established, it would be to the grave injury of many suitors.

Mr. Field said that even in appeal to the Court of Appeals a case was not entirely removed from the Supreme Court. An execution issued after from the Supreme Court was not void. In fact, it might effect the dismissal of the appeal.

Judge Emott thought not after security had been filed. He should hesitate to oppose even the slightest intimation of the Court, and should be inclined to yield to the opinion of one who, as the author, should know most of the Code, but that he had the opinion of the Court of Appeals on his side, as he thought.

Mr. Emott read at some length from a case reported, 34 N. Y., 555, and claimed that this fully supported his argument.

Judge Cardozo here suggested an adjournment, which was taken till to-day at 1:30 P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The City Canvass.—The Board of City Canvassers adjourned yesterday *sine die*, after declaring the result of the canvass and ordering it to be published in the Times and other leading papers. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, it appears, obtained 75,109 votes and Mr. Conkling 20,835. Mr. O'Gorman obtained 74,794 votes and Mr. Eaton 20,789. In the Ninth District Culkin, Democrat, is declared elected Assistant Alderman, instead of McVeany, Republican; and in the Twentieth Ward Roach is elected School Trustee, instead of Manck.

Accidents.—Wm. Young became intoxicated on Sunday evening, and fell into the North River, at the foot of Harrison-street. He was fished out by Officer Smith, of the Third Ward, and sent home to No. 203 Grand-street.... Joseph Conlon, of No. 31 North Moore-street, was run over yesterday by car No. 45 of the Second-avenue line, and had his left leg broken. He was taken to Bellevue.... Mrs. Catharine Farrell, aged 50, fell down stairs at her residence, No. 322 East Thirty-fifth-street, and sustained a fracture of the leg. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The Suicide in Morris-street. — Coroner Flynn held an inquest, yesterday, at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, over the remains of Jacob Huber, the German, who, on Saturday night, committed suicide, by shooting himself through the heart, at No. 5 Morris-street. Deceased had been engaged to be married to Agatha Zimmerman, a domestic employed in his boarding-house, and as she found that he was grossly addicted to intemperance, she broke the engagement. He then proceeded to his room and shot himself. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Death from Burns.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday over the remains of Anna Taylor, aged 4 years, who died at the residence of her mother, No. 696 Second-avenue, from the effects of burns accidentally received. The child was, on Saturday, left alone in a room, when her dress caught fire from a stove, and she was so severely burned about the head, face and arms that death ensued the same day.

Embankment Accident.—While some laborers were engaged, yesterday morning, in excavating in a bank, on the corner of Thirty-first-street and First-avenue, the earth above them gave way, and a huge mass fell upon the men. John Fagan, aged 55, living at No. 331 East Thirty-second-street, and James Farley, of No. 308 Avenue A, aged 45, were both seriously injured, necessitating their removal to Bellevue Hospital. The other men escaped with a few contusions from flying stones and clods.

Larceny in Tiffany's Jewelry Store.—Joseph S. Sarsfield, a man well and rather unfavorably known to the Police, entered the jewelry store of Tiffany & Co., yesterday afternoon, and while pretending to examine the goods, was seen to pocket three silver sugar-spoons, valued at $50. Detective Elder pursued and arrested the thief, and he is now under lock and key at the Central Office.

Death from Intemperance.—An inquest was held yesterday at Bellevue Hospital by Coroner Flynn over the remains of John Walker, a native of Scotland, aged 63 years, who was brought from No. 556 Second-avenue, on Saturday night, suffering from a violent attack of *delirium tremens*. A verdict of death from the effects of excessive intemperance was rendered.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson County Court of Sessions—Sentences.—The Hudson County Court of Sessions was held yesterday, at the Court-house, Hudson City. Judge Randolph presided, assisted by Associate Justice Bohnstedt. John Lettersen, found guilty of stealing six geese, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the County Jail; Hannah Connor, grand larceny in stealing valuables to the amount of $87, guilty, sentence suspended; Michael Tuomy, larceny of a coat from Norris' store, Newark-avenue, Jersey City, three months in jail; Henry O'Neill, for breaking into and entering Mr. Skenck's house, No. 204 York-street, Jersey City, found guilty, sentence deferred; Daniel Sullivan, stealing a chair, fined $5 and costs; James Cooper and Daniel Barry pleaded not guilty to a charge of larceny, and a day for hearing the case was fixed; a similar disposal was made of the case of Charles Kaufman, who pleaded not guilty to the larceny from William Benson, of Hoboken, of three ladies' dresses, to the value of $24; Louis Smith, a Swiss, pleaded guilty to having stolen gold parings to the value of $16 from Warren & Spadone, jewelry manufacturers, Jersey City, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment; George Hen-

[illegible] robbery from the store of Aaron [illegible], guilty, sentence deferred; William Kennedy, larceny of pantaloons from [illegible] store, [illegible], guilty, twenty days' imprisonment; William Farrell, arraigned for having entered the house of Abraham Diedrichs, Hoboken, where he was caught under the bed in a lady's room, pleaded guilty, and alleged drunkenness in defence, sentence deferred; Patrick Armor pleaded guilty to robbery from Mr. Michael [illegible] of Hudson City, not sentenced.

ALLEGED INSANITY.—On Sunday morning a German named RULFFS, residing in Adams-street, Hoboken, appeared, highly excited, at the Police Station, and stated that his wife, who was subject to insanity, had attempted that morning to kill him by striking him on the head with a hatchet. She was shortly afterward taken into custody, and when arraigned before Recorder POPE, said that, instead of being the aggressor, she was assaulted by her husband, who struck her across the cheek with a club, the mark being plainly visible. In retaliation, she struck him on the head with a billet of wood, causing a severe wound. The Recorder dismissed the case, and remarked that the man appeared to be the more insane of the two.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The New-Jersey State Teachers' Association will meet at Morristown, Burlington County, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 29th and 30th of December. On Tuesday forenoon, after an address of welcome by JAMES H. GRIFFIN, there will be a discussion of the question: "The Importance and Benefits of the State Teachers' Association." In the evening an address will be delivered by Prof. JOHN DUNLAP, Principal of the Newark High School. On Wednesday there will be discussions on geography and grammar, and a lecture by WILLIAM N. BARRINGER, Principal of Public School No. 10, Newark, N. J.

ESSEX COUNTY SPECIAL SESSIONS.—At the Special Sessions held in Newark, yesterday, the following cases were disposed of: Mathias Schmidt, pleaded guilty of grand larceny; Edward Lynn, assault, eighteen months in State Prison; J. W. Robertson, breaking and entering, guilty, sentence suspended; Anne Avery, petit larceny, two months in County Jail; Edwin Murray, malicious mischief, six months in jail; E. Mansfield, malicious mischief, two months in jail; A. Hildebrant, burglary, guilty, sentence suspended; W. Smith, grand larceny, five months in jail; T. Lynch and J. E. Wilson, petit larceny, sent to Reform School until twenty-one.

"STRIKE" AMONG THE J. P.'S.—Chief Justice BEASLEY, of Trenton, recently decided that a Justice of the Peace had no right to demand fees until after conviction. This has produced quite a commotion among the Justices of the Peace and Constables of Hudson County, one body declining to issue warrants, and the other to serve them unless paid at the time for their services. The decision interferes materially with the Sheriff's perquisites.

ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred yesterday morning at Orange to a brakeman on the Morris and Essex Railroad. The whistle was blown to put down brakes, when the brakeman, MILLER, looking out to ascertain the cause, got severely injured by his head coming in contact with a building. Fortunately he fell backward on the platform, and his life was thus saved.

SCHOOL PROPERTY.—The building in Court and Hill streets, Newark, formerly occupied by the Third Ward Public School, will be sold at auction on Thursday next. The new school-house of the German English Society in Green-street, Newark, was formally opened last evening with music by REINHARD and an address by Mr. J. SCHNELLBACHER.

DEATH OF AN OLD JERSEYMAN.—Mr. MATHIAS SWAIM, of Verona, Caldwell Township, N. J., died at his farm a few days since, having lived nearly a century. Up to a few days before his death he had enjoyed excellent health. He voted for Gen. GRANT at the last election.

VALUABLE JUDGMENT.—The Supreme Court of New-Jersey has decided in favor of the City of Newark in the old and celebrated case of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company vs. WILLIAM UTTER, receiver, whereby the sum of $50,000 is conceded to the city for the tax of 1862.

SONS OF NEW-ENGLAND.—A meeting will be held in Jersey City, on Thursday next, of the natives of the New-England States resident in Hudson County, for the purpose of organizing an efficient society of the sons of New-England.

HOBOKEN RAILROAD.—The officers of the new Hoboken Horse Railroad Company are J. H. BOURNE, President; JACOB SCHWEITZER, Treasurer; CHAS. SPILEMAN, Secretary, and NICHOLAS GOETZ, Superintendent.

NEW CHURCH.—The corner-stone of a new Episcopal Church was laid at Meutchen, on Saturday, by Rev. Dr. ABERCROMBIE. The building will be of wood, 22 feet wide by 76 feet long, and will seat about three hundred people.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Peckham, Mullin and Daniels, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
298—Erichson vs. Smith and Smith.
299—People vs. Holly.
300—Same vs. Baker.
301—Scott vs. Roberts.
302—Kenny vs. Hinds.
303—Wynkoop vs. Howell.
304—Douglass vs. Woodworth.
305—Stitt vs. Fridler.
306—Brookman vs. Hamill.
307—Bassett vs. Bacon.
308—Landre vs. Poppe.

Nos.
311—King vs. Eddy.
312—Hamilton vs. Peters.
313—Osgood vs. Snow.
314—Mayor, &c., vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
315—Butterworth vs. Bliss.
316—Stewart vs. Drake.
317—Huff vs. McGurk.
318—King vs. Eddy, &c.
319—Appleby vs. Astor Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
125—Sixth-av. Railroad Co. vs. McIntyre et al.
203—Farrell vs. Kelly.
151—Fall vs. Miller.
152—Hackettstown National Bank vs. Rea et al.
153—Burrill, Ex'r, &c., vs. Boardman, Ex'r, et al.
154—Jacobs vs. Goldsmith et al.
155—Chace vs. Scarff.
156—Lawson vs. Terry.
157—Vandervear vs. Kent et al.
158—Coats vs. Shean et al.
159—Cranston vs. Mason.

Nos.
160—Hudson vs. Berrand et al.
161—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
162—White vs. McLean et al.
163—Lord, Ex'r, vs. Boardman, Trustee.
164—Floyd vs. Cape et al.
165—McLaughlin vs. Cristal et al.
166—Riley et al. vs. Heath et al.
167—Van Hook vs. Perkins et al.
168—Hopcock vs. Stone.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1351—Ripley et al vs. Hazelton et al.
1337—Davison vs. Ranges, of Ranges & Co.
1467—Carrington vs. Baiz et al.
1297—Wolfsohn, Adm'r, vs. Kuphal.
1231—Suckley vs. Manhattan Soap Co.
943—Deans et al. vs. Morris et al.
1469—Baily et al. vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
1461—Hutton et al. vs. Groh.
6081—Cort vs. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Nos.
987—Norton vs. Egerton.
769—Smith vs. Spencer et al.
1619—Pray vs. Palmer et al.
863—Hollister et al. vs. Furniss.
1501—Clark vs. Leland.
1515—August vs. Lombard et al.
1517—Edwards vs. Busteed.
1457—Worster vs. Minns.
1539—Jerome et al. vs. Allen et al.
1555—Chard et al. vs. Compton.
1561—Stewart et al. vs. Wells, President.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1594—Fawcett, Adm'r, vs. Stewart.
1058—McGowan vs. Harrison.
1418—Woodhull vs. Rosenthal et al.
1682—Dodge vs. Kelly, Sher'f.
1604—Marrs vs. Treacy.
1736—Springer vs. Dwyer.
1356—Barnes vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
1028—Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. vs. National Bank of New-York.
162½—Atkins vs. Dinsmore, President.
812—Tallman vs. Wright et al.

Nos.
216½—Webb vs. Buckelew.
1624—Fraser et al. vs. Young et al.
1668—Carman et al. vs. Peters et al.
666—Holdrege vs. Webb.
1772—Baer vs. Herzog et al.
1780—Hicks et al. vs. Frank.
1782—Lawton et al. vs. Dinkelspeil.
1784—Foley vs. Burton et al.
1788—St. Nicholas Nat'l B'k of New-York vs. Manley Paddle Wheel Co.
1798—St. Nicholas Nat'l B'k of New-York vs. Stevens, impl'd.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 11 A. M.

Nos.
242—Caldwell et al. vs. Pioneer Iron Works.
251—Eagleson vs. Geischard.
Call No. 299—Fanning vs. Fanning et al.

Nos.
271—Fredericks vs. Fredericks.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
287—Reilly, Administrator, vs. Banks.
437—Specht vs. Milleman et al.
488—Craser vs. Sager.
522—Roe et al. vs. Conger.
69—Dennis vs. Coman.
407—Fourth Nat. Bank vs. Wessels.
123—Wainer vs. West. Tran. Co.
236—Powers vs. Crosby.

Nos.
271—Ropkins vs. The Mayor, &c.
273—Duckworth vs. Green et al.
285—Nichols vs. Askley.
363—Hodgskin vs. Leveredge et al.
367—Sieberg vs. Miller.
153—Maan vs. Cruse.
155—Henschel vs. Wilkins et al.

Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
578—Chapman vs. Fyfe.
508—Bierman vs. Laior.
861—Townsend vs. Gilsey.
520—Stowvenel vs. Bateman.
1196—Harris vs. Cleveland.
252—Yong vs. Sparks et al.
340—Gregory et al vs. Roach et al.

Nos.
358—Cook et al. vs. Middlefield F. and Bldg St. Co.
324—Heshecker vs. Spear et al.
394—Moylan vs. Cranford.
312—Coleman vs. Carroll.
424—Kilpatrick vs. Starr.
456—Seely vs. Fulton.
486—Emery vs. Robinson.
502—Gardner vs. Griswold.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1422—Browne vs. Joslyn et al.
1332—Lynde vs. Betser et al.
831—Mussbaum vs. Stewart.
1223—Frellson vs. Brander.
1445—Herman vs. Heilbuth.
194—Sheridan vs. Humes.
1085—Reynolds vs. Com. F. Ins. Co.
1868—Fannin vs. McMullen et al.

Nos.
1474—Shaw vs. Christie.
1475—Fessler vs. Hugart.
1479—Thiele vs. Schaeffer.
1480—Yuguanzo vs. Spaulding.
1481—Harrison et al vs. Given et al.
1483—Budinbinder vs. Peters.
1485—Beers vs. Kelly, Sh'ff.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
431—Kane vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1343—Eberspacher vs. Arent.
1409—DeFawe vs. Disoway.
566—Gunning vs. Turner.
1375—Turner vs. Taylor.
885—Ellithorp et al. vs. Holden.
1488—Fannin vs. McMullen et al.
1469—Northam vs. The Mayor, Ald., &c.

Nos.
1490—Messenger et al. vs. Fourth Nat. Bank.
1497—Irwin vs. Beck et al.
1498—Snowden vs. King.
1499—Galvin vs. The Mayor et al.
1500—Robert vs. Loperz.
1502—Fant vs. Picto et al.
1504—Evans vs. Skelley.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Josling vs. Acton.
[illegible]—Merrifield vs. Travis.
1425—Schmidt vs. Sharky.
[illegible]—Beebe vs. Simmons.
[illegible]—Loder vs. Eustace.
[illegible]—Rodgers vs. Laing.
[illegible]—Chapman vs. Cutler.
[illegible]—Chapman vs. Herman.
[illegible]—Burke vs. Burke.
[illegible]—Young vs. Young.
[illegible]—Von Bell vs. Roberts.
[illegible]—Lamar vs. U. S. Mach. Co.
[illegible]—Von Brandenstein vs. Haube.
1028—Sanger vs. Reilly.
1030—Messer vs. Katz.

Nos.
1031—Bensinger vs. Bernhardt.
1036—Pelt vs. De Puy.
1040—Hoffman vs. Middleton.
1047—Same vs. Same.
1047½—Same vs. Same.
1054—Saltonstall vs. Beck.
1055—Smith vs. Marks.
1057—Cosgrove vs. Woodruff.
1061—O'Reilly vs. Bierman.
1062—Saxe vs. Geovestein.
1063—Carpenter vs. Carpen.
1065—Furlong vs. Hiscock.
1066—Parrett vs. Andrews.
1068—Walker vs. Allport.
1070—Prentice vs. Muren.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—BROOKLYN—DEC. 15.

Nos.
2—Heissenbuttle vs. Heissenbuttle.
3—Baily vs. Canfield.
4—Ervin vs. Cooper.
5—Gill vs. McNamee.
6—Foshay vs. Washburn.
7—Werse vs. Landon.
8—Moore vs. Hade.
9—Rae vs. Adams.
14—White vs. White.
16—Quin vs. Palmer.

Nos.
17—Sanford vs. Russ.
18—Ryker vs. Hudson River Railroad.
19—Beatty vs. Smith.
21—Sherman vs. Taft.
22—Buckingham vs. Totten.
23—Blossom vs. Dodd.
25—Hoppock vs. Shaw.
26—Worcester vs. Dodd.
27—Travis vs. Smith.
29—Scott vs. Halsey.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN—TUESDAY, DEC. 15.

Nos.
110—Keena vs. McDonald.
111—Keena vs. McDonald.
119—Herr vs. Endemann.
124—Ager vs. Allen.
125—Bloodgood vs. Payn.
126—Brown vs. Trimmer.
127—Gaston vs. Gaston.
128—Perry vs. Kossman.
129—Bedell vs. Maxwell.
130—Nelson vs. Ulch.

Nos.
132—Osborn vs. Rankin.
133—Boyle vs. Wicks.
134—Phinney vs. Pearce.
135—Andrews vs. Gordon.
136—Kallhols vs. Zimmerman.
137—Kelley vs. Kellogg.
138—Brauenliche vs. Schwell.
140—Hubbard vs. Campbell.
141—Kukalkoon vs. Mobl.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Mr. Justice NELSON has made the following order:

"At a stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York, held at the United States Court-rooms in the City of New-York, on Friday, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Present, the Honorable SAMUEL NELSON, Justice.

For the sake of convenience in the disposal of business in the Circuit Court, the Clerk is directed to place criminal cases and cases arising under the Revenue laws (excluding any that may be specially excepted) upon a separate calendar, to be called and disposed of by Judge BENEDICT, until otherwise ordered. In the absence of the presiding Justice, motions, arguments and trials without a jury, in cases belonging to either of the above-mentioned classes, when not otherwise specially ordered, will be heard before Judge BENEDICT, and may be noticed for any Saturday in term. Motions, arguments and trials in all other cases, when not otherwise specially ordered, will be heard before Judge BLATCHFORD. S. NELSON."

Judge BLATCHFORD will hold Court as follows:

During January, commencing the 5th, an Admiralty Term in the District Court, New-York.

During February, commencing the 2d, a Jury Term in the Circuit Court, New-York, for the trial of all cases except criminal cases and cases arising under the Revenue laws.

During March, commencing the 2d, an Admiralty Term in the District Court, New-York.

During April, commencing the 6th, a Jury Term in the District Court, New-York.

During May, commencing the 4th, an Admiralty Term in the District Court, New-York.

During June, commencing the 1st, a Jury Term in the District Court, New-York.

If, during the April and June District Court Jury Terms, it shall be practicable, Judge BLATCHFORD will sit in the Circuit Court, New-York, for the trial of all jury cases except criminal cases and cases arising under the Revenue laws.

When holding the Circuit Court, New-York, for jury cases, and also at all other times, Judge BLATCHFORD will, on application, hear any cases in the Circuit Court, New-York, without a jury, that are not criminal cases or cases arising under the Revenue laws.

Judge BENEDICT will hold Court as follows:

During January, commencing the first Wednesday, a Jury Term in the Circuit Court, New-York, for the trial of criminal cases, and cases arising under the Revenue laws.

During February, commencing the 3d, an Admiralty Term in the District Court, Brooklyn.

During March, commencing the 3d, Jury Terms in the United States Courts, Brooklyn.

During April, commencing the 7th, an Admiralty Term in the District Court, Brooklyn.

During May, commencing the 3d, a Jury Term in the Circuit Court, New-York, for the trial of criminal cases, and cases arising under the Revenue laws.

During June, commencing the 2d, Jury Terms in the United States Courts, Brooklyn, and an Admiralty Term in the District Court, Brooklyn.

Judge BENEDICT will attend at the Circuit Court, New-York, every Saturday, to hear motions, arguments and trials without a jury in criminal cases, and cases arising under the Revenue laws.

The above arrangement will be subject to such modification as may be necessary when Mr. Justice NELSON shall be sitting in the Circuit Court, either at New-York or Brooklyn.

The Courts in New-York open at 11 A. M., and those in Brooklyn at 12 M.

Motions in the United States Courts in Brooklyn will be heard on Fridays, instead of on Saturdays.

SAML. BLATCHFORD,
CHAS. L. BENEDICT.

DEC. 12, 1868.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONFISCATION—ACT OF 1861—REBEL USE—CONSENT—RESISTANCE—PROOF.

Steamer General Beauregard vs. The United States.—This is one of a class of cases now upon the docket of the Court, involving the question of the liability of steamboats owned in Louisiana and running, during the rebellion, upon the interior waters of that State as carriers of freight and troops for the rebel Government, to confiscation under the provisions of the act of Aug. 6, 1861, as property knowingly used or employed in aiding and abetting the insurrection. Three of these causes, of which this is one, were argued (and reported in the TIMES) at the last term of the Court, but because of the importance of the questions involved a reargument was ordered to be had at the present term, which was now made.

The *General Beauregard* is claimed by John R. Carroll, a resident of New-Orleans. She was formerly called the *Bicknell*, and, before the occupation of New-Orleans by the national forces, ran between that city and Camden, Ark., on the Ouachita River. A few days before the surrender of New-Orleans, she left the city for that river, and did not return, but in 1863 was found on the Red River employed in transporting corn for the rebel army from Shreveport to Alexandria. The corn was owned by the Confederacy, and was delivered on one occasion, as was shown, at Fort Russey, for the use of the rebel troops.

The defence is that the service was performed under compulsion, and that the vessel was not "knowingly" used in the manner and for the purposes stated in the libel. The evidence in the case shows that she was ordered to make the trips, but it does not show that any resistance was made by the owner, although in one instance one witness testifies he refused a service, and the Confederate officers took her by force.

The decree below condemned the vessel, and the claimant appeals, urging that there was no consent on the part of the owner, and that for that reason there should be no condemnation. It is submitted that as the only charge is that the owner "knowingly consented" to the unlawful use, and no such consent is shown, the case fails and restoration follows.

The Government, on the other hand, claims that there was no resistance to the rebel authorities, and charges that the owner was willing enough to hire his boat to them in the absence of better employment. It is argued that it is not sufficient to show that if there had been refusal to hire the boat, it probably would have been impressed, or forcibly taken into the service. It must be shown clearly either that the owner was compelled to run the boat in the rebel service under actual threat of personal violence, or that forcible possession was taken of it by the rebel authorities, and that she was thus employed against his will and without his consent. Every presumption of consent must be negatived. At all events, the Court will require information much more full and particular in regard to the circumstances under which the alleged military power and control were exerted upon the vessel and her owner, before it will judicially say that the owner is not guilty of a violation of the act of 1861.

Thos. J. Durant for appellant; J. Hubley Ashton Assistant Attorney-General, for the Government.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

BANKRUPTCY—ATTEMPT TO CONCEAL PROPERTY—BANKRUPT'S WIFE.

In the Matter of Robert C. Rathbone.—In this case a decision was made in May last, refusing a discharge to the bankrupt. On his application the case was afterward sent back to the Register to take further proof as to the specification under which the discharge had been refused, which was that the business of Rathbone, Brothers & Co., brokers, &c., in New-York, had been started and built up by the bankrupt, the profits being about $35,000 a year, of which the bankrupt professed to receive only a tenth as a salary, while his wife represented a fifth interest, which she pretended to have purchased for $4,000, and that this interest was assets in the hands of the bankrupt and should enure to the benefit of the creditors. New evidence was given and the case came up again upon a renewed application for a discharge of the bankrupt.

The business in question was established by the bankrupt, together with one Hamlin, in January, 1855. In January, 1856, the bankrupt's brother, Aaron H. Rathbone, joined them. In January, 1857, Hamlin withdrew, and in 1858 the bankrupt withdrew. In 1861 he became a clerk to Aaron H. Rathbone. On Nov. 2, 1863, a partnership, under the name of Rathbone Brothers & Co., was formed by Aaron H. Rathbone, Henry C. Seward, Theodore H. Knox and William C. Greig, to continue till Jan. 1, 1868. The bankrupt stayed with them till Oct. 1, 1864, when he left their employment. In March, 1866, he made a new arrangement with them, giving them his services and receiving one-tenth of the profits. The profits averaged $35,000 a year. On Oct. 1, 1866, a change was made, Knox leaving the firm and transferring the two-tenths interest which he had to the wife of the bankrupt, she paying him $4,000 for it out of her own money. This transfer was made in writing, and written agreements were also made between her and the other partners, by which she was accepted as a partner, but was not required to give any attention to the business of the concern. An agreement bearing the same date of Oct. 1, 1866, was made between the bankrupt and the firm, by which he gave them his services for one-tenth of the profits. The members of the firm and the bankrupt and Knox were examined as to the transaction.

Held by the Court, That on the evidence this was not merely an investment by the wife of $4,000 of her money, but a scheme to withhold from the reach of the bankrupt's creditors the value which the firm were shown by the evidence to have put upon his services. That perhaps the $4,000 which she paid may be reimbursable to her with interest out of the profits of that share of the business, but that would not affect the mere character of the transaction as making her a trustee of such profits for the creditors of the bankrupt. That the documentary and other evidence now produced fully sustain the conclusion of the Court on the first hearing. Discharge refused.

For the bankrupt, Judge Porter and J. H. White; for creditors, H. P. Hardman.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

THE WATSON AND CRAREY CASE—SUIT FOR THE FORFEITURE OF THE PREMISES, &C.

The United States vs. The Premises and Machinery, &c., at Nos. 171, 173 and 175 Christopher-street.—This suit was brought to forfeit the premises occupied by Watson & Crarey as a rectifying establishment.

At the time of the seizure the Government commenced two separate suits. The first, which was for the forfeiture of personal property found on the premises, was tried last week, and resulted in a verdict for the Government, by direction of the Court. The present suit involves substantially the same questions, and the testimony in this suit thus far is the same as in the first suit, which was fully reported on that trial.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judges Lott, Barnard and Tappan.

THE CONEY ISLAND CASE.

The matter of the application of the people of Gravesend, for an injunction to prevent the Board of Health from taking the west end of Coney Island for the purpose of erecting hospital buildings, came up on appeal before the General Term. It will be remembered that an application was made for an injunction before Judge Gilbert, which was denied, and an opinion given at the time by Judge Gilbert. From that decision the present appeal is made. For the People of Gravesend, Hon. Henry C. Murphy; for the Board of Health, Mr. W. H. Johnson.

A CASE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

This was the case of John Pearce and George Hudson against Thos. Cassidy, James Keelan and Joseph Farrell. In January, 1866, all the parties to the suit entered into a copartnership, each to contribute equally to the capital as circumstances might require. The plaintiffs subsequently withdrew and sued for the recovery of the amounts they had paid in respectively. When the case was up in the Court below, defendants entered a demurrer; now plaintiffs appeal to the General Term to have the demurrer set aside. The defendants take the ground that some action should have been taken to obtain a settlement, when, if that failed plaintiffs might sue for the recovery of such balance as they sought from such settlement, but no such settlement having been sought, plaintiffs could not at pleasure sue a partnership which had not been formally dissolved.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Jno. Aitken; for defendants, Mr. Thos. Pearsall.

WHO IS MAJOR-GENERAL OF THE SECOND DIVISION?

In this case the Court, Judge Gilbert, had ordered the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff. The People as against Edward H. Molineux, defendant, took an appeal to the General Term on a motion to dismiss the complaint. Counsel for the defendant raised the point that the Constitution of the United States provided that the militia of the several States should be in readiness all the time, and this being the supreme law of the land the Governor had the power, and was under obligations to fill, the vacancy if any should occur in the command of the militia.

Gen. Crooke said that, on the part of the people, there was no dispute as to the facts in the case; but he contended that there was no vacancy except in the title. The Governor could not appoint except by the consent of the Senate, and the law relating to the matter even prescribed how the action of the Senate should be recorded by the clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General. There had been no vacancy in the command, but merely in the title, so that the Governor's power was to be exercised only when his action could be ratified in such a way as to obtain a record of his appointment, as provided for by law.

The Court decided to sustain Judge Gilbert's action, and an appeal was taken, on the part of the defence, to the Court of Appeals.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 14.

Before Judge McCunn.

REFUSE MATTER THROWN INTO THE NORTH RIVER.

The Manhattan Gaslight Company vs. James Barker.—This is a motion on the part of the plaintiffs to restrain the defendant, the owner of a distillery in Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, near the North River, from discharging his refuse mash into the common sewer, the waters of which carry said wash into the Hudson or North River, and, as the plaintiffs allege, it there sinks to the bottom of the navigable stream, and is thereby a nuisance, and is injurious to navigation and especially injurious to them, the plaintiffs in this suit. They also allege that the Corporation leased to them the right to collect wharfage on the front of the river where the sewer empties into the stream. The defendant denies explicitly and circumstantially each and every allegation in the complaint, and alleges that, instead of the refuse of his distillery sinking and lessening the depth of water, it floats away with the current, and that it is the *débris* of plaintiff's large gas works, and the coal tar therefrom that is floating into the slip and is lessening the depth, if it is lessened, and that it is not caused by any act of the defendant. The defendant further alleges that the plaintiffs own all the property around him, (the defendant,) and that they are also desirous of owning the property upon which his distillery is built, and that this effort on their part is not so much the interest they have in keeping the river deep, as it is an effort to get the defendant to sell out his property to them, and that this suit is vexatious, and is designed to weary and annoy the defendant, so as to make him part with his property, upon which his distillery is placed, to them. This is a brief statement of the case.

From the opinion of Judge McCUNN denying the motion, we extract the following:

"It is the undoubted rule of law that highways (and navigable rivers are great highways) belong to the sovereign power, and are a part of its royalties or public rights; they belong to it absolutely, and there is no right in the adjacent owners of the soil. (Hoffman's Treatise, p. 238.) The portion of the river which plaintiffs complain that defendant is filling up, therefore, belongs to the people. It is theirs as a great public highway, absolutely under their control, and for their use; and they alone, and not the plaintiffs, can seek or maintain a remedy to prevent its being injured. A noise upon the public highway in like manner penetrates the dwellings and disturbs the inmates. I think these are the only instances in which a nuisance in the public highway can work a particular injury to a private individual merely in virtue of its proximity. The only other cases in which a private injury may result from a nuisance in highway are those where the actual passage is thereby interfered with. If for instance, by means of an obstruction in the public highway a man is arrested in his progress over it and put to expense, this is a special damage, and an action will lie. This was the rule held by Chief Justice Shaw, in Smith vs. Boston (7 Cush.,) but the case I have supposed, and that in 7th Cush. and the like cases it will be seen are all cases of special damage, and arise in the common right of passage which belongs to every citizen; and the right of action in such cases is no less perfect because the plaintiff resides or his property is a great distance from the *locus in quo*, nor is it more imperfect because he happens to own an adjoining lot. The gravamen of the action, its whole essence is, that he had a right of passage and was hindered from using it, and suffered special damage. It is clear, therefore, that in case of a nuisance by obstruction of a public highway, a private person can have no action but for actual injury received. In this case the proof would not at this stage of the proceedings warrant me in holding that the plaintiffs can make out even a *prima facie* case of personal injury or damage. Until very recently no one doubted the doctrine, and in all the districts of our Supreme Court, excepting the First, and in this Court, it is so still. That no private action can be maintained by an individual for a public offence, or for any wrong against the State, and the public nuisances are subject to indictment; and in aid of the courts of law, equity at the suit of the Government will step in; but that the contrary doctrine has been sanctioned in high places, it might be treated with levity. But even as it stands now in our First Judicial District, I believe the adjudications are evenly balanced for and against the rule. It must follow, therefore, from all that I have said, that upon the plaintiffs' own showing they cannot, as a matter of law, maintain this injunction. But in addition to the law being against their right to maintain this injunction, we have the facts running counter to their views, and that in the most decisive terms. The defendant, in his answer, positively denies every allegation in the complaint, and in addition to his answer, he shows by himself and six other witnesses that he is not the cause of lessening the water in the river; on the contrary, he shows that the plaintiffs themselves are lessening the depth of the water, if it is lessened at all. And these affidavits on the part of the defendant are only met by the complaint of the plaintiffs and two witnesses, neither of whom are as clear in their statements as the witnesses for the defence; so that, upon the facts as presented to me, I am constrained to deny this motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Dec. 14.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

AT WHAT AGE HAVE CHILDREN A RIGHT TO BE ON THE SIDEWALK ALONE?

Matilda Lembke, by her Guardian, &c., vs. Wm. B. Dinsmore, President, &c.—The plaintiff, a child aged about 6 years, was standing in front of her mother's door on the sidewalk, corner of Cedar-street and Trinity-place, on the 25th of April, 1867, when a heavily-loaded truck of defendants was driven against a telegraph pole near, and some heavy boxes were thus thrown upon the walk, striking the girl, breaking one of her legs in two places, and seriously injuring her head. This action was brought to recover the damages thus sustained by the girl. The case was tried some time ago before Judge Jones, who dismissed the complaint on the ground that it was negligence for parents or guardians to allow a child of that age to be on the sidewalk unattended. Judge McCUNN, however, charged the jury that the child was properly on the walk without its nurse or mother. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $750.

For plaintiff, Oscar Frisbie, Esq.; for defendants, Messrs. C. A. Seward and Ira Shafer.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 14.

By Judge Cardozo.

Bell vs. Hallet; motion denied.

In the matter of the application of Wm. H. Jones for the appointment of a new trustee; the exhibit used in this matter must be produced before me.

Johnson vs. Altmayer et al.; findings proposed by plaintiff allowed, &c.

By Judge Sutherland.

The People of the State of New-York, &c., Charles Newman vs. The Sailors' Snug Harbor; motion for peremptory *mandamus* denied without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 14.

Before Judges McCunn and Jones.

John Potter vs. William J. Stitt; judgment reversed; order of reference vacated; new trial ordered with costs to the appellant to abide the event; opinion by Judge Jones.

Cases argued at the June General Term, 1868, before Chief Justice Robertson and Judges McCunn and Jones.

Francis Colton vs. Edward Jones; judgment for plaintiff on the verdict; opinions by Chief Justice Robertson and Judge McCunn; dissenting opinion by Judge Jones.

John D. Hauley vs. Simeon Leland et al.; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Chief Justice Robertson.

William F. Heins vs. Charles A. Peirce; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event; opinion by Judge Jones and Chief Justice Robertson.

Michael Jager vs. John Kelly; judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinions by Chief Justice Robertson and Judge Jones.

Rudolph Furth, Jr., vs. Thomas Foster; judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Chief Justice Robertson.

Cases argued at September Term, 1868, before Chief Justice Robertson and Judge Jones.

Livingston Satterlee et al., vs. Ulve De Comean et al.; order adjudging defendants in contempt reversed without costs of the motion on the appeal to either party. Opinions by Judge Jones and Chief Justice Robertson.

The Same vs. The Same; order striking out answer reversed and new orders made denying the motion with $10 costs; no costs of the appeal to either party. Opinion by Judge Jones.

Case argued at the Oct. Term, 1868, before Chief Justice Robertson and Judge Jones.

Roswell D. Hatch vs. John B. Fogerty, motion to dismiss the appeal granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Chief Justice ROBERTSON.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—DEC. 13.

By Judge Jones.

Barrett vs. the Third-avenue Railroad Company; motion for new trial granted. on payment of costs of former trial and of motion.

Hadencamp vs. the Second-avenue Railroad Company; motion for new trial denied, with costs.

Eldridge vs. Reed; judgment for defendant, with costs.

Farrell vs. Elmore; (two cases,) motion denied, with $5 costs in each case.

Marsh vs. Ellsworth; demurrer overruled with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw the demurrer, and answer within twenty days, on payment of said costs; if defendants do not so withdraw the demurrer and answer, the judgment is for plaintiff on the demurrer with costs.

Brush vs. Wilesky; motion denied with $10 costs. (See memoranda with clerk.)

Titus vs. Burr; case referred. (See memoranda.)

Currie vs. White. (See memoranda.)

Florence Sewing Machine Company vs. Marford. (See memoranda with clerk.)

Sheenan vs. Rooney; case settled. (See opinion.)

Malien vs. Lynch. (See memoranda with clerk.)

Genin vs. Robinson; Johnson vs. Bennett. (See opinions.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 14.

By Judge Barrett.

McCune vs. Converse; motion granted and referee appointed.

Lloyd vs. Worrell; see memorandum.

Dupuy vs. The Opthalmic Hospital; motion denied without prejudice, with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event.

Lewis vs. The Park Bank; see memorandum.

McC. Butts vs. King; motion granted; see memorandum.

Allendorff vs. Cockoroff; motion to vacate order of arrest, or to reduce bail, denied with $10 costs.

Lounsberry vs. Lounsberry; motion granted. Counsel fee of $25, and alimony at the rate of $5 per week.

Catharine Ford vs. Francis W. Ford; demurrer sustained. Judgment for the plaintiff thereon with costs, with leave to the defendant to amend within ten days upon payment of such costs.

Caroline Wellinger vs. Joseph Wellinger; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Ransom vs. Field; judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with an extra allowance of 5 per cent. (See opinion.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

A lengthy calendar of larcenies and burglaries was tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, of which the following cases were the most important:

Thomas Sullivan was arraigned for burglary, having been detected in the act of leaving the house No. 260 Greene-street, which he had entered with false keys, early on the morning of the 18th ult. The officer who arrested him found about $100 worth of wearing apparel and other articles in his possession, which he had stolen from one of the rooms of the house. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

Eliza Brown and Eliza Jones, both young women, pleaded guilty of stealing thirty-two yards of cassimere, worth as many dollars, from the store No. 581 Eighth-avenue, where they were pretending to purchase other goods. The former was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, and the latter was discharged, owing to certain extenuating circumstances, brought to the notice of the Court.

William Williams was charged with stealing a horse, wagon, harness, blankets, &c., valued in all at about $350, from Michael Downey, of No. 15 Elizabeth-street. The complainant alleged that the prisoner came to his livery stable on the 3l ult. and hired the property named, saying that he was going to a friend's funeral, and would not keep them more than two hours. He did not return as he had promised, but was subsequently traced to Newark, N. J., where the stolen property was also found. He admitted his guilt, and was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

Henry Dunn and John Donohue pleaded guilty of grand larceny. They were charged with stealing a case of boots, of the value of $40, from the sidewalk in front of No. 114 Church-street, on the 13th ult. They were sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Peter Ward and George Martin, both colored men, were accused of stealing a hogshead of molasses, worth $50, the property of Uriel Tuske, of No. 82 Front-street. The molasses was lying in the street between Piers 13 and 14, East River, and the prisoners employed a Peck-slip cartman to go and get it, and then report to them for further orders. The innocent cartman placed the molasses on his truck, but was immediately arrested, and upon explanation being made, an officer arrested the men under whose orders the cartman had been acting. The prisoners pleaded guilty. Martin was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months, but Ward was discharged, as the evidence did not conclusively show his guilt.

Patrick Ferry acknowledged that at about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 12th of last month, he forced an entrance into the store of Robert Gray, No. 391 Ninth-avenue, with intent to steal. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

Julius Roth pleaded guilty of stealing $180 worth of clothing from Bernard Fisher, of No. 51 Clinton-place, on the 13th ult. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

Mary Campbell admitted her guilt when arraigned for grand larceny. The prisoner stole a half-chest of tea, worth $50, from No. 31 Burling-slip, on the 17th ult. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 14, 1868.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	108¾	100 Q. M. Co.	21
		500 do.	21⅛
10,000 5-20 C., '65	107⅞	21 Pacific Mail	112
55,000 5-20 C., '67	110	200 do.	112⅜
250,000 do. s3	110	400 do.	112⅞
10,000 5-20 C., '68	110⅛	100 do.	112¾
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105¾	100 West. U. Tel., bet. call	36⅜
10,000	105½		
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	66⅛	100 Atlan. Mail S. Co., bet. call	21
10,000 do.	67		
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, no.	67⅛	42 Amer. Ex.	42
3,000 Virginia 6s, new	57½	100 U. S. Express	45¾
500 Georgia St. 6s	[illegible]	100 do.	45½
500 N. Car. St. 6s	[illegible]	10 Mer. Un. Ex.	16
5,000 do.	64	200 N. Y. Cen	124⅝
11,000 do. bet. call	64	200 do. b30	125
5,000 do.	63½	500 Erie	[illegible]
10,000 do.	63⅝	150 Erie Pf.	[illegible]
15,000 N. Car. 6s, new	60	100 Ill. Cen. b60	144½
1,000 do. bet. call	60	600 Reading	96¾
10,000 do.	60¼	46 do.	97
20,000 do.	59	5 Mich. Cen.	118
63,000 Missouri St. 6s	89½	100 do. bet. call	118⅝
5,000 La. 6s Lev. Bds.	60	10 Mich. So. & N. I.	86⅝
5,000 Erie 3d M.	91	200 do.	86⅝
2,000 Mich S. 2d M.	91	200 Clev. & Pitts.	82
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bds	98	100 Chi. & N. W.	75¾
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st	88	200 do.	75
4,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	78	50 do. bet. call	74¾
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	83	100 C. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st	91¾	b30	76½
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	93½	500 do.	[illegible]
5,000 M. & St. P. 8s 1st	102⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. b30	101¾
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	84½	100 do.	101⅞
1,000 O. & M. Con. Bds.	89	50 Lake Shore	100¼
4,000 Ala. St. 8s	89	10 Chi. & R. I.	106
3,000 St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. Bds.	88	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83
10 B'k of Commerce, bet. call	124¾	100 Tol., W. & W.	55
10 Am. Ex. Bk.	112	100 N. J. Cen.	111
22 Del. & Huds. Can.	[illegible]	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	109½
200 Cum. Coal Pf.	37	400 do.	109¾
100 do.	36⅝	10 Chi. & Alton Pf.	140
100 do. 2d call	36⅛	200 Ohio & Miss.	29⅞
100 do.	36⅜	100 H. & St. J. bet. call	91

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

[illegible] 5-20 C. '62	[illegible]	10,000 N. Car. St. 6s	[illegible]
[illegible] 5-20 C. '65	[illegible]	[illegible] P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	[illegible]
[illegible] 5-20 C. '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Pac. Mail	[illegible]
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.	110	10 Del. & Hud. Can.	[illegible]
10,000 5-20 C. '67	110	[illegible] Mar. Min. Co.	[illegible]
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68	110¼	40 American Ex.	[illegible]
10,000 do.	109½	200 Erie	[illegible]
20,000 do.	109⅝	100 do.	[illegible]
10,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40 R.	105¾	100 Mich. Cen.	118½
5,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40 C.	105½	800 Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
20,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do. bet. call	[illegible]
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	[illegible]	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
		600 do.	75½
10,000 do.	110½	200 Clev. & Tol.	101½
55,000 U. S. 6s, P. R. Iss.	98¾	200 do.	[illegible]
100,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	[illegible]	200 do. b30	102
		300 P., F. W. & C.	109½
42,000 do.	65½	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	[illegible]
20,000 do.	65⅝	100 Ohio & Miss.	29½
5,000 do.	65¾	37 N. J. Cen.	111
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	89		
40,000 N. C. St. 6s, new	59		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000 N. Car. 6s, new.	65¾	100 Ohio & Miss.	29½
100 Mariposa Pref.	19¾	100 do. b3	29⅝
200 do. b30	19⅞	500 Mich. So. & N. I.	85¾
100 Pacific Mail	113	200 do.	85½
100 do.	113¼	200 Clev. & Pitts. c	82½
100 do. s30	113⅝	200 Clev. & Tol.	101
200 West. U. T.	35¾	400 do.	101¼
100 do.	35⅝	200 do.	101⅜
700 N. Y. Cen.	124¾	900 Chi., R. I. & P.	106⅝
100 Erie	40⅝	1400 do.	106¾
100 Hudson R.	125¾	100 do. b3	106⅞
100 Reading c	96⅝	600 C. & N. W.	75½
400 do.	96¾	100 do. b15	75⅝
10 Bnkrs' & Brkrs' A.	102	100 do. c	75¾
600 T., W. & W.	55	100 do.	75½
200 do. b3	54¾	2200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75¾
700 Mil. & St. P.	83	200 do.	76
100 P., Ft. W. & C.	109¾	300 do. b3	76⅛
100 do.	109⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$16,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	66	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81¾
10,000 do.	65¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	109¾
100 Pac. Mail	111¾	200 Ohio & Miss.	29½
200 do.	111⅝	400 Mich. So. & N. I.	86¾
100 N. Y. Central b3	124¾	100 Ill. Central	144
200 do.	124⅝	100 Clev. & Pitts.	82
200 Hudson R.	125¾	300 Clev. & Tol.	101⅞
800 Reading	96⅝	500 C., R. I. & Pac.	106⅞
200 T., W. & W.	54⅝	800 Chi. & N. W.	74¾
100 do.	54¾	200 do.	75
100 Mil. & St. P.	82	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 T. St. 6s, new.	65¾	100 Ohio & Miss.	29¾
100 Mer. U. Ex.	15	100 Mich. So. & N. I.	86¼
100 N. Y. Cen.	124⅞	100 do.	86⅝
100 Erie Pf.	68	300 do.	86½
100 do.	68½	200 do. b3	86¾
200 Reading	96¾	100 do. s10	86⅜
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83	100 Clev. & Tol.	101¼
100 P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅛	800 Chi., R. I. & P.	107¼
400 do.	110	600 Chi. & N. W.	75⅝
300 Clev. & Pitts.	82⅝	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	76⅝
1200 do.	83	400 do.	76½

MONDAY, Dec. 14—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day ranged 135⅝@135½@135⅝@135⅝@135⅝. Early in the day some use was attempted to be made of the ridiculous rumor from Washington, in one of the morning papers, that the Supreme Court would certainly declare the Legal-Tender (greenback) Act of Feb. 25, 1862, unconstitutional. But this was but very partially successful, and the sales fell from 135⅝ to 135¼ per cent. before 1 o'clock, subsequently returning to 135⅝, the last price of Saturday. We call the rumor in question ridiculous, because whatever may be the ultimate opinion of the majority of the Supreme Bench, nothing certain can possibly be known of it at present, since the Chief Justice has indicated no time for a conference of the Court since the adjournment of the cause was concluded only a few days ago. Besides, all our own information from Washington, fortified by private telegrams to-day, is to the effect that no adverse decision against the Government is at all likely to be pronounced during the present term of the Court. The very gravity of the question, and the wild and illimitable field of litigation which an adverse decision would open up in all departments of business and in all the relations of debtor and creditor throughout the country for the past seven years, forbid the idea of haste in the premises. Our own impression is that such a decision is scarcely within the bounds of probability, come when the final opinion on the case just made may.

The market for Money was steady to-day at 7 ⅌ cent. There was not enough business doing on the Stock Exchange early in the day to create a pressing demand from the Brokers, and we learn that at some of the Banks the demand for discounts from their Country Correspondents was less decided than last week, although the orders for Currency for Chicago, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, to move the Pork and Cotton Crops, are said to be still continued. Exchange on London closed 109⅛@109⅜ for 60 days, and 110⅛ for short sight; rates steady, and business to-day only on a moderate scale.

The Stock Exchange was dull through the forenoon, in nearly all departments, and where the Public Funds, the State Bonds or the Railways were urged on sale, the prices were lower than on Saturday. This feeling continued on the Border State Bonds to the close of the day, the new Tennessees being thrown overboard in large amounts at 66⅛@66@65@65½@65¼ ⅌ cent. on telegraphic report that the Legislature will pass a further appropriation of $3,000,000 to the Railways, on the eve of the January interest, which this legislation, against all the remonstrances that have gone from the New-York Agent (Fourth National Bank) and other friends of the State credit, is supposed to render somewhat questionable. The new North Carolinas were also sold down, and as low as 59 ⅌ cent., while Virginias and Missouris were firm.

At the late Boards the market was better on the Public Funds and on the Railways, and a better feeling generally pervaded the Exchange. In regard to the North Carolina January interest, we are informed that the Treasurer telegraphs from Raleigh that it will certainly be met. After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	105⅝	105⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅝	110⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	110⅛
American Gold Coin	135⅝	135⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	67⅝	65¼
Virginia Bonds, old	55	56
Missouri Bonds	89⅞	89¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	64	62
New-York Central	124⅛	125⅛
Erie Railway	40⅝	40⅛
Reading Railway	96⅝	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅛	107⅛
Northwest Common	75	76
Northwest Preferred	76	77
Michigan Southern	85⅞	86⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	109⅞	110
Cleveland and Pittsburg	82	83⅛
Pacific Mail Company	113	112⅞
St. Paul Preferred	81⅞	83⅛
St. Paul Common	62⅝	63⅛
Toledo and Wabash	55⅛	54⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	109⅛	5-20 coupon '65 n. is.	110
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	114¾	5-20 reg., 1867	109⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅛	5-20 coupon 1867	110⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	106⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	110¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107	10-40 reg.	105¾
5-20 reg., 1865	106	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅞	6s Currency	99⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	106¼	Indiana 5 ⅌ c.	95
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	110	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	100
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, 1870	100¼	Michigan 7 ⅌ c., 1878	98
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	100	Michigan 7 ⅌ c., war l'n.	98
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	100	Tenn. 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	68½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	65¾
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	100	Virginia 6s, ex c.	57
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	100	Virginia 6s, n. bds.	57
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1876	100¼	Georgia 7s, n. bds.	[illegible]
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	98	North Carolina 6s	62
Illinois 6s, con. 1860	102	N. C. 6s new bonds	59
Illinois 6s, cou. 'Tsaft.'82	102	Missouri 6s	89½
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1860	102	Louisiana levee bds	68
Ill. 6s, con. '79 aft. 1870	102	California 7s	[illegible]
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	102	Cal. 7s, large bonds	126
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	102	Connecticut 6s	101
Illinois War Loan	102	Rhode Island 6s	101

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	140	Metropolitan	145
Merchants'	124	Grocers'	100
Mechanics'	129	Nassau	100
America	146	Continental	101
National	112	St. Nicholas	106
Seventh Ward	114	Marine	106
State of New-York	110	Commonwealth	115
Commerce	124	Imp'rs. & Traders'	133
American Exchange	124	Park	153½
Chatham	200	Man. & Merchants'	103½
Bank of the Republic	121	Central National	110½
Bank of N. America	112	Fourth National	106
Hanover	115	Tenth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	[illegible]	Con. 7 ⅌ cent. cv. Bds.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	[illegible]	Con. Cp.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	[illegible]	Han. & St. Jo. conv.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	[illegible]	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s conv. 1876	[illegible]	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	[illegible]	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	[illegible]
Erie 1st M. ext.	[illegible]	Tol. & W. Equip. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie 7s 2d md. 1879	[illegible]	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. 1890	[illegible]
Erie 7s 3d md. 1883	[illegible]	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s 4th md. 1880	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	[illegible]
Erie 7s 5th md. 1888	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	[illegible]
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st M.	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s 2d M. S. F.	[illegible]	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s 3d M.	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st M.	[illegible]
Harlem 1st M.	100	Morris & Essex 2d M.	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c.	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d M.	[illegible]
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	90	Clev. & Pitt. 4th M.	[illegible]
Mich. So. & N. I. S. F.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	[illegible]
Pacific R. 7's guar by Mo.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1875	114¾	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. cons. S. F.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	[illegible]	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1 & I. d.	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	[illegible]	Mil. & Mil. 1st M.	[illegible]
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. con.	89	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,137,430 02; total payments, $3,601,517 05; balance, $90,627,893 18. The receipts include for Customs, $275,000; for Gold Notes, $145,000.

The *Missouri Republican* says of the Iron Mountain Railway:

"We learn from a reliable source that the work on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Belmont Railroad is going ahead with such rapidity that cars will be running through to Belmont by next June. The construction train from the terminus landing is coming north, and will soon reach the tunnel in Bollinger County, where they are working a force night and day in order to get through as early as possible. A wharfboat has just been placed at the railroad landing on the Lower Mississippi, a new locomotive has been landed, and in a few days a number of box cars will be there ready for the shipment of the immense amount of produce raised in Mississippi and Scott Counties. Orders have been issued to put up depot buildings and warehouses in Charleston, Mississippi County, and at the new town of Morley, in Scott County, which is about thirty-six miles from Belmont. New locomotives, passenger and freight cars are now being received daily for the above road. Mr. ALLEN is not only pushing the work forward to an early completion, but he also appears to be getting a rolling stock equal to any road in the United States."

We reprint the following sentence from our weekly review of this morning, with an important correction as to date:

The Treasury will scarcely pay out $12,000,000 for Gold Interest in January, in excess of the Customs receipts of the month, and should no further sales of Gold be made hence to the *thirty-first* of January, the balance then belonging to the Government will be within two or three millions of the balance on the 1st of December, (inst.,) viz.: $65,189,000, after providing for all outstanding Gold Notes.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bowery, w. s., 26.4x78x97.10x118.6	$81,400
Ludlow-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 50x87.6	nom.
Ludlow-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 87.6x50	$2,500
Madison-av., n. e. cor. of 132d-st., 19.11x80 } 132d-st., n. s., cor. of Madison-av., 99.11x80 }	9,500
Orchard-st., No. 8	800
Lot No. 166, Dyckman estate	3,800
Lot No. 189, Benson estate, 25x99.11	2,750
Lots Nos. 205, 206, 207, 208, 233, 234, 235 and 236	nom.
Lots Nos. 7, 8 and 9, map of C. P. Commissioners	20,000
Plot Nos. 12, 14 and 47, Dyckman estate	20,300
Plot Nos. 62 and 73, Dyckman estate	17,200
Plot Nos. 128, 143 and 144, Dyckman estate	15,300
8th-st., n. s., 229.7 ft. e. of 1st-av., 47.6x25.10	22,000
10th-st., n. s., 68.2 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 18.6x28	10,608
40th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-av., 98.9x145	13,350
52d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100.4x25	60,000
53d-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	14,070
73d-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d-av., 102.2x20	14,750
98th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 201.2x25	5,000
126th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 99.11x25	2,400
132d-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 4th-av., 199.10x80	8,000
132d-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Madison-av., 80x99.11 } 133d-st., s. s. corner of Madison-av., 80x19.11 }	9,500
131st-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x99.11	nom.
137th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x99.11	nom.
145th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Boulevard, 199.10x50	8,000
148th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Drive, 50x100	13,200
1st-av., e. s., 75.7 ft. n. of 104th-st., 100x100.5	7,350
4th-av., e. s., 100.10 ft. n. of 100th-st., 22x90	160
5th-av., n. e. corner 29th-st., 98.9x150	71,250
8th-av., n. w. corner 42d-st., 25.4x80	24,500
9th-av., w. s., 43.9 ft. n. of 32d-st., 21.6x64	16,000
10th-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 100th-st., 25x74.6	2,600
10th-av., w. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 100th-st., 25x88	2,600

Leases Recorded.

Wall-st., Nos. 87 and 89, 10 years, per year	$7,000
4th-av., No. 442, 5 years, per year	1,200
8th-av., No. 712, 3 years, per year	800
8th-av., No. 216, 3 years, per year	800
49th-st., n. s., 461 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100.5x22, 21 years, per year	396
49th-st., n. s., 439 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100.5x22, 21 years, per year	396
49th-st., n. s., 417 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100.5x22, 21 years, per year	396
81st-st., n. e. corner of 3d-av., 5 years, per year	50

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Centre-st., e. s., 400 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 50x100	$3,400
Clinton-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Degraw-st., 40x90	7,000
Erasmus-st., s. s., 272.5 ft. w. of Dutch Church land, 50x134	628
Gold-st., e. s., 423 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 22x85	3,0.0
Herkimer-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	nom.
Herkimer-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Utica-av., 50x185.6 } Herkimer-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Utica-av., 212.10x189.10x264.8x188.6 }	7,500
Hooper-st. and Lee-av., s. w. cor., 40x100	4,500
Huntington-st., s. s., 358.4 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.8x100	3,450
Huntington-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.8x100	3,450
Madison-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 40x200	5,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Troy-av., 20x150	3,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 161 ft. e. of Troy-av., 20x100	3,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 173.9 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 30x100x33.9x96x33.9	20,000
William-st., e. s., 185.4 ft. n. of Bushwick-av., 24.8x100	680
South 9th and 3d sts., n. e. cor., 26x109	3,500
Baltic-av. and Madison-st., n. e. corner, 77.6x109x12.6x90x300 } Baltic-av. and Madison-st., s. e. corner, 400x180x275x90x25x12.6x100x77.6 }	4,800
Broadway, w. s., 82.6 ft. e. of Madison-st., 37.8x100x145x90x100x77.6x100x50	4,000
Bedford-av., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Putnam-av., 40x100x30.8x100	4,000
Cypress-av., w. s., 1,075 ft. n. of Brooklyn and Jamaica R. R., 251x340x251x350	2,500
DeKalb-av., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x100	3,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 50x200	1,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 50x200	1,000
Gates-av., n. s., 162 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 48x200	6,100
Hale-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Ridgewood-av., 100x100	800
Same property	1,000
Park-av., n. s., 67.4 ft. e. of Oxford-st., 19.4x88.3x25x18x104.9	3,800
Putnam-av., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 50x100	4,500
10th-av., n. w., 100 ft. n. of 16th-st., 20x97.10	800
Lots Nos. 1 to 6, and 9 to 24, and 26 to 34, block "J," map C. C. of East New-York, deed 1867	2,000
Lots Nos. 434 to 437 and 512 to 515, map heirs G. Martense	1,200

Lease Recorded.

Conover and Partition sts., s. e. corner, 20x50, 5 years, per year	$35

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Highbridge-av. and Highbridge-st., n. e. corner, 2 lots	$1,800

West Farms.

Oliver-av. and Harlem Railroad, 115x120	$400

Westchester.

Five lots, on Unionport map, each 100x200	$1,500

Yonkers.

Clinton-st., w. s., 323 ft. s. of Prospect-st., 25x100	$1,100
Riverdale-av., e. s., adjoining Adeline E. Cable's, 120x209	3,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Broad-st., w. s., T. B. Pierson's estate 30x165	12,200
Goble-st., w. s., 438 ft. s. w of Thomas, 20x90	500
Newton-st., w. s., 206 ft. n. of 14th-av., 6x144	1,200
Prospect-st., e. s., 203 ft. n. of Seymour-st., 25x90	1,560
Richard-st., 261 ft. n. of South Orange-av., 60x74	
South Prospect-st., w. s., 29 ft. n. of Chestnut st. 29 ft. front	1,500
Washington-st., w. s., 128 ft. from William-st., 26x130	8,850
West Bank-st., s. s., 48 ft. from Wallace-st., 26x100	825
West Market-place, s. s., 210 ft. e. of Shipman-st., 2x34	800

Belleville.

Quarry-st., e. s., 300 ft. s. of William-st., 50x100	$150
Mill and all appurtenances, about 9¼ acres land, J. W. Stitts' property. Sold in 86 shares. Total received	26,500

Bloomfield.

Old Montclair road, S. Benson's prop., 90 ft. front	700

Jersey City.

Erie and South 7th sts., s. e. corner, 60x66.8x60x8.4x100x75	$9,500
Grove-st., w. s., lots Nos. 2, 3 } South 8th-st., s. s., lot No. 32 } Block No. 148, Van Vorst estate, each, 25x100	15,000
South 9th-st., lot No. 29, block No. 147, Van Vorst estate, 25x100	2,500
Lot No. 8, block No. 4 Wakeman's map, 3d Ward	4,000

Hoboken—Hoboken.

Jefferson-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 10th-st., 100x100, (deed July 21, 1868)	$1,600
Jefferson-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 10th-st., 100x100, (deed July 21, 1868)	2,600
West-st., e. s., lot No. 54, partition map bet. Secomb and Brookhouse, 25x100	440

Hudson City.

Magnolia and Chestnut avs., n. e. cor., 50x100	$2,970
Scott-st., lot No. 7, block No. 1, Heeps & Weber map, 25x100	450
Webster-av., w. s., 260 ft. s. of Centre-st., 25x100	1,400

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 14, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	23	Barley, bushels	
Flour, bbls.	6,500	Malt, bushels	700
Flour, bags		Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls.	180	Pork, bbls.	149
Cornmeal, bags	187	Cut Meats, pkgs.	279
Wheat, bushels	1,440	Lard, pkgs.	711
Corn, bushels	29,163	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	590
Rye, bushels		Whisky, bbls.	148
Oats bushels	3,108	Petroleum, bbls.	

ASHES—Continue in request at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in demand and steady, Rio attracting most attention. We quote: Java, 21½c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been very firm all day, on a light offering and fair inquiry; sales 2,979 bales, (of which 800 bales were to arrive,) including 1,541 bales to spinners, 582 bales to speculators, 276 bales to shippers, and 580 bales in transit; also, 50 bales Middling, January, and 50 bales Middling, February, on private terms; 350 bales Middling, December, 24½c.; 200 bales Low Middling, February, 23c. ⅌ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton, to-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	22¼	22¼	22¼@23
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	23¼	23¼	23¾@24
Low Middling, ⅌ lb.	24¼	24½	24¾@25
Middling, ⅌ lb.	25¼	25½	25¾@26

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	20,240
Receipts preceding week	20,791
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	236,743
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	618,655
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	532,828
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	479,673
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	279,227
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	557,488
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	9,016
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	96,530
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	309,800
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	275,350
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,690
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	31,600

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	752,500
Receipts, same time in 1867	610,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	365,000
Exports, same time last year	278,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	242,500
Estimated stock, same time last year	255,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867–8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866–7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand to-day, and prices have favored buyers slightly, particularly on common brands. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,100 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 65; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7@$7 60; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 60@$8 40, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 25@$7 75 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00@$6 65
Extra State	7 00@ 8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90@11 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 20@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 75@11 75
Extra Genesee	8 50@11 75
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	9 50@14 25

Southern Flour is in less request at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at $7 50@$8 25 for poor to fair, and $8 35@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour rules dull and heavy; sales have been made of 250 sacks at $6 35@$11 50, as extremes, for old and new Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in demand at $6 50@$8 50 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal has been in slack request at $4 65@$5 25 for Western; $5@$5 10 for Jersey, $5 40 for City, $5 50 for Fairfax and $5 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in fair request at $4 25@$4 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light demand, at easier prices for Spring, and firmer rates for Winter, which is scarce. Sales, since our last, 37,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 20@$2 25; No. 2 Spring at $1 57@$1 60; Nos. 1 and 2 Spring Mixed, $1 62@$1 63½; Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed, $1 55; and Amber State at $2 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in light demand and on the decline. Sales, 56,000 bushels at $1 09@$1 13 for unsound; $1 12@$1 16 for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 05@$1 08 for new Mixed Western; and $1 04@$1 12 for new White and Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Of Rye, small sales were made at from $1 50@$1 55 for Western and State, ⅌ bushel; market dull. Barley and Malt inactive and nominal. Oats closed more firmly, on a fair inquiry. Sales, since our last, 59,000 bushels Western at 77c.@77½c., in store, and 79c.@79½c., afloat, ⅌ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses Dec. 14, 1868.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat*	3,475,544	Barley	342,921
Corn	2,005,819	Malt	90,526
Oats	3,044,594	Peas	71,069
Rye	287,101		

* Including 44,700 bushels California.

The Albany *Argus* received the following statement from a New-York correspondent, giving an estimate of the quality of Grain in store and afloat in New-York:

	In store, bushels.	Afloat, bushels.	Total, bushels.
Wheat	3,409,733	813,462	4,223,195
Corn	2,050,439	441,776	2,492,215
Oats	2,852,184	477,700	3,329,884
Rye	294,975	53,200	348,175
Barley	346,975	378,890	725,874
Malt	82,101	.....	82,101
Peas	73,194	.....	73,194

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate request at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for very poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is salable and steady at 90c.@$1 15 for short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@10c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in quite moderate request, including Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 35c.@48c.; English Islands at 48c.@53c.; New-Orleans at 50c.@77½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 25@$7 75 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in, including Crude Whale at $1 03@$1 05; Bleached Whale at $1 12@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 76; Unbleached Whale at $2@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 45; Red Oil at 82½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 96c.@98c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request at 19c.@19½c. for Crude in bulk; 23½c.@24c. for Crude in bbls., and 32c.@35c. for refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has varied little in prices, but has been in very limited demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 720 bbls., in lots, at $25 50@$26 for New City and Western Mess; $25 50@$25 75 for Old Western Mess; $22 25@$25 for Old and New Prime Mess; $25@$25 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$21 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Also, 250 bbls. New Mess, seller January, at $25 50 ⅌ bbl. City dressed, Hogs have been slowly taken at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Western continues quite nominal at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. Cut Meats rule quiet at former prices. Sales equal to 170 packages at 12c.@15½c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 10c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand at uniform prices; sales 225 boxes, including Cumberlands at 13½c.@13½c.; Short Rib at 14½c.@14¾c.; Staffords at 14½c., and Long Clear at 14c., ⅌ lb. Lard has been in good demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,025 tierces and bbls. at 15½c.@16½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 16½c.@16¼c. for Prime City, and 16½c.@16¾c. for Good to Choice Western Steam, ⅌ lb.; sales were also reported of 2,250 tierces Prime Steam, January, February and March delivery, sellers' options, at 16c.@16½c., and 500 tierces do., deliverable at St. Louis first half of January, at 14½c., sellers' option, ⅌ lb. Beef is quiet at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $16@$20 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 180 bbls. Tierce Beef is in demand, including New Prime Mess at $26 50@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$34 ⅌ tierce; sales 150 tierces. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at $30@ 32 ⅌ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue in fair request. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ⅌ lb.	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb.	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	43 @45
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb.	40 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb.	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	35 @37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	28 @33
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	28 @30
Common Western, ⅌ lb.	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	18½@19
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	17 @18
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	17 @18
Farm dairies, fair to good	16 @17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9 @13

SUGARS—Have been very firm on a fair inquiry. Sales have been reported of 870 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c., and 126 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—A very extensive business has been transacted in Tallow since our last, at firm prices for prime. Sales 415,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c., chiefly at 12½c. for prime; also, 38,500 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c., and 20,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in limited request at $1 02@$1 03 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been depressed and lower, to-to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 1,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 22,565 bushels Wheat and Corn, at 6d.@6½d., by steam, and 5½d. by sail; 50 bbls. Pork, by steam, at 5s. ⅌ bbl.; and 300 tierces Lard, by steam, at 50s. ⅌ ton.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 15, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LES BAVARDS, and BARBE-BLEUE, (second act.) Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SPEED THE PLOUGH. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Fisher, Holland, Mrs. Sefton, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fonsanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
BARBE-BLEUE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—THE GIANT OF PALESTINE. Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL LAMP, &c. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
LECTURE BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN. Subject—PARIS, CITY OF LUXURIES.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ILL TRUE-BAD-DORE, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
LECTURE BY MR. DE CORDOVA. Subject—"Courtship and Marriage."

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL, PROMENADE CONCERT. Music by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF T. VAN LERIUS' PAINTING, "ESMERALDA."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "HOME, SWEET HOME."

SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY.
No. 768 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF CONSTANT MAYER'S PICTURE, "GOOD WORDS."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The insurrection in Spain is at an end. In accordance with the terms of Gen. DE RODA'S latest proclamation the rebels surrendered on Sunday and the Government troops took entire possession of the city. The rebels gave up their arms to the soldiers, Gen. DE RODA having refused to receive them through the hands of the American Consul, as the rebels desired to yield them. About five hundred persons in all were killed and wounded during the recent struggle. Everything in that city now is quiet, but many of the foreign residents have taken their departure.

The Ministerial Budget of Austria has just been made public and shows a deficit of about three and a half million pounds.

Some English missionaries, who recently made a tour through the interior of China, report the discovery of gold, silver, lead, coal and iron. They also found Catholic priests in nearly every little town, and Chinese converts to that faith "by hundreds of thousands."

Mr. GLADSTONE has issued a circular to his constituents, in which he says that, after the part taken by him in the Irish Church disestablishment movement, he could not refuse to form a Ministry when asked to do so. He hopes the new Administration will deserve the confidence of the country, and promises to use every exertion to carry out the measures with which he is identified.

The seats of seventy-one members of the House of Commons are to be vacated.

CONGRESS.

The Senate met at the usual hour yesterday, and a communication from the Secretary of War was presented inclosing the report of the Commissioner of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands. The report concludes by asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the Bureau since its organization. A communication from the Governor of Oregon was also presented, inclosing resolutions of the Legislature of that State rescinding its ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. A number of petitions and memorials were presented and referred to appropriate Committees. Among them was one from citizens of Kansas praying that the right of suffrage be extended to women. Another from prominent citizens of New-York asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the naturalization frauds perpetrated in this City at the last election. Mr. MORTON introduced a bill providing for the redemption, in coin, of United States notes and fractional currency, and requiring National Banks to redeem their notes in specie—the former to be redeemed in 1871, at par, and the latter in 1872. Several bills were introduced and referred. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for such information as was in his possession regarding the late fight of Gen. CUSTER with the Indians on the Washita River. Mr. DRAKE called up his resolution requiring all Indian treaties to be considered by the Senate in open session, and considerable debate thereon ensued, after which it was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws. Mr. CATTELL introduced a resolution censuring the President for the financial views expressed by him in his Message. This was debated by Messrs. CATTELL, EDMUNDS, HENDRICKS and NYE for some time, and then referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. WILLEY introduced a resolution of like import, which was similarly referred. After agreeing to the House resolution to adjourn from Monday next to Jan. 6, the Senate adjourned for the day.

In the House, under the call of States, a number of bills and joint resolutions were presented and referred to committees. A joint resolution declaring that Congress will not entertain any project looking toward repudiation, and abjuring the propositions of the President to that effect, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution instructing the Reconstruction Committee to investigate the [illegible] in Tennessee, was adopted. Mr. BROOMALL introduced a preamble and resolutions repudiating the repudiation propositions contained in the President's Message, and asked that the rules be suspended in order that they might be immediately considered. The rules were suspended by a vote of 125 yeas to 29 nays. Mr. BROOMALL then moved the previous question, which was seconded. The preamble was slightly modified, after which it was adopted, together with the resolutions. The latter declare that all forms and degrees of repudiation of the national indebtedness are odious to the American people. There were only six dissenting voices on this proposition. The memorial of the Union League Club, of New-York, asking the appointment of a select committee to investigate the recent fraudulent naturalizations in this City was presented. Mr. BROOKS desired to have the investigation extend to other cities and States. On motion, the rules were suspended and the Committee ordered. A communication from the Secretary of State was received in response to a resolution calling on him for information regarding the negotiations with Great Britain about the *Alabama* claims. The Secretary says that the publication of such information would, in his opinion, be prejudicial to the public interests. Mr. WOOD offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Public Expenditures to investigate the charges recently made regarding the improper use of two million dollars, appropriated for the purchase of Alaska. A resolution was adopted asking the Secretary of State to inform the House if a Commissioner had recently been sent to Spain—if so, why? The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

We are informed that important news dispatches prepared at Havana for the New-York Associated Press, within the last few days, have been suppressed by the Cuban authorities. From this it is reasonably to be inferred that the insurgents in the island have won some important successes, which the authorities do not find it expedient to have published in the United States.

Our Jacmel correspondence, dated Nov. 29, sets forth that on the 19th of November that town was attacked by a very large body of Piquets, SALNAVE'S adherents. The garrison defended the town heroically, and after a bloody fight that endured two hours, the Piquets were repulsed with a very heavy loss. Their chief, GERONIMO, was killed, and it is calculated that over 300 Piquets remained on the ground. This lesson was so severe that the Piquets retreated to the interior at once.

A woman and two girls, while walking on the Hudson River Railroad track, about two miles north of New-Hamburg, N. Y., on Sunday morning, through what is known as "Van Rensselaer's Cut," were struck by a train coming behind them, and one, the woman, was killed, and the others very seriously wounded. The engineer of the locomotive blew the whistle, to warn them of their danger, but they paid no attention to it, evidently supposing that the whistling proceeded from the locomotive of a train that had just passed on the opposite track.

A Buffalo detective, who has been in pursuit of a thief who robbed Mr. WM. FARGO of $200,000 in bonds in January last, has returned, and reports that he found his man, named H. V. CLINTON, at Aspinwall, and left him locked up in jail. The detective also saw the stolen bonds.

A portion of the Seneca River railroad bridge gave way yesterday morning as a freight car was crossing. The three rear cars were dragged into the river, and five others were thrown from the track.

Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS, POPE, SLOCUM, BUTTERFIELD, INGALLS, and many others, arrived at Chicago yesterday, to attend the reunion of the armies, which takes place to-day and to-morrow. A reception was given to Gen. GRANT in the evening by Lieut.-Gov. BROSS, which was attended by a large number of distinguished officers and many prominent citizens.

CUNNINGHAM, the alleged bigamist, thief and gay deceiver, who has been operating for some days in an extraordinary manner in several of the towns of the State, and whose exploits have been duly chronicled in the TIMES, has at length been arrested. His arrest was effected in the town of Cross River, Westchester County, just in time to prevent his marriage to a fourth lady, a widow, whose heart he won, according to the accounts, in a surprisingly brief courtship. At a preliminary marriage at Lewisburgh, yesterday, he was recognized by the father of the girl he married in East Tarrytown. His other wives will be brought before him at once.

A large paper-mill in Yarmouth, Me., owned by CHARLES J. LITTLE, and a tannery near by, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The mill was valued at $50,000, and insured for $20,000, and the tannery was worth about $3,000. Another extensive fire occurred in Maine yesterday. In Rockland several buildings on Main-street were burned, among them the Atlantic Block and BURPEE'S large furniture store and dwelling. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

A statement is published by Mr. CHARLES K. LANDIS, the son-in-law of Commodore MEADE, in reference to the recent confinement of the latter in the Bloomingdale Asylum. From this document it appears that Mr. LANDIS was in no way concerned in the Commodore's removal to the Asylum, and the act was done by and with the consent of members of the latter's own family.

The trial of JOEL B. THOMPSON for the murder of THOMAS H. BAILEY, which was to have begun yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Troy, has been postponed to the next term of the Court in February, by request of the prisoner's counsel, as one of the most important witnesses could not be present at this time.

Cotton was in fair demand and firm yesterday. Breadstuffs were less active, and rather easier in price in most instances. Provisions salable and generally buoyant. Groceries in moderate request. Freights quiet and lower.

Beef cattle are in moderate supply, and are selling at 14c. to 16c. ℔ lb., net weight. Sellers acknowledged yesterday that prices were a trifle firmer than they were one week ago. Only a few of the best bullocks were sold for over 16c. ℔ lb. A large number of cattle were sold for 10c. to 12c. ℔ lb. Most of the sales were made at about 13c. to 15c. ℔ lb. Transactions in sheep are moderately fair, with no change in prices. Most of the sales were made at 4c. to 5c. ℔ lb., live weight. A few flocks of prime mutton sheep were sold at 5¾c. to 6c., and some over 6c. ℔ lb., live weight. Mutton by the carcase is abundant and cheap at 6c. to 10c. ℔ lb. Live hogs are worth from 8⅛c. to 8⅜c. ℔ lb. A few choice lots were sold for 9c. The same quality dressed was in moderate request at 10¾c. to 11c. ℔ lb. There is sufficient activity in the market to dispose of all the arrivals for the weekly supply.

President Johnson and the Office-Seekers.

The closing quarter of Mr. JOHNSON'S term is not likely to be distinguished by any very notable measures of policy. But in the matter of appointments to office we are not quite so certain. There seems to be a general rush from all quarters, of all sorts of candidates for all sorts of places,—especially of those who ought not to have any, and who have no great confidence in being able to get any, if they wait for Gen. GRANT. They think they will try their chances with Mr. JOHNSON at all events. If they fail, the trial costs them nothing: if they succeed, they may so manage things as to hold over under GRANT.

If the evident proprieties of the case counted for anything with President JOHNSON, he would leave things substantially as they are until Gen. GRANT comes in. He can satisfy no one for past service by giving him an appointment for the paltry fraction of an official term which is all he has to give. He certainly can do nothing for the public service. And he may be quite sure that any man who gets *his* nomination and the Senate's confirmation now, must do it by means discreditable to all concerned.

The quarrel between the President and Congress has been disastrous to the country in many ways,—but in none more so than in the kind of men it has brought into office. To get Mr. JOHNSON to nominate, and then the Senate to confirm, has required two distinct and opposite sets of promises. While seeking an appointment, the candidate promises the President everything. He and his friends only are to be consulted and gratified in the disposal of the official patronage. Congress is to be resisted and thwarted. The President is to be recognized as the sole fountain of political wisdom as well as of political power. But the moment the nomination goes in, the tune changes. *Then* Senators become all powerful. Their votes are the things wanted. The past is secure,—what is necessary is confirmation, security for the future. And every Senator is assured that his wishes shall be omnipotent with the appointee,—that he shall have whatever he wants, and that anything said to the President to the contrary was only said because it was necessary to carry the point.

In nine cases out of ten, a vigorous and adroit system of lying is thus absolutely essential to success. And any man who will resort to such means of *getting* an office, is not likely to be overscrupulous in the discharge of his duties in it. This system has been in the ascendant during the larger part of Mr. JOHNSON'S official term, and accounts in very large degree for the character of his appointments.

What can any man want of an appointment at Mr. JOHNSON'S hands at this late day? There are some offices in which a great deal of mischief can be done even in three months. The Commissionership of Internal Revenue is one of them; and the appointment of an unfit man to that post now would be felt in the injury of the service, long after he should go out of it. We hope no such appointment will be made; and if made we certainly hope it will not be confirmed.

We cannot imagine what good end can be served by making appointments of any kind now, except in case of vacancies which it is absolutely necessary to have filled at once. And we do not see how President JOHNSON can either gratify his friends, or punish his enemies, to any appreciable extent, by making appointments at this closing hour of his official life. Yet this is almost the only quarter left in which he can still promote a vigorous quarrel with either branch of Congress; and this fact may create a temptation which he will find it impossible to resist.

What Gen. Grant Wants.

If Gen. GRANT is to be a *dictator*, as his foes predict, it is only fair for his *friends* to wait until he gets into office. We don't think he has delegated any part of his dictatorial power, to be wielded by proxy in advance. It is quite natural that his views of public affairs, and his wishes in regard to public action, should carry great weight in Congress and out of it, even in advance of his actual accession to the Presidency. But we are very glad to see that it is not enough to secure the instant enactment of any measure, for some Republican to announce that Gen. GRANT is in favor of it: and we think Gen. GARFIELD made a very great mistake when he endeavored to promote the passage of a bill for the establishment of a military college in every State, by proclaiming that Gen. GRANT had been consulted and approved it.

One of the best things we have known Mr. WASHBURNE to do was to move, on the heels of this announcement, to lay the bill on the table; and Gen. GARFIELD again exhibited very bad taste, to say the least, by a sarcastic congratulation of Mr. WASHBURNE on his action as the organ of the incoming administration. Mr. WASHBURNE treated the sneer with the contempt it deserved.

No man, in or out of Congress, is likely to gain much credit or influence by claiming to represent Gen. GRANT'S personal opinions and views or to be the organ of his wishes in regard to public affairs. The General has a way of giving expression to his sentiments at proper times and in proper form; and saying nothing about them when he is not called upon by some official occasion, or in the discharge of some official duty, to set them forth. His views about the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, were given in his official report as General of the Army. His opinions as to the proper treatment of the Southern people were embodied in an official report to the President, by whom he had been commissioned to investigate the subject, or were given in reply to direct questions from the Reconstruction Committee. And when he has occasion to send a Presidential message to Congress, we presume he will embrace that opportunity of saying what he thinks of public affairs, so far as he deems it important for Congress and the country to know.

But we doubt whether anybody has his authority or approval for quoting him, or pretending to represent his sentiments and wishes, for the purpose of influencing the action of Congress; and we are glad to see that Congress is not inclined to attach any special weight to such endeavors.

The Army Reunion in Chicago.

To-day, the surviving soldiers of four grand Union Armies—the Armies of the Tennessee, of the Cumberland, of the Ohio and of Georgia—meet in Chicago to revive recollections of camp and bivouac, of toilsome march, fierce fight and victory. Such a gathering as this has never before taken place in America. For many years the Revolutionary veterans were wont to assemble and "fight their battles o'er" in peaceful reminiscence; to this day, a society of officers, called the Aztec Club, annually meet to commemorate the Mexican war, in which they took part; we sometimes hear of "Veterans of 1812" coming together in like fashion; the other day, a large and enthusiastic gathering of the Army of the James was held in Boston; and this "Army of the Tennessee," which is the nucleus and main-stay of the present meeting, has already held two grand annual convocations, one at Cincinnati and the other at St. Louis.

But the present will as far surpass all previous meetings of this sort (even those of the Army of the Tennessee) as does the united strength of four armies surpass that of one. The last trace of unworthy exclusiveness which has hitherto prevented the four Armies of the West from coming together in friendly intercourse, has gone. It is wonderful how a little time effaces petty differences of sentiment, and how, in the vista of years, what were thought great gulfs, are no longer discernible. As the war recedes, its actors draw closer together, and those who fought "on the same line" in the same great cause, on fields howsoever distant, find themselves approaching in brotherly sentiment, being knit in the common comradeship of their sacred cause—even as the perspective of distance brings things, once far apart, apparently side by side.

However, in this reunion, there is still stronger reason why the four armies should stand side by side in peace—namely, because they did actually stand side by side in war. Under GRANT and SHERMAN they marched the same marches, fought shoulder to shoulder on the same fields, and shared in the same triumphs. Their badges to-day will tell how they differ; but their battle-flags will tell more eloquently how they are one.

Under GRANT these men, not yet separated into four armies, were all gathered around Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and there gained the splendid victory over BRAGG. Under SHERMAN they marched from the eyrie of Chattanooga down to the valley of the Chattahoochie; from Atlanta to the sea; from Savannah across to Columbia; from Columbia to Raleigh; and so, after the end of the war, to Washington itself. Joined together at Chattanooga, their flags were blazoned already with Belmont, and Donelson, and Shiloh, and Iuka, and Corinth, and Mill Spring, and Murfreesboro, and Perryville, and Port Gibson, and Big Black, and Champion Hills, and Vicksburg. Thereafter together, they wrote upon their common banners, such words as Dalton, Resaca, New-Hope Church, Marietta, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro, and Atlanta; such other words of renown as Altoona, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville, and Savannah; as Averysboro, Bentonville, Kinston, Goldsboro, and Greenboro.

United by such memories, and favored by the presence of so many distinguished officers—GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS, SCHOFIELD, SLOCUM, HOWARD, and most of the corps, division and brigade commanders—this gathering cannot fail to be a memorable one. Never again, probably, will so great a body of the Western heroes of the war be assembled. With their friendly meetings by day and their banquetings by night, inspired by the sight of familiar faces reviving old memories, kindled into enthusiasm by being gathered under the old rent and riddled battle-flags, listening to the eloquence of their martial orators, and carried away by the strains of the old patriotic airs, they will surely "live again, for a few brief hours, bright as brief, in the glorious recollections of the past."

The Whisky Tax Under the New Law.

The discussion which has recently engrossed so much public attention, through the Press and otherwise, in reference to frauds on the revenue in the production of distilled spirits under former acts of Congress, is likely to divert notice from the working of that now in force. Further, most of the remedial agencies—such as revenue boards, special agents, inspectors, &c., deemed essential for the enforcement of former laws, being abrogated in this, and the daily array of whisky seizures being missed for some time from the papers, the impression may prevail that the millennium has come, and that whisky frauds exist only as matters of history or as material for our criminal courts and juries. We certainly have no desire to disturb this impression, if it is founded on facts; and in our inquiry as to whether the tax on distilled spirits is entirely collected to-day, under a better law, and what is believed to be a more direct administration, we shall simply bring any such impression to the test of facts.

The act of July 20, 1868, essentially taxes the capacity of distilleries. The tax has been fixed at fifty cents per proof gallon of spirits, but the per diem capacity tax and other specific requirements of the statute make the duty on whisky at the distillery something over sixty cents the proof gallon. For the purposes of our illustration, we will assume that it is just sixty cents, and will take for the application of our facts the case of a distillery capable of converting 100 bushels of grain per day into spirits. The cost of production, therein, would be at current market rates for material, &c., as follows:

80 bushels corn, at $1 15	$92 00
10 bushels rye, at $1 55	15 50
10 bushels malt, at $2 20	22 00
Coal, say 1½ ton, at $8	12 00
6 barrels, at $2 50	15 00
Labor, (a low estimate)	6 00
Water, insurance, cartage, &c	6 00
Total	$168 50
Add tax on 300 proof gallons, required under the law to be accounted for as the yield from 100 bushels grain, and we have	180 00
Total cost of 300 gallons	$348 50

Free or tax-paid whisky ruled at $1 03 per gallon, Dec. 12. The distiller, in this instance, would therefore receive for his 300 gallons, $309, against $348 50, the cost of production, or $39 50 less than first cost. Where are the distiller's profits in this case, unless there is some margin for operations outside of the law, for which, looseness in the statute, or laxity in administration, makes tempting opportunity. It must be sufficiently plain, we think, from our illustration, that the distiller cannot afford to sell his spirits at current rates, if he has in good faith paid tax upon every gallon he produces, and that somewhere and somehow fraudulent whisky is manufactured and put forth to depress prices, and defeat the purposes of the law. It must be borne in mind that the law is absolute in its requirements, and compromises away no part of the tax accruing upon the spirits produced in the country. The distiller is bound to pay duty upon every gallon he produces, whether he obtain a yield of three gallons to the bushel of grain or more, and while the statute fixes three gallons as the *minimum* to be returned for each bushel used, it is not satisfied with that quantity if more is actually produced.

It is an easy matter to calculate with certainty and precision at what price spirits must be sold, to-day, in the Eastern markets, to afford the distiller a living profit; and it may be inferred with no less certainty that when whisky touches a lower point, a certain percentage of the quantity produced escapes taxation. We think the price is at least ten to twelve cents per gallon less than the cost of production, tax added. It is clear enough, then, that the law is evaded and the Government robbed of its just dues; and that the frauds of the past, monstrous and shameless as they have been, should not divert scrutiny, either popular or official, from interests so vital as the enforcement of existing laws and the collection of revenues daily becoming due.

But our illustration would lose an apposite element if we omitted to state, what is well known to the initiated, that whisky can be bought, in large or small quantities, at prices considerably below those quoted in the daily papers. It is notorious that there is a constant undercurrent which flows with more or less concealment through the channels of the whisky trade, and which maintains its well-defined depression of price below what is termed "straight whisky." One of the most responsible and honorable dealers in Broad-street, only the other day, bitterly complained of the injury which this class of spirits was inflicting on his business and that of other merchants who endeavored to meet their obligations to the Government. He said the law falls far short of affording protection to the honest distiller or dealer so long as whisky is freely offered at five to seven cents a gallon below what it is deemed politic or decent to quote it at in the public prints. This adds emphasis to the statement that the frauds are not yet ended, and that either the law itself must be improved or its provisions more energetically and faithfully enforced, or both, perhaps, before the problem of our revenue system can be solved and a great source of scandal be put away from public view forever.

Our Elective Judiciary—A Remedy for Its Abuses.

It is generally admitted that the practical working of the elective judiciary system in this State is unsatisfactory, and that the interests of the community require its modification. The only doubtful points are in regard to the character of the change and the means to bring it about. As the abolition of the system would require a change in the State Constitution, and, perhaps, would not be desirable, the necessary reforms may be attained in another way, requiring less time and the working of less complicated machinery.

Under our present system, by which each Judge holds court in the district in which he lives and where he is elected, a thousand influences are at work to prevent the impartial administration of justice. Unless more than human,—and few of our Judges can lay claim to this distinction,—every Judge is open to influences of a social character, to party claims, and to political bias of one sort and another. In many cases he is not his own master, but must obey the mandates of those who put him in office, or else renounce all hope of political advancement. He may not hope to remain on the bench a day beyond the expiration of his term of office in which he ventures to be independent and impartial at the expense of the interests of his particular constituency. Even with the best intentions, his judgment may be warped, insensibly to himself, perhaps, but with as much detriment to the interests of justice as if he were purposely corrupt. This applies to the country as well as to the City. There is, it is true, less corruption in the country than in the cities, partly because the rural Judges are more prominent, from their position, and more closely watched, than their brethren of our City Courts, and partly because the corruptions and political combinations that prevail in all large cities are less powerful in the scattered population of the rural districts. The country constituencies are generally well informed and contain a smaller proportion of the dishonest classes that have an interest in placing men of their own stamp on the bench.

To remedy these evils, which are constantly growing worse instead of improving, the Legislature might provide for a system of circuits throughout the State, so that no Judge shall preside in the district in which he is elected, but shall be kept moving from point to point through the State during his term of office. A Judge elected in New-York would thus hold court in the Western part of the State, and a Western Judge in New-York; and so on. The assignments might be made every year by the Court of Appeals, or by the Governor. The former method would be preferable, as more likely to be free from political bias.

The effect of such a change could not fail to be salutary. It would at once rid our elective system of many of its most objectionable features, and free it from the political slavery into which it has fallen. It would work a radical change in the character of our Judiciary. The various "Rings" that infest New-York and thrive by the corruption of the judicial office, would take very little interest in electing a Judge who was to be of no use to them. It would be a charity to our Judges, also, to remove them from the temptations that beset them in their own districts, and place them where they could have no interest to pervert justice. Human nature is frail, and even the ermine does not serve to strengthen its frailty. In many cases, indeed, it seems rather to aggravate it. The change we propose would remove many temptations from the judicial path, and in this view of the case is at least worth considering.

The Legal-Tender Act in the Supreme Court.

The published statements attributing to the Supreme Court a readiness to pronounce the Legal-tender act unconstitutional, are, to say the least, extremely improbable. It is not likely that the Judges, or any considerable proportion of them, made up their minds in advance of the argument, or have privately communicated the decision they are preparing to render. Our own information is, that some time will elapse before the decision be pronounced; and we shall be disappointed if, whenever that occur, the effect be not favorable to the law as now it stands.

A leading consideration, which cannot be excluded from the argument, is derived from the circumstances under which the Legal-tender law was enacted. For though in the judicial interpretation of the Constitution extraneous considerations may not enter, it is undeniable that the letter of that instrument must be read according to the spirit derived from the emergency which the legislation was intended to meet. The issue of greenbacks was not a gratuitous assumption of power, but obedience to a necessity which a broad interpretation of the Constitution would seem to cover. And as the war settled many controverted points in regard to the power of the General Government in its relation to the States, so may it be supposed to have determined the right asserted by the Government in its creation of a currency. The denial of constitutionality in the latter action proceeds from a rendering which would have made the war itself unlawful; and the same reading which traced the existence of all the authority required to uphold the integrity of the Government, may be relied upon to vindicate its exercise of power in the matter of the currency. On this general principle, rather than upon any mere technicality, we base the hope that nothing will be done by the Supreme Court to disturb the working of the Legal-tender act. It is a question which exacts from the jurist the highest qualities of the statesman, and in which the arts of the casuist have no place.

MINOR TOPICS.

The highly important financial bill introduced to the Senate yesterday, by Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, (to be found elsewhere,) will be the basis of discussion on this subject for some time to come. It is the most comprehensive and logical measure yet brought before Congress. The *first* section prohibits sales of Government gold, and provides that the present and accruing surplus shall be reserved for the redemption of United States notes. The *second* section provides that from July, 1870, the Treasury shall redeem in coin all United States notes offered. The *third* section provides that from January, 1872, the National Banks shall redeem their notes in coin, and from July, 1870, shall reserve in their vaults all the coin interest they may receive. The *fourth* section regulates the change of the bank reserves from currency into coin. The *fifth* section provides for such cancellation of redeemed notes as may be necessary to the proper limitation of the currency. The *sixth* section provides that from January, 1872, Government notes shall cease to be legal tender in payment of debts, but shall be receivable in payment of Government dues. The *seventh* and last section empowers the Secretary to negotiate a thirty years gold-interest-bearing bond as the means of carrying into operation the provision of the *second* section. The author of this bill will to-morrow address the Senate at length in its support. Senator MORTON will bring a clear, powerful, well-informed and well-balanced mind to the treatment of this vital subject.

A very extraordinary array of distinguished American soldiers—larger, probably, than any ever before gathered on a similar festal occasion,—assembles to-day at the grand Army Reunion in Chicago. Gen. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, Vice-Admiral PORTER, Major-Gens. THOMAS, SCHOFIELD, SLOCUM, HOWARD, LOGAN, BLAIR, COX, STONEMAN, BARRY, HARTSUFF, MCDOWELL, MCCLERNAND, RAWLINS, CORSE, TERRY, MCARTHUR, INGALLS, BUTTERFIELD, BARNUM, BELKNAP, CRUFT, COGGSWELL, and scores of others, including "most of the corps, division, and brigade commanders," and "about 2,000 in all," are tolerably sure to be present. It is a most illustrious gathering from armies most illustrious. The single Army of the Tennessee had for its five successive commanders—GRANT, SHERMAN, MCPHERSON, HOWARD, and LOGAN; and, besides these, it boasted, in the words of one of these commanders, "a galaxy of noble heroes—LOGAN, BLAIR, WOODS, the three SMITHS, LEGGETT, HAZEN, CORSE, FORCE, FULLER, and a host of others,"—to whom, besides those above mentioned, we may add such names, at random, as MOWER, OSTERHAUS, RANSOM, DODGE, and HARKER. Of the probably absent, who yet fought with these armies, there are SHERIDAN, too busy with the Indians to come, ROSECRANS in Mexico, HOOKER, BURNSIDE, ORD, and many less illustrious. Perhaps never again will there be such an assemblage of famous American soldiers as in Chicago to-day.

There has been a good deal of backwardness thus far on the part of office-seekers, in pressing their claims on the attention of Gen. GRANT. Whether a sudden epidemic of modesty has seized upon that class of our fellow-citizens as a whole, or whether they had come to the conclusion, from some things the General has said, that their chances were not likely to be improved by a show of excessive eagerness on their part, the fact was patent that they were far less noisy and clamorous than usual. It seems to have been reserved for Mr. C. S. SPENCER, of our City, to break the ice. The *Tribune* states that he is in Washington as candidate for the District-Attorneyship of this District. Thus far, we believe, he has the field to himself; at all events, we hear of nobody else who is on the spot prepared to press his own claims to the place.

Is it not a little unfair, not to say unkind, for our neighbor of the *Tribune* to come down quite so savagely on poor WORDEN, the President's Private Secretary, for being in a position to "sell matter to such newspapers as choose to give additional compensation for exclusive news,"—after thus using his services, and just as they are ceasing to be of value? Mr. W. has been for a long time the the special purveyor of Executive news for the *Tribune*, and now that he is to go out and can be of no further use, our neighbor "protests against the continuance of his office."

An Indiana paper blows up Secretary MCCULLOCH for "turning his back upon those [Indianians] to whom he was indebted for his position" and for "refusing favors to men who had been associated with him for years." If Mr. MCCULLOCH had given *favors*, that is, offices, to all the Hoosiers who have been pressing upon him since he was at the head of the Treasury, the Hoosier State would have been depopulated by this time, and its inhabitants all transferred to Washington.

Another bill has been introduced in Congress providing for an issue of arms to the militia in certain States lately in rebellion. As an unsuccessful attempt to pass such a law was made during the last session we suggest the present bill provide that these arms shall be Enfield rifles, similar to those carried by many of our City regiments. As the locks of one-half of these muskets are not in good enough order to explode a cap, while the few of the nipples of the other half are bored completely through, no serious consequence can come from such an issue, unless the weapons are used as clubs. We commend this suggestion to the consideration of the Peace Society.

The latest move in prison reform is in New-Hampshire, where the convicts, it is reported, are having "a Winter course of lectures." We would like to inquire whether these "lectures" are administered to *all* the convicts, or only to the unruly? Is it a privilege or a punishment?

Is not the "tidal-wave" business getting to be a little overdone by Mother Earth—or Mother Earthquake? Here is the *Isaac Jeans* at Port Townsend, with news that the *Pacific* is all unpacific again, and instead of "recovering its feet" (as FRANK PIERCE once positively assured us it had,) is sprawling loosely about again, over islands and mainland shores, and over unfortunate vessels caught in "tidal waves." The *Isaac Jeans* herself, when a few days out from Acapulco, was struck by "three fearful tidal waves, filling all aboard," so says the San Francisco telegrams, "with consternation"—which is only next better to filling with water. And the ship "would have foundered had she not been head on." Cannot beldame Nature give us a little respite, or, at least, a little variety in her tokens of affection?

A little girl standing in front of her mother's door, on the sidewalk in Cedar-street, was severely hurt through the carelessness of a truck driver. Yesterday a verdict was rendered in the case for $750 damages—Judge MCCUNN charging the jury that the child had a right to be on the sidewalk alone. In a former trial of this case, Judge JONES dismissed the complaint, on the ground that a child had no right to be on the sidewalk unattended.

WASHINGTON.

The Indian Question—Investigation of the New-York Election Frauds—Mr. Cushing's Mission—Bill for the Prosecution of Fraudulent Naturalizations.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Indian question is destined to occupy much prominence during the present session. The struggle over the proposition to transfer the Bureau to the War Department will be very sharp, but is likely to be successful in the end. Senator POMEROY to-day introduced a bill on this subject, to which he has given very thorough consideration, and which provides for a complete change in the system of managing the affairs of the Indians. The bill comprises fifty sections, and provides for the creation of a Department of Indian Affairs, with a Secretary with the rank of other Cabinet officers, who shall have exclusive control of Indian affairs in time of peace, conformably to the laws and treaties of Congress. It divides the Indian country into five superintendencies, instead of sixteen as at present, each Superintendent to have four agents, making twenty in all, instead of sixty-five as at present. It also sets apart four reservations on which all Indians who do not become citizens are to be removed, and where they are to be provided with schools, farms, teachers, farmers, &c.; it provides for the appointment of four Inspectors, who shall inspect the issue of all goods and the payment of all moneys to the Indians, with power to suspend all agents for ninety days, and of removal if their action is approved by the head of the Department. It abolishes the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the entire system of management as at present conducted.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE MONEY.

The charges with reference to the corrupt use of the Alaska purchase fund will be at once investigated. FERNANDO WOOD brought the matter up in the House to-day, in the shape of a resolution reciting the charges, and authorizing the Committee on Public Expenditures, Hon. CALVIN T. HULBURD, Chairman, to make an immediate investigation. Although there was some opposition, because of the source of the resolution, yet the rules were suspended by a two-thirds vote, and the resolution was agreed to. We shall now have the facts.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

The matter of the New-York election frauds was presented in both Houses to-day. In the Senate the memorial of the Union League Club Committee was presented by Mr. MORGAN, and ordered printed. In the House the memorial and the resolution authorizing a special committee of seven to make the investigation were presented by Judge LAWRENCE, of Ohio, and, after considerable fluttering among the Democrats, the rules were suspended and the resolution agreed to by a party vote, except that Messrs. BROOKS and MORRISSEY voted in favor of it. The committee will be announced to-morrow. This action gives the investigation strong headway.

A BUSY DAY IN CONGRESS.

This was a busy day in both branches of Congress. During the morning hour of the House over one hundred and fifty bills and resolutions on every conceivable subject of legislation were introduced and referred. Afterward there were a dozen efforts at a suspension of the rules, which is only in order on Mondays after the morning hour, and most of them were successful, under which a variety of resolutions and motions were carried, including special committees on the New-York election frauds, and the alleged corruptions in the Alaska purchase. A great many bills were introduced in the Senate, among them Mr. MORTON'S Finance bill, Mr. POMEROY'S Indian Department bill, and Mr. WILLIAMS' Naturalization Frauds bill. Enough business was laid out to-day to occupy the committees and both houses for the balance of the session. The calendar of bills already numbers higher than during any previous term of Congress, with a prospect of being largely increased before its close. Five hundred extra copies of the Tariff bill were ordered to be printed in the House to-day.

CALEB CUSHING'S MISSION.

Your correspondent stated last evening on excellent authority that CALEB CUSHING'S mission was to aid REVERDY JOHNSON in the *Alabama* negotiations. To-night he is informed on excellent authority that he has not gone to Europe at all, but to Bogota, New-Granada, to negotiate with that Government for the right to construct a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. One or the other of these statements must be wrong, but as both come from sources entitled to credence, it is impossible to say which is correct. Congress, of course, is in a stew over the matter, so Mr. HUNTER, of Indiana, offered a resolution in the House, this afternoon, demanding to know of the Secretary of State if he had sent a Commissioner to Spain, if so, what for, by what authority, and by whom his expenses are paid. In the meantime Mr. SEWARD is said to enjoy the muddle very much, and delights in telling people, as he will tell Congress, where Mr. CUSHING has not gone to.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Two important special orders were made in the House to-day. Mr. LYNCH'S bill for the resumption of specie payments was made the special order for the first Wednesday of January, and from day to day until disposed of; while Mr. VAN HORN'S Niagara Ship Canal bill was, on a suspension of the rules, by a vote of 109 to 40, made the special order for the second Tuesday of January.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, by an almost unanimous vote, agreed to-day not to report any bill extending the Freedmen's Bureau in any of the States beyond the 1st of January, when it expires. The parties pressing the matter, who are mainly from Virginia, express their intention now of trying the Senate, but the prospect of success is not much better there.

MISSISSIPPI RECONSTRUCTION.

The Reconstruction Committee of the House to-day heard the statements of two of the delegations from Mississippi—that headed by R. W. FLOURNOY, who wish the State Convention declared adopted, and that headed by Col. BIDDLE, who are here to vindicate the correctness of Gen. GILLEM'S returns of the election. Georgia will be taken up Wednesday.

THE PRESIDENT'S FINANCIAL PROJECTS.

The repudiation proposition in the President's Message received emphatic condemnation in both Houses to-day. In the Senate Mr. CATTELL and others offered resolutions protesting against such doctrine in strong terms, and they were unanimously referred to the Finance Committee, who will report speedily. In the House, Mr. BROOMALL offered a preamble and resolution reciting the proposition in question, and condemning it in emphatic terms. The rules were suspended, when, after some squirming by the Democrats, it was adopted with but six votes in the negative, nearly all of them from Kentucky and Maryland.

EXTRA PAY FOR CLERKS.

The old twenty-per-cent.-for-the-clerks proposition came up in the House to-day in the shape of a resolution from Mr. STOKES, of Tennessee. It received a permanent quietus by being laid on the table by yeas 91, nays 73.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent seven nominations to the Senate to-day, being the first installment of the session. HENRY A. SMYTHE, of New-York, as Minister to Russia, and ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, were the most important. The Senate took no action on them; did not even go into Executive Session to refer them. Of SMYTHE'S prospects it can safely be said that he will not be confirmed. Mr. CUM-office was renominated, it is said, because on the former occasion the hour of adjournment arrived while the roll-call was in progress on the question of his confirmation. His friends claim that the vote, as far as taken, showed that he would have been confirmed, and they say that Mr. CUMMINGS is stronger now. But it is not easy to see how, since it is now but two months to the 4th of March, whereas it was eight months then. The nomination of W. J. CULLEN, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana and Idaho, was also sent in, which is an additional argument for the transfer of the Bureau to the War Department.

A POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

The House Post Office Committee had under consideration to-day the subject of establishing a postal telegraph system on the principal post routes of the country. Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, who is pressing and has this matter in charge, and Mr. ORTON, the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, were both examined by the Committee. The former endeavored to show the advantages likely to result to the Government and the people from the adoption of the scheme, and the latter appeared to be of the opinion that it would prove disastrous, financially and otherwise, to the Government, if adopted.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

No action has yet been taken on the admission of the Georgia Senators by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Leading Senators, however, appear to be in favor of allowing them to take their seats, and it is more than probable that that course will be adopted. The question of the reconstruction of Georgia and the suffrage question in all the States of the Union, North as well as South, will be settled by constitutional amendment.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S ESTIMATES.

The Postmaster-General sent to the House, to-day, the following estimates, which he considers will be required to carry on the operations of his department for the coming fiscal year:

Inland mail transportation, including overland and sea mails to California, $13,231,563; foreign mail transportation, $450,000; ship, steamboat and way letters, $8,000; compensation to postmasters, $4,546,000; clerks for post offices, $2,500,000; payment to letter carriers, $1,000,000; wrapping paper, $70,000; twine, $20,000; letter balances, $4,000; compensation to blank agents and assistants, $8,000; office furniture, $2,500; advertising, $40,000; post office stamps and stamped envelopes, $500,000; mail depredations and special agents, $118,350; mail bags and mail-bag catchers, $130,000; mail locks, keys and stamps, $37,000; miscellaneous payments, including balances to foreign countries, $875,000; retransfer to money order account, being money transferred by Post Masters and deposited in the Treasury as postage receipts, $1,000,000. Total, $24,540,413.

The following amounts will also be required from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: For steamship service between San Francisco and Japan and China, $500,000; service between the United States and Brazil, $150,000; service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, $75,000. Total, $725,000.

INDIAN TREATIES.

Mr. DRAKE deserves the thanks of the honest portion of the community, and of the Indians, for the introduction and advocacy of his resolution to-day providing that, in future, Indian treaties be discussed in open session of the Senate. His idea, as he stated it, was to prevent, if possible, in the future the "enormous land swindles" which have hitherto disgraced our legislation. Mr. HENDERSON made a defence of his Committee, (that on Indian Affairs,) in reply to the remarks of Mr. DRAKE, when the latter disavowed any intention or idea of casting any imputation on that Committee or its chairman. Finally the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, the sense of the Senate appearing to be decidedly in favor of its adoption.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

The Senate agreed to-day to the House resolution providing for a recess from the 21st instant to Jan. 5. This will give a large number of members an opportunity to visit their homes, and will enable the Committees to consider and decide on the numerous bills which have already been introduced, and referred.

THE OREGON RESOLUTIONS.

The Speaker to-day laid before the House the resolutions of the Oregon Legislature, rescinding the assent of the previous Legislature ratifying the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution. The resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report upon the right of the Legislature to take such action.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The use of the name of Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, in connection with the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been without his consent. He is not a candidate for the position.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATIONS.

The following bill for the prosecution of fraudulent naturalizations, introduced by Senator WILLIAMS, of Oregon, is the result of a very careful consideration of the subject:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That any alien, as described in section 1 of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed upon that subject," may at any time after he becomes a resident of the United States, take and subscribe before any officer authorized to administer oaths, having a seal of office, an oath or affirmation to the effect that he is a *bona fide* resident of the United States, that it is his intention to become a citizen thereof, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whereof such alien may at the time be a citizen or subject, which oath or affirmation, so subscribed and certified to by the officers before whom it is taken under his seal, shall, within six months from its date, be filed in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court of the district in which said alien resides, and the said clerk shall keep an alphabetical index showing name of the affiant, the date of the oath in affirmation, and the time of its filing.

Section 2. Any such alien, after the expiration of five years from the date of the oath of affirmation, filed as aforesaid, may take an oath or affirmation before an officer authorized to administer oaths, having a seal of office, to the effect that he does absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen or subject; that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and, to the best of his ability, defend and protect the Government thereof against all its enemies, foreign and domestic. Which oath or affirmation, certified to as aforesaid, shall be filed in the office of said clerk, who shall keep an alphabetical index thereof, which, in addition to showing the name and dates aforesaid, shall show the time of issuing any certificate of naturalization as hereinafter provided; and upon filing said oath or affirmation, or at any time thereafter upon application of such alien, or of any one authorized by him, and upon the presentation of said two oaths or affirmations, subscribed, certified and filed as aforesaid, and without receiving or requiring any other or further evidence, said Court shall admit said alien to the action of the United States by an order to be recorded by said Clerk, on a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and a copy of such order certified to by said Clerk, under the seal of said Court, and attested by the Judge thereof, shall be conclusive and the only proof of the naturalization of the person therein named. Any such alien having removed from the district in which said first oath or affirmation is filed, may cause a copy thereof, certified to by the proper Clerk, under the seal of the Court, and countersigned by the Judge thereof, to be filed in the Clerk's office of the district in which he then resides, and the proceedings therein shall be as though the original had been filed in said office, but no order for admission to citizenship shall be made within six months from filing of said copy. The remaining clauses provide that any person who has already declared his intention to become a citizen, shall be admitted to full citizenship on the expiration of the two years from the date of such declaration, on presentation of a certified copy of said declaration; and the Clerk of the United States District Court of the district in which he resides, and the District Courts of the Territories and the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, shall be United States Courts for the purpose of this act.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONSTITUTION.

The Committee on Reconstruction this morning examined the Republican Committee from Mississippi, who are here seeking to show that frauds were committed, in that State, at the election, by the opposite party, and that, throwing out the illegal votes, &c., the State Constitution was adopted.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Elections will this week take up the contested cases from Tennessee and Missouri.

POLICE PARADE.

The Metropolitan Police force of this District, on the annual parade to-day, was reviewed by the President, Secretaries MCCULLOCH, BROWNING and others.

TEXAS REVENUE SUPERVISOR.

Col. BELCHER, Supervisor for Texas, is at the Treasury Department to-day receiving instructions preparatory to his departure, which probably will be on Thursday next. Only two Supervisors are yet to be appointed.

WAR DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.

The Secretary of War sent a communication to the House to-day stating that it is impracticable to state with sufficient accuracy the amount expended during the year ending June 30, 1868, on account of the Indian war, and that the amounts expended for river and harbor surveys and improvements for the same period was $3,400,000. Also, a communication recommending, as a measure of economy, that the property known as the Army Building, in the City of New-York, and now under lease at a rental of $25,000 a year, be purchased by the Government, provided the property be found to be worth $375,000, the sum named as the price.

THE BRITISH SHIP SYBIL.

The President has sent a message to the House recommending an appropriation to indemnify the owners of the British vessel *Sybil*, which was libeled in the Southern District Court, it having been subsequently determined that she was not a prize of war.

A NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The Niagara Ship Canal bill, introduced by Representative VAN HORN, of New-York, last session, and referred to a select committee of which he is Chairman, and reported back by him before the late recess and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, was to-day brought up in the House through the exertions of that gentleman, after the call of the yeas and nays and made the special order for the 12th of January. It provides for uniting the lakes Ontario and Erie for commercial and business purposes, by means of a canal for the largest boats which may navigate those waters. It is to be entirely a Government work constructed under its control, and tolls levied only to an extent that will keep the canal in repair. An appropriation of $12,000,000 is asked for its construction.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The President to-day transmitted a message to the House of Representatives, inclosing a letter from Secretary SEWARD, in response to FERNANDO WOOD's resolution, requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with public interests, copies of the letters of instructions to the American Minister at London, relative to the settlement of the so-called *Alabama* claims, and any subsequent correspondence with him or the British Government on the subject. The Secretary replies, in his annual message transmitted on the 9th of December, after the resolution referred to was passed, the President informed Congress that negotiations on the subject referred to in the resolution with some other international controversies between the United States and Great Britain were pending, and that he was not without hope of being able to lay before the Senate for its consideration during its present session protocols calculated to bring these controversies to an end. The negotiations to which the President thus referred have just now been arrested by the retirement of Her Majesty's late Ministers from the administration. There is reason, however, to believe that the interruption will only be a temporary one. Under the circumstances the Secretary of State is of the opinion that the publication of the correspondence called for, at the present moment, would be premature and incompatible with the public interest.

A STEAMBOAT SUNK.

On Saturday night the steamer *Hi Livingston*, while on her way from Baltimore to Washington, sprang a leak from the effects of the ice in the Potomac river, which cut a hole in her bottom and entirely filled up her hold to the guards with water, which had frozen and buried her close to the bottom of the river. She had flour and other freight for Washington. Her passengers and crew arrived here safely.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Since the commencement of the present session of Congress, memorials have been presented from different places, signed in all by about 2,000 persons, a majority of whom are women, asking for female suffrage in the District of Columbia. About 200 persons in Washington have memorialized to the same effect. There are six different measures pending involving female suffrage, including two propositions for a constitutional amendment, one bill for such suffrage in the Territories, and three bills for suffrage in the District of Columbia. Representative JULIAN introduced three of these measures.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The reappearance of Mr. LESTER WALLACK last evening, after an absence from the stage of upward of a year, was welcomed by a fine audience,—such an audience, in fact, as used of old to be called a Wallack audience. Two well-known pieces were played—both good. The attraction, however, was Mr. WALLACK, who is unquestionably the best light comedian in the country. The performance was opened with the petite comedy, "Two can Play at that Game," an ingenious and witty trifle, which teaches a wholesome but far-fetched lesson. Mr. LESTER WALLACK was disturbed in his slumbers by the rising of the curtain. The audience determined to have Mr. LESTER WALLACK, and not *Mr. Howard Leslie*. At the termination of the piece they were of the same mind. Mr. WALLACK was called upon to make a speech, and did so with the airy, pleasant ease for which he is distinguished. Of his performance in the comedietta, it is unnecessary to speak. *Howard Leslie* is one of his original personations. The character affords scope for a sort of languid earnestness, and a real and positive assumption of mock passion. In both these phases, and in the lighter touches which a well-bred vivacity suggests, Mr. WALLACK is admirable. He was fairly supported by Mr. RINGGOLD, especially in the scene where the latter suspects his wife. Mrs. JENNINGS, as *Lucy Arundel*, looked charming, but marred a good performance by many affectations.

PLANCHE's admirable piece of the "Follies of a Night," concluded the entertainment. The compactness of the plot, the brilliancy of the dialogue, and the fun of the situations combine to render this one of the most delicious little specimens of romping on the stage. It was played faultlessly. Mr. WALLACK's *Pierre Palliot*, Mr. GILBERT's *Dr. Druggendraft*, and Mr. C. FISHER's *Duke de Charles* (albeit not "word perfect") were real and positive and excellent personations. Miss ROSE ETTINGE was the *Duchesse*, and played the part with singular grace and cleanness. There is not a great deal to do, but the mingling of wit, fear and sarcasm is subtle, and requires precisely the quickness which Miss ETTINGE possesses. It is not out of place here to say that the lady was most exquisitely dressed. Wallack's Theatre has long been celebrated for the beauty and fashion of its leading actresses. Its reputation is well maintained by Miss ETTINGE.

To-night the comedy of "Speed the Plow."

BROOKLYN CONCERT.

Mr. G. W. WARREN, the well-known organist and teacher, will give his annual concert at Plymouth Church on Tuesday (this) evening. The programme consists of three parts, and is unusually interesting. It will be interpreted by the choir of Holy Trinity, (thirty-five voices,) Mrs. ANNIE E. STETSON, Miss M. LOUISE REYMON, Signor CENTEMERI, Mr. ARBUCKLE, the celebrated Boston cornet player, Mrs. REED, Mr. EDGAR J. HAYNES, and others.

MME. PAREPA-ROSA.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, after a successful passage across the Plains, is bearing rapidly toward New-York. Early in January, Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will sing here. She gave a concert in Chicago on Saturday—the largest ever given there. The receipts were two thousand six hundred dollars. During her stay in California she received many curious attentions at the hands of the Press. The following, called "a fearful contagion," is a specimen. It puffs PAREPA, the small-pox and a silver mine, in the most ingenious manner:

> "The small-pox has been among us for at least six weeks, yet not more than eight or ten persons have taken it, while the White Pine fever seizes upon our people even as they walk the streets. Men who left wife and family in the morning sane and sound, before noon rush home wild-eyed and raving, causing in the family circle consternation, and a weeping and wailing. Even strangers, landing here in health, both mental and physical, are stricken with the new disease. Both CARL ROSA and PAREPA-ROSA, although but one day in the city, have taken the fever—they either took it from handling some pieces of rock taken from one of the White Pine mines, or by conversing with infected persons—they hardly know which, but they have got it. PAREPA-ROSA's voice is much affected by it; all her tones are at least 90 per cent. silver, without a trace of base metal."

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

This favorite establishment will be opened to-night for the regular Winter campaign. During the recess many important and seasonable alterations have been made. The warmth and comfort of the visitor have been amply provided for. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS opens the Garden with an entirely new plan. The musical element will, of course, be preserved as heretofore. In addition to this there will be a Bazaar, where every timely present can be obtained at a reasonable cost. There are entertainments also for the young folk, and athletic exercises for those of other groups. The Tyrolese Society of Singers, which made so great a success on Sunday, will, on this occasion, make their second appearance. They are good artists, and deliver their native ditties with charming effect. The entire entertainment merits the attention of the public.

SAD RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Three Persons Struck by a Locomotive—One Killed and the Others Seriously Injured—The Coroner's Verdict.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAMBURG, Monday, Dec. 14.

A heart-rending accident occurred two miles north of here in Van Rensselaer's Cut, on the Hudson River Railroad, at 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that hour a party of three, consisting of a little girl named MINNIE BODDEN, a daughter of JOHN BODDEN, aged 7 years, MARY VANNORSDALE, wife of JOHN VANNORSDALE, a flagman on the road, aged 24 years, and CATHARINE MCNULTY, a young girl aged 18 years, were walking toward New-Hamburg, on the down track in the cut mentioned. An upward-bound freight train passed them on the other track just as a down passenger train appeared in sight. The engineer of the latter train, seeing the party on the track, commenced to blow his alarm whistle vigorously, but none of the three looked around, supposing, no doubt, that the whistling proceeded from the train which had passed them going north. In an instant the passenger train was upon them, and before it could be stopped all three were struck by the locomotive. Mrs. VANNORSDALE was walking in the middle of the track, with her companions each side of her. She was instantly knocked down when the locomotive and three cars ran over her, cutting and mangling her body in a horrible manner, and killing her instantly. The little girl was hurled to the west side of the track, against a stone wall, where she was found in an insensible condition; and CATHARINE MCNULTY was thrown to the east side of the track.

The body of the dead woman and the injured girls were brought to this place. The little girl was taken to the residence of Mr. CHARLES HOFFMAN, and CATHARINE MCNULTY to the residence of Mrs. RACHEL LAWSON, where every attention is being paid them. The little girl's face, head, hands and knees are badly cut, and it is thought she is injured internally. She is very weak, but conscious. Her case is very serious. CATHARINE MCNULTY's injuries are also severe. When she was found she lay on her left side insensible. There is an ugly gash on her head extending from the centre to the edge of the hair on the forehead. Her face is also terribly disfigured, and to-day she appears to be in great pain. She is, however, considered out of danger.

About 6 o'clock last evening Coroner VANDEWATER held an inquest on the body of Mrs. VANNORSDALE, the principal witness being JOHN ENGLER, the skater. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts hereinbefore stated, censuring no one. The parties hurt were clearly in the fault, and the sad affair is another warning to people not to walk on railway tracks.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

We are pleased to notice that at a recent meeting of the New-York Historical Society, Mr. GEORGE P. PHILES was unanimously elected a member of that learned body. Mr. PHILES is one of our most accomplished scholars, and is preparing an elaborate *Biography of the Life and Times of Erasmus*, which, we venture to predict, considering his manifold qualifications for the task, will be the most learned, trustworthy and interesting account of the great scholar, and of the memorable times in which he lived, ever published.

The library of the unfortunate Emperor MAXIMILIAN will be sold next month in Berlin. It contains the largest collection of books relating to Mexico that was ever formed. The Emperor, as is well known, was a man of fine tastes in literature, science and art, and the archæological collections he made in Mexico are found to be of great value.

Nearly all our American publishers have begun issuing bibliographical journals giving an account of their new publications and other new books. This is a new feature with the American trade, though it has long been in vogue with the English and French publishers. These journals are sent *gratis* to any address on application.

The courses of lectures at the Cornell University, by GOLDWIN SMITH, on History, and Prof. AGASSIZ, on Science, which have just been completed, gave great satisfaction. Mr. SMITH is now about to deliver a course of lectures in Ithaca, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the founding of an historical library in connection with the University.

The value of the English books imported to this country during last year (1867) was over $800,000. The value of American books imported to England during the same time was about $37,000.

New-York City this Winter has been blessed with an unusual number of excellent popular lecturers, foreign and domestic—SCHLATENGWEIT in Geography, DOREMUS in Chemistry, LEMERCIER in Anatomy, BOYNTON in Physiology, and a great number of lecturers on topics of literature and travel. Beside these, there is the American Institute course of lectures, and a number of other valuable courses under the auspices of other associations.

Our advertising columns this morning contain the Holiday Announcements of FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. The list comprises a large number of very elegant works, among which the illustrated editions of TENNYSON, WHITTIER and DICKENS will attract general attention as beautiful specimens of book-work.

Prof. RICHARDS, of Pittsfield, whose lectures on the Atmosphere, have been so widely popular, is in the field with a single brilliantly illustrated lecture, entitled "The Matter King," in which he will display the wonders of oxygen.

Gen. PHIL KEARNY's brilliant cavalry charge in Mexico forms the subject of a dashing article in the first number of Capt. MAYNE REID's magazine, *Onward*, which CARLETON will publish this week.

BRENTANO has on hand all the latest English weekly journals,—illustrated, literary and satirical,—received by steamer. His stock is large as well as select, and in great demand. Among the Comic Weeklies is *The Will o' the Wisp*, a new paper, with striking cartoons, by Mr. PROCTER, an artist who has recently risen to note in England.

Senator CASSERLY, from California, arrived in this City yesterday, a passenger by the steamship *Henry Chauncey*. He is stopping at the Westminster Hotel.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROS. & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Nov. 26, 1868: New-York—P. Johnson, Jr., Th. Richardson, Mrs. C. D. Cooke, W. H. Badeau, H. A. Hurlbut, Mrs. H. A. Hurlbut, D. Kane, Samuel Corbran, W. D. Barbour, J. E. Tousey, E. W. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mattison, Miss Mattison, Dr. and Mrs. Bliss, E. Caylus, Mrs. G. T. Tucker, P. C. Tucker, Lucius Tuckerman, D. G. Ray and wife, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. White, Miss Worth, Geo. Richmond. Boston—H. A. Rice, Jr., D. L. Ordway, Mrs. L. L. Foliet, Mrs. F. B. De Blois, Geo. Stedman, F. H. Smith. Middletown—J. M. Douglas. Toronto—Th. Henning. Portland—J. S. Hall. Rhode Island—Mrs. L. Merchant, W. D. Merchant, L. Merchant, Jr. Detroit—J. H. Berry, Mrs. J. H. Berry. Springfield—M. S. Sterns, S. D. Sterns. Italy—T. H. Weasner, Dr. J. B. Gould. Kalamazoo—Miss F. Gardner. Cambridge—Prof. A. Gray. New-Jersey—J. Cummins Vail. Madrid—Hon. John P. Hale. San Francisco, Cal.—P. Chrystal, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Dewey. Cleveland—Rev. W. H. Goodrich, Mrs. Goodrich. St. Louis—J. B. Eads and family, Chas. Wiggins. Philadelphia—T. H. Reakirt. New-Bedford—W. Rotch. United States—C. R. B. Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Kitchell, H. F. Picking, S. W. Cragg, Mrs. S. W. Cragg.

BRIEF NOTES.

The Rhode Island Woman's Suffrage Association starts with a fund of $100, the net receipts of the Convention held last week.

A few Southern papers condemn the army reunion in Chicago to-day and to-morrow, on the ground that such meetings tend to keep up the memories of civil strife. The civil strife and not its memory is the thing to be regretted.

Some portions of Schuylkill County, in Pennsylvania, are now buried beneath three feet of snow.

HENRY M. FLINT, more widely known as "Druid," who died in Camden, N. J., on Saturday, was the author of a *Life of Stephen A. Douglas*, a work entitled *Mexico Under Maximilian*, and *The History and Statistics of the Railroads of the United States*, lately published.

CUSHING & SOUDER, of Chicago, whose store was burned the other night, have been annoyed by seeing their names printed in Boston as Cupping & Cowder, Cupping & Lowder in Buffalo, Cupping & Snowder in this City, and Cupping and Sowder in Damariscotta.

The ship *Screamer*, 1,203 tons, cleared at Savannah, Ga., on the 10th inst., with a cargo of 4,024 bales of compressed upland cotton, weighing 1,902,683 pounds, and valued at $456,583 16. The whole cargo averaged 473 pounds to the bale, and valued at 24 cents per pound.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the death of WASHINGTON, and was appropriately observed at Mount Vernon.

A young lady in Boston recently gave her father, an old and respected merchant, a letter to post, containing her acceptance of an offer of marriage. The forgetful old gentleman carried the letter in his pocket a week, much to the perplexity of the young lady, who did not receive an answer, and greatly to the anguish of the impatient and despairing lover.

Norwich, Conn., has 3,036 dwelling-houses, 346 stores and 63 mills and manufacturing establishments. During the past year 220 dwelling-houses have been built, 101 stores and 7 mills.

The Baltimore night police are to be served with hot coffee at the station-houses during the cold weather.

The Provisional Government of Crete have formally tendered to Hon. LEONARD MYERS, of Pennsylvania, their thanks for introducing a resolution in the House of Representatives looking to the recognition of that Government.

Maryland recently made a boast that it contained five ladies in one town whose aggregate weight was 1,054 pounds, and thought that it had beat the world; but little Delaware puts in its claim for the championship on the ground that it has five whose aggregate weight is 1,250 pounds.

Five persons charged with murder are to be tried before the Supreme Court for Middlesex County, Mass., which meets in East Cambridge to-day.

It is stated that a Connecticut liquor dealer died recently from grief, caused by the seizure of his stock by the town.

Collector FULLER, of New-Orleans, decapitated 126 of his subordinates on the 10th inst., in compliance with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

The publisher of the *Occident & Vanguard*, a San Francisco paper destroyed by a mob in 1865, has just recovered $2,000 damages from the City.

Rev. J. VILA BLAKE was installed at Fraternity Hall, Boston, on Sunday, as pastor of THEODORE PARKER's former society. In his address he said that at one time he had experienced what is called conversion, but when his reason awoke, he was unwilling to take any name that limited his inquiry.

A wholesale house in New-Orleans have just discovered that they have lost $20,000 by embezzlement on the part of one of their employes during the past year.

The school fund of Minnesota now amounts to $2,031,000.

A young lady who saw a steam fire-engine in Boston on Saturday for the first time, innocently inquired why they boiled the water before they threw it on the fire.

Mr. CALEB MIX, who was the oldest Director of the Mechanics' Bank, of New-Haven, and the first Treasurer of the American Mutual Life Insurance Company, died in that city on Sunday morning.

The Colorado Anti-State men will hold a convention at Pueblo on the 1st of January.

New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of this Association was held last evening in their rooms, at the corner of Third-avenue and Seventh-street. Dr. S. PRIME, Vice-President of the Association, occupied the chair. There were present: Dr. BUTLER, J. J. EDWARDS, M. D., J. W. RICHARDS, M. D., CLINTON ROOSEVELT, Dr. ALLEN, R. L. DUGDALE and JOHN DISTURNELL, Secretary.

The minutes of last meeting having been submitted and approved of, the Secretary read the following:

MR. PRESIDENT: During the past year the transactions of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art have been limited, owing principally to the relations existing between the Trustees of the Cooper Union and our own Association. Early in the present year we were informed by a telegram from the Secretary of the Cooper Union that the rooms which we had occupied, rent free, for upwards of three years, while being charged $528 for gas, would be required for other purposes. In October last our relations with the above institution entirely ceased.

A committee was duly appointed by the Council, with power to obtain a room or rooms for the use of the Association, and on due consideration a room was hired for a short period in the Metropolitan Savings Bank Building, where the library and mineral cabinet are deposited in safety, but without sufficient room to accommodate the sections of the Association when in full operation, the section on Social and Political Science being the only one latterly that has held weekly meetings.

The course of six lectures, delivered by Dr. LEMERCIER, under the auspices of the Association, were of the most interesting and instructive character, and although not remuneratively profitable, were highly creditable to the lecturer and the Association for the advancement of science and art.

In the year 1867, it was recommended by the Council that the Association should apply for an incorporation under the general laws of the State of New-York relating to benevolent, charitable, scientific and missionary societies. This plan was postponed for causes connected in part with our relations to the Cooper Union, until during the past month, when an instrument was duly drawn up and signed by fifteen members of the Association. This paper was filed Nov. 24, 1868, with one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, as required by law, and is now in full force. On the 3d of December, 1868, the Trustees held a meeting and elected a President, General Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, deferring the election of other officers until a future period. New bye-laws will be duly presented by a committee elected for that purpose, and a complete organization effected under the new incorporation.

It is to be hoped that our number of members will be increased and efforts made to reorganize the Sections, by the election of Chairmen and Secretaries.

The Librarian's report for October last shows the amount of property belonging to the Association, consisting of furniture, books, and mineral cabinet. The proceedings of the committee relative to hiring rooms, &c., is also submitted.

Considerable discussion followed the reading of the reports, after which a committee, composed of Messrs. LODER, O'REILLY, and DISTURNELL were appointed to consider and report upon the charter. The meeting then adjourned as an annual meeting until Tuesday next.

Opening of the Empire Skating Rink.

The new skating rink on Third-avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, was partly opened to the public on Saturday last, but not fully so until yesterday, when the partition which divided its spacious area was removed. A considerable number of ladies and gentlemen disported themselves there through the day, and, at night, quite a crowd assembled. The Rink is still incomplete. The interior, with its unpainted roof and rafters, does not altogether vie with the palace of Aladdin, but lamps, appropriately hung, created a light last evening abundantly sufficient, and the enjoyment of the skaters was evidently great. The cold will prevent any internal painting during the present Winter, but next year the Rink may be expected to realize the intentions of the projectors. It is 350 feet long, by 170 broad, including the platforms around, but the skating area measures only 280 feet in length, by 120 in breadth. The height of the building is 70 feet. Restaurants for both ladies and gentlemen are connected with the establishment. These are comfortably warmed, but unpainted. During both afternoon and evening, a band promenades the platform around the skaters, decorated with white fur capes and red caps, which relieve the gloom of every-day costume. The music, combined with the lively scene, has a most inspiriting effect.

The floor of the Rink is of sunburnt brick. The ice upon it is solid to the bottom. At first a hose was played upon the floor until it was thoroughly wet. The water was then allowed to freeze. After that an inch of water was admitted, which became frozen, and finally, by degrees, three inches more, each inch being frozen in turn. The result has been that there are now over four inches of solid ice upon the floor. As the surface becomes rough, through the cutting of skates, more water will gradually be turned on, until the depth reaches twelve inches. By this method skating will be insured through the Winter, without fear of sun or rain destroying the ice. As the warmth of Spring melts it, the surface water will be swept away, and skating will continue until the floor is reached, which will not occur, probably, before the middle of April. The cost of the enterprise is said to have been $80,000. It is owned by a company.

New-England Society.

The New-England Society met last evening at Delmonico's, and reëlected the officers of last year, as follows: President—Joseph H. Choate; First Vice-President—Elliott C. Cowdin; Second Vice-President—Isaac H. Bailey; Counselors—Samuel N. Stebbins, Col. William Borden, Col. Frank E. Howe, Chas. E. Beebe; Assistant Counselors—Wm. H. Lee, Chas. S. Smith, Wm. T. Blodgett, Wm. H. Fogg, Josiah M. Fiske, Daniel H. Appleton, Geo. Cabot Ward, Chas. A. Dana; Treasurer—L. B. Wyman; Secretary—L. P. Hubbard.

The Treasurer's report was read, setting forth that the receipts of the Society during the past year were $10,809 69; the disbursements $9,063 64; leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,745 05. The assets invested in railroad bonds, United States bonds, &c., amount to $27,216 05, par value, and to $29,716, present market value. The Society assisted 284 persons during the year, at an expense of $2,277 75. Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, from the Committee of Arrangements, reported that it had been decided that the annual dinner, on the 22d inst., should take place at Delmonico's. An effort had been made to engage a hall large enough for the occasion to admit of inviting as many ladies as gentlemen, but in vain. Next year, however, it is probable that ladies will be present at the annual dinner. Of the distinguished gentlemen invited to be present, Gen. GRANT, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS and Senator FESSENDEN had sent regrets, and Admiral FARRAGUT, E. P. WHIPPLE, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS and Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL had accepted. It was probable that Mr. COLFAX, who is to spend the holidays in New-England, would also accept.

Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD was elected an honorary member of the Society, after which the meeting was adjourned.

Ladies' Fair.

A Ladies' Fair and Festival, in aid of the building fund of a Mission School for the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, opened yesterday at Brevoort Hall, in Fifty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, and will be continued until to-morrow evening. The circular issued by the ladies is a literary effort that it might be difficult to equal. It will, perhaps, be better not to attempt competition by describing the Fair, but give an extract from it, as follows:

> With the aid of busy fingers and the ingenuity of man and woman, the large hall has been transformed, as if by magic, into a bower of enchantment. Tableaux will bring out youth, grace and beauty. The lovers of art will find a choice collection of pictures in the gallery; and those who delight in the flashing steel and broad fields of ice, will be amused by a miniature skating pond. To these attractions must be added that of a concert of vocal and instrumental music. Letters received at the post office from all parts of the world.

The Fair deserves credit for more ingenious and amusing devices for extracting funds from visitors than any that has been opened this season. The young ladies presiding at the tables are pretty, and from the talent they show in effecting sales, might make their fortunes if in business for themselves.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.
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Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

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We beg leave to inform our readers that the elegant sale of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, fine Cabinet Paintings and Mosaics, by celebrated masters, by order of Mr. E. H. Burr, receiver for the creditors of John A. Reed, will be continued THIS DAY, at their store, No. 791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church. Also, all the fixtures, &c., by
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

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MARRIED.

BEERS—LEWIS.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Childs, SYDNEY W. BEERS to FANNIE LOUISE, eldest daughter of William K. Lewis, both of Norwalk, Conn.

SHIELDS—ROGERS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 14, by Rev. J. M. Green, JOHN A. SHIELDS to MARY C., daughter of the late Edgar H. Rogers, all of Brooklyn.

WELLES—PHELPS.—At Fort Dodge, Iowa, on Monday, Dec. 7, by Rev. J. M. Phillips, GEO. M. WELLES, First Lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps, to HARRIETT D. PHELPS, second daughter of Woolsey Welles, Esq., of that place.

DIED.

BURNS.—On Monday morning, Dec. 14, after a lingering illness, GERTRUDE A. BURNS.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Casilear and Francis Hartnett, also, her son-in-law, Geo. H. Brewster, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 193 East 25th-st., without further notice.

DOUGHTY.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 13, Mrs. ELIZA S. DOUGHTY, widow of the late Mr. Edward Doughty, in the 84th year of her age.

The funeral will be attended from Trinity Church, Newark, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives meet at her late residence, No. 263 South Market-st., at 1 o'clock.

DUNN.—At Yorkville, on Saturday, Dec. 12, WM. C. DUNN, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 86th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

ENOS.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 14, at his residence, No. 28 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, Dr. DEWITT C. ENOS.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FAXON.—On Saturday, Dec. 12, HANNAH E., relict of Thomas C. Faxon, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, John H. Faxon, No. 267 West 22d-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

GRAHAM.—On Saturday, Dec. 5, suddenly, in Philadelphia, at the residence of her son-in-law, Howard Spencer, AGNES, relict of Peter Graham, in the 75th year of her age.

HOLLY.—In Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 13, SARAH LEVINA, daughter of Mary E. and the late Edwin S. Holly.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. John's Church, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The train leaves the New-Haven Railroad Depot, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12¼; returning, leaves Stamford at 6 o'clock.

HOMANS.—At Englewood, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 14, ALICE, daughter of Edward C. and Fannie E. Homans, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Funeral at Englewood this day, (Tuesday,) the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HAIGHT.—At Mount Vernon, on Saturday, Dec. 12, Mrs. SARAH F. HAIGHT, widow of John Haight, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Church, Mount Vernon, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave the station of the New-Haven Railroad, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., at 11¼ A. M. and 2¼ P. M.

HITCHCOCK.—At Westchester, on Sunday, Dec. 13, JOHN HITCHCOCK, Sr., aged 79 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, at Bronxdale, and at the Presbyterian Church at West Farms, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOWRIE.—At his residence in this City, on Monday, Dec. 14, Hon. WALTER LOWRIE, late Senior Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, aged 84 years.

His funeral will take place from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 12th-st., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family and of missions are invited to attend.

WOOD.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday, Dec. 13, SAMUEL WOOD, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Second Reformed Church, (Rev. John A. Todd,) on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M. Trains leave 30th-st. depot at 11¼ A. M., returning at 5:04 P. M.

WADSWORTH.—On Saturday, Dec. 12, at Sandy Spring, Md., MARGARET RADCLIFFE, wife of Adrian R. Wadsworth, Esq.

Funeral services at 11 o'clock A. M. this day at the Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., near 7th-av.

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Its Present Condition and Appearance—What it is and what it is to be—Its Construction, Accommodations and Dimensions.

The magnificent structure at the north end of the City Hall Park, which has been building for the last seven years, will be an ornament to the City when completed. The lower floors are now occupied by the public officers whom their spacious apartments were designed to accommodate, and the entire building, with the exception of the costly and ornate cupola, will soon be finished. Whatever may be said of the stupendous cost of erecting the building, the full extent of which cannot yet be estimated, there can be no doubt that the materials used and the work done are of the first quality.

The building is constructed of Eastchester and Massachusetts white marble, with iron beams and supports, iron staircases, solid black-walnut doors, (except the outside doors, which are of iron,) and marble tiling on every floor in the hallways. The marble tiling of the hallways is laid upon iron beams, concreted over and bricked up. Georgia pine over yellow pine, with a basis of concrete, are used for the flooring of the rooms. The iron beams and supports are of immense strength, and some of the iron girders crossing the rooms weigh 50,000 pounds. The walls are four and five feet thick and fourteen feet high, laid in cement and standing on a concrete foundation, upon which are laid stones (crossways) eight feet long.

The pervading style of the building is Corinthian, and when it is surmounted by the large dome it will resemble the main portion of the Capitol at Washington. It is 250 feet long and 150 feet wide. From the base course to the top of the pediment the height is 97 feet and to the top of the dome when it is completed it will be 225 feet; from the sidewalk to the top of the pediment the height is 82 feet and to the top of the dome will be 210 feet. The edifice is three-stories high with a basement and sub-cellar. In the latter are located appliances for thoroughly heating and ventilating the entire building. These consist of four steam engines, each of thirty-horse power, by means of which fans are kept in motion in chambers connecting by flues with the open air, of which a fresh supply is constantly descending. The cold air is heated by steam-pipes, and passed into every room in the building, in each of which the supply is regulated by means of a register. Fresh air is cooled and supplied to all parts of the building by means of the same apparatus in Summer. The same method of heating and ventilating is in use in the Capitol at Washington and in many of the public buildings of France and England.

On the basement floor are fourteen rooms. The corner rooms are 49 feet 4 inches long, 46 feet wide and 14 feet 8 inches high. Of the other rooms two are each 47 feet 10 inches long, 36 feet 8 inches wide, and 14 feet 8 inches high; four are each 38 feet long, 33 feet 2 inches wide, and of the same height as the others; and four are each 21 feet long and 13 feet 4 inches wide. The offices of the Surrogate are in the southeast corner on this floor, those of the County Clerk in the northeast corner, those of the Sheriff in the northwest corner, and those of the Register, after Jan. 1, will be in the southwest corner. For each of these officers three rooms are set apart, all fitted up with elegant black-walnut furniture, as are all the rest of the apartments in the building. There are 7,225 superficial feet of hallway in the basement.

On the first floor the corner rooms are of the same height and width as the rooms directly beneath them, but the ceiling on this floor is 22 feet 3 inches high. There are two centre rooms, each 47 feet 10 inches long and 37 feet 4 inches wide. The rest of the space on this floor, besides the hallways and entries, is divided into two tiers of small rooms, one tier above the other, and connected by iron staircases. The lower rooms are each 21 feet 2 inches long, 13 feet 10 inches wide, and 11 feet 3 inches high. The rooms directly over these are of the same dimensions, except that they are only 10 feet and 3 inches high. There are the same number of superficial feet of hallway on this floor as on the floor below. On this floor the large middle room on the west side is elegantly fitted up for the City Chamberlain and County Treasurer. Three rooms in the southwest corner are set apart for the Board of Supervisors. Two rooms in the northwest corner are not yet appropriated, but will probably be used for court-rooms. The whole of the east side of this floor (seven rooms) is occupied by the Supreme Court.

The corner rooms on the second floor are of the same length and width as those below them, and 28 feet in height. There are two rooms between these and the centre rooms of the same dimensions as those below, and four centre rooms each 33 feet 8 inches wide, 38 feet 4 inches long and 20 feet 3 inches high. Two other centre rooms are 40 feet long, 25 feet 6 inches wide and the same height as the last. There are two tiers of ante-rooms as on the floor below. The four lower ones are 21 feet 2 inches long, 13 feet 10 inches wide and 10 feet high. The upper ones are of the same dimensions except that they are only 9 feet 6 inches high. On this floor there are 4,026 superficial feet of hallway. This story is set apart for the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas. There was some talk of having the Law Library on this floor, but it has been resolved to have it for the present in the old City Hall.

The upper (third) floor contains sixteen rooms. Two of these are each 40 feet long, 25 feet 6 inches wide and 9 feet 6 inches high. Eight rooms are each 38 feet 4 inches long, 16 feet 6 inches wide, and the same height as the others. The rest of the rooms are 21 feet 2 inches long and 13 feet 10 inches wide. There are 2,790 superficial feet of hallway on this floor. The rooms are to be occupied as jury rooms and janitor's rooms, and there is some talk of having a restaurant on this floor, with an elevator, dumb-waiters and all the appliances for supplying meals to those who have offices in the building.

The appearance of the exterior of the building will derive much of its beauty from the porticos of which there will be two, one on Chambers-street and one on the Park. Under these will be flights of marble steps leading to the first story and pillars surmounted by Corinthian caps. The portico and stoop now completing on the Chambers-street front, will, it is said, be the finest piece of work the kind in America. The work has been done under the direction of a committee of the Board of Supervisors. Mr. CUMMINGS H. TUCKER is the superintendent, and has been from the first. Mr. JOHN KELLUM is the architect. Messrs. MARSTON and HALL, of the Eastchester Quarry, and Mr. HENRY B. MCMURRAY, of the Sheffield (Mass.) Quarry, are the contractors for the marble work. Messrs. J. B. and W. W. CORNELL, of this City, supply the iron work. The building was commenced in September, 1861, and the whole of it will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of January, 1869. The outside finish, building of the cupola and arranging of the grounds, will occupy, perhaps, another year.

TRIGAMY.

The Jennett Bigamy Case—Conclusion of the Examination and Commitment of the Accused.

The examination in the case of JAMES W. JENNETT, charged with bigamy, by his wife DEBORAH JENNETT, was continued yesterday before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The facts of the case, as developed by the complaint, have been published in the TIMES, and it will be remembered that it is alleged that he married the complainant in 1847, and abandoned her in Mobile in 1863; that in 1864 he married ELIZA ANN BAKER, and that on the 31st day of March, 1867, he was again married to LUCY A. SMITH, both of these latter marriages being consummated in the City of New-York, and without any legal annulment of the marriage with the complainant, who has also resided in this City since 1865.

The accused has been in prison since his arrest on Friday last, and when brought into the Court-room yesterday afternoon was an object of eager curiosity to the large number of persons who had assembled and who appeared to be deeply interested in the proceedings. JENNETT was, however, a decided disappointment as to his personal appearance, and people audibly expressed their wonder that he should have managed to be so much married. He is a small man, with a narrow face, from which hangs a long sandy beard. His features are coarse, his eyes grey and unpleasant in expression. It was plain that he had conquered female hearts despite the disadvantages of his person. He is said to be a man of considerable ability, and at one time of some wealth, which, however, he professes to have lost at a recent date.

The first witness called was Mrs. ELIZA ANN JENNETT, otherwise Miss ELIZA ANN BAKER. She is a small and a very pretty woman, evidently many years the junior of her putative husband. She deposed that she became acquainted with JENNETT in August or September, 1864, when he had represented himself to be a widower, saying that his wife had died in Mobile, leaving him with a daughter, ANNA, 16 years of age, and that he was a sea captain, and possessed of considerable property in New-York and Cuba. An intimacy grew up between the parties, and a proposal of marriage being made by JENNETT, it was accepted, and the pair were united on the 27th day of November, 1864, at No. 62 Second-avenue, by Rev. J. H. PRICE, rector of St. Stephen's Church. The fact of this marriage was also proven by the testimony of the rector, and of GEORGE A. DOUGHERTY, who was present at the ceremony.

After the production of this testimony, the three wives were ranged together in front of the judgment seat. Number one was upon the right, a care-worn woman of more than middle age, who has been in her time of prepossessing appearance, but whose face now shows the marks of her great sorrow more than of her years. Number two was in the centre—almost a girl, still fresh and blooming, and rather handsomely dressed. Number three was upon the left, and was of more striking appearance than either of the others. Strictly speaking, she could not be called handsome, but her face was prepossessing, and had a deal of force in it. Looking the three women in the face, it became still more difficult to imagine how the repulsive man sitting opposite had managed to marry them all.

The defence objected to the offered proof of the marriage with ELIZA ANN BAKER in 1864; that it had been outlawed by the statute of limitations, which requires the complaint to be made within three years from the date of the commission of the offence. Justice DODGE sustained this objection, and the complaint was thereupon withdrawn. The defence then submitted the case, and the accused was committed in default of $10,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions, upon the charge of bigamy, made by LUCY A. SMITH, she having married him on the 31st day of March, 1867. JENNETT was also held upon the charge of abandonment made by his first wife, DEBORAH. In his formal examination, the prisoner said that he is a native of North Carolina, is 40 years of age, a seaman, and generally a resident of New-York. In answer to the charges, he said that, acting under the advice of counsel, he declined to make any statement.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Councilmen.

A meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held yesterday, Mr. MONEGHAN in the chair.

A resolution was adopted directing the removal of the rails laid in Franklin and White streets by the New-Haven Railroad Company, the said rails having proved an obstruction to travel.

A resolution to change the name of Chatham-street to New-Broadway was laid over.

Resolutions to pave the following streets with Belgian pavement were concurred in: Twenty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue; One Hundred and Tenth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue; Twentieth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue; Forty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

Several other resolutions for paving streets were read, but were voted down, whereupon Mr. GIBNEY remarked that if the members of the Board were going to indulge in child's play, they had better adjourn.

Resolutions were subsequently concurred in to provide a stand of colors for the First Brigade of Cavalry, N. G., and to donate the sum of $350 to each of the attachés of the Common Council, for extra services rendered to committees during the year 1868.

The salaries of the women employed in cleaning the offices of the Common Council were increased from $1 50 to $2 per day.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

The Proposed Extension of Park-place.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Street Openings met yesterday, in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, to hear objections to the proposed extension of Park-place by widening Robinson-street.

On the part of the Committee, Aldermen HARDY, O'BRIEN and MCQUADE were present, and on the part of the property-owners, Judge VANDERPOEL, Messrs. JOHN C. HINES, S. E. HULL, and four or five other gentlemen.

Mr. HARDY having read the resolution under which the Committee met, Judge VANDERPOEL said that he owned property on College-place which would be assessed for the proposed improvement, but would derive no benefit from it whatever. All of the property in Park-place above Greenwich-street belongs to Columbia College, and is leased to the present occupants for ninety-nine years, the leases dating from 1772, consequently the tenancy of the present occupants will expire within the next two years. Under these circumstances, they very naturally object to be assessed for an improvement from which they cannot derive any benefit, but rather the reverse, as their property will be rendered untenantable during nearly the whole time of their occupancy. For these reasons they protest against the proposed improvement, and ask for a week's time to prepare a memorial against it and obtain signatures thereto.

Alderman HARDY said that the property below Greenwich-street belongs to the Rhinelander estate, and he understood that the owners were in favor of the proposed extension.

Judge VANDERPOEL said he thought there must be some misunderstanding about the matter. He doubted whether any property-owner could be found in favor of it.

The Committee then adjourned for one week.

Protest of Supervisor Willman.

The following protest has been served on Comptroller CONNOLLY:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

Hon. Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller:

DEAR SIR: Please take notice that I protest against your paying any of the bills, or any appropriation of any money ordered or passed by the Board of Supervisors at a meeting held on the 5th inst., said meeting having been held illegally, as I stated in my communication to you dated Dec. 8, 1868. Yours respectfully,

ANDREAS WILLMAN.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A GANG OF BURGLARS OVERHAULED.

On Saturday night the premises, No. 85 Warren-street, occupied by JACOB LEVY as a wholesale clothing store, were forcibly entered. The thieves were very successful in their operations, as they carried off 149 coats, five pieces of farmers' satin, and a quantity of binding, valued in the aggregate at $1,415. Acting upon information received, Capt. THORNE, accompanied by Detectives HORBELT and MULLEN, of the Fourth Precinct, proceeded on Sunday to the premises No. 26 Chestnut-street, in a room of which they discovered CHARLES BARCLAY, aged 25, WM. DEVERE, aged 22, and WALTER HARRIS, who had possession of all the plunder taken from Mr. LEVY'S store. These young men were all arrested and the property seized. When arraigned before the sitting Magistrate, they were held to answer the charge of burglary at the Court of General Sessions, and committed in default of $1,000 bail each.

A WORTHLESS CHECK OPERATOR ARRESTED.

For some weeks past several merchants have been victimized by a young man who purchased goods of them and gave forged, or otherwise worthless checks therefor. He called at the store of CRAMER & REID, at Pier No. 40 North River, and obtained $350 worth of goods from them, giving a check signed JETHRO T. BECKWITH, for that amount, and made payable at the Ninth National Bank. He also gave a check for $96, signed THOMAS COSGROVE, Jr., on the Citizens' Bank, and obtained a lot of mattresses and other furniture from JAMES V. SCHENCK, of No. 203 Canal-street. Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, was given the task of catching the operator, and he discovered that the fellow's name was WILLIAM H. EDSALL, and that his father was the cartman for Mr. JETHRO T. BECKWITH, of No. 252 Greenwich-street, and that young EDSALL had recently been married. The detective succeeded in arresting his man yesterday, and when the prisoner was arraigned before the Court a new complainant appeared against him. NORVAL CONKLIN, of No. 498 Hudson-street, made affidavit that EDSALL came to the premises of PHILIP F. CONKLIN and purchased an overcoat for $45, and tendered a check drawn on the Oriental Bank for $65 33, signed W. T. WOODWORTH. The check was received as a genuine one and the balance of $20 was given EDSALL, the fact that a forgery had been committed being subsequently discovered. The prisoner was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PROJECTED IMPROVEMENTS.—The Corporation Counsel yesterday sent into the Board of Aldermen the copy of an act for presentation to the Legislature, to provide for the completion of certain local improvements, including the Fourth-avenue widening, Gowanus Canal deepening, Atlantic-avenue paving, and Union-street widening and extension. The Commissioners are required to complete the improvements which they are respectively authorized by law to carry out on or before the 1st of January, 1870. This will be a subject for special consideration at the next meeting of the Board.

THE DUTIES OF RAILROAD COMPANIES RELATIVE TO THE STREETS.—The Corporation Counsel yesterday presented to the Board of Aldermen the draft of an ordinance requiring any association or railroad company to keep in perfect order and repair all such portions of any street in which their railroad may be as lies between the tracks, and three feet on each side thereof. Not more than two tracks shall be laid in any street, avenue or lane, and the Street Commissioner shall be authorized to regulate the laying of all railroad tracks. This subject was laid over for discussion at the next meeting.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The number of deaths in the City last week was 126, an increase of 18 over the number recorded in the previous week, and a decrease of 40 from the number reported in the corresponding week of last year. There were no deaths in the Third Ward. Of the whole number of deaths for the week, 33 were children in their first year, and 9 in their second year. The principal diseases which carried off the victims were: Scarlet fever, 11; pneumonia, 21; consumption, 21; convulsions, 10; disease of the brain, 6.

MASPETH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.—In the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a communication was received from the Corporation Counsel setting forth that, by an act of Legislature, passed at its last session, the Board was empowered and directed to open, widen and improve Maspeth-avenue, from the city line to the easterly side of Smith-street; it therefore became their duty to carry the improvement into effect. The subject was referred to the Committee on Streets.

THE MILITIA TAX COLLECTORS AGAIN.—Collector of Taxes ISAAC BADEAU yesterday communicated to the Board of Aldermen the names of the Deputies and the Wards from which they were appointed, and stated that their salaries were $3 per day commencing from the 20th of November last. He also stated that the Collectors had not thus far made any returns, owing to the fact that at the time they were sworn in they were not all ready for duty. The communication was received and ordered on file.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT.—A resolution was called up by Alderman THORNE, in the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, which was presented in June last, awarding the contract for paving Fort Greene-place, Portland-avenue, Hansom-place and Pierrepont-street with Nicolson pavement to the Nicolson Pavement Company, and it was passed, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor.

VISITORS AT PROSPECT PARK.—The number of persons who visited Prospect Park for the week ending Sunday, was 29,000.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1868.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, O'Brien, White, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath—9.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

On motion of Alderman Moore, the Board took a recess for half an hour.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, O'Brien, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath—8.

The minutes of December [illegible] were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Coulter—

Petition from the Committee of the McClellan Legion to assist in defraying expenses of the reception of Gen. George B. McClellan.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations.

By Alderman Moore—

Petition of Union Home and School for Donations to pay taxes.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That the time for the completion of the contract for the work of regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, be extended to the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, the changes made in the grade of the said street, by the Central Park Commissioners, rendering this extension of time a matter of justice to the contractor.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Sixty-third-street, from Ninth to the Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Sixty-sixth-street, from Tenth to Twelfth avenues, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stone set, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. George W. Roome, for the sum of five hundred dollars, as compensation for services rendered to the Mayor and Common Council of the City during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for "City Contingencies," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of George W. Roome, for the sum of five hundred dollars, as compensation for extra services rendered to and incidental expenses incurred in behalf of the Mayor and Common Council of this City, during the year 1868, the amount to be charged, by the Comptroller to the appropriation for "City Contingencies," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Whereas, By certain resolutions passed by the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen on the ninth of November last past, and approved by the Mayor on the thirteenth of November last past, the Street Commissioner was ordered to remove the "Loew Bridge," at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, within five days after the service of a copy of said resolution; and

Whereas, By inadvertence no appropriation was made to pay the cost of such removal; and

Whereas, In default of such appropriation the said Street Commissioner has given a written permission to one Charles Knox to remove the same; therefore

Resolved, That the action of said Street Commissioner is hereby approved, and the said Charles Knox is hereby authorized and directed to remove said "Aerial or Loew Bridge," and to render his bills for the cost and expenses of such removal to the Comptroller, who is hereby ordered and directed to pay the same out of any money in his hand.

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the City be and he is hereby directed to petition the Legislature to place the cost and expenses of the removal of said bridge in the tax-levy for the coming year.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Connor—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. William Quinn, Pastor of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, for the sum of four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighty cents, as a donation in aid of funds of said Church, the amount to be applied by the said Rev. William Quinn in payment for taxes on the Church property, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Sixty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Sixty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Sixty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Madison avenue, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues, crosswalks be laid, where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square; also, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Fortieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, be severally opened according to law; and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the proper legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River; also One Hundred and Second-street, from Fifth-avenue to the Harlem River; also One Hundred and Third-street, from Fifth-avenue to the Harlem River; also One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue; also One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Eighth-avenue; and also One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River—be severally opened according to law, and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McGrath—

Resolved, That Avenue A be opened, according to law, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and that Avenue B be opened, according to law, from Seventy-first-street to Eighty-third-street, and from Eighty-sixth-street to its northerly termination at Harlem River, and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ward—

Resolved, That Sixty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River; also Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River; also Sixty-eighth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also Seventy-third-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, and also Ninety-eighth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, be severally opened according to law; and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That Park-place be extended westerly in a straight line to West-street, by widening Robinson-street, on the northerly and southerly sides thereof, from College-place to West-street, so as to make the said Robinson-street of a uniform width of sixty-five feet throughout, from College-place to West-street, in accordance with the red lines and figures on the annexed map, made by Edward Ludlam, City Surveyor, bearing date December first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and that the Council to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal proceeding to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating Church of St. Paul the Apostle a sum sufficient to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of remunerating Knickerbocker Ice Company for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Street Openings be discharged from further consideration of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause Sixty-ninth-street, from Broadway to the North River, to be opened according to law.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Alderman Hardy moved that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is authorized and directed to procure a stand of colors for presentation, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to the battalion known as the Washington Gray Cavalry, National Guard, State of New-York.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Alderman Coulter moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Rev. Robert Howland to erect bay-windows on his house, now in course of erection, on the northeast corner of Forty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

Alderman Coulter moved that the resolution be adopted.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter and McGrath—8.

Negative—Alderman O'Brien—1.

Alderman Moore moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Houghtalin, late Clerk of Arrears, for the sum of four hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-four cents, the same being for errors and deficiencies paid by him while Clerk of Arrears during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the crosswalks across Fifth-avenue, between Washington-square and Twenty-seventh-street, be relaid where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid on the north side of Clarkson-street, across West-street, to pier number forty-eight North River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the salary of the Official Reporter of the Board of Councilmen be and it is hereby fixed at the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, that being the salary for the same position in the Board of Aldermen; the increase to be taken from the appropriation for "Salaries"—Legislative Department, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay such increase in accordance with the terms of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian pavement, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Forty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues, crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Avenue A, from Fourteenth to Twenty-fourth-street, the space between the railroad tracks, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That [illegible] be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, be curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged where not already done, a space of four feet wide through the centre, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Rev. Eugene McGuire, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-eight dollars, with interest, to be applied in payment of assessment for regulating One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, against St. Paul's Church; also for the assessment for Central Park extension, and charge the same to account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That Forty-first-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

[In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, resolution and ordinance amended, under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement."

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Hardy moved that when the Board adjourns it do so to meet on Tuesday next, the fifteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

And the President declared the Board adjourned until Tuesday next, the fifteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do chamberwork or waiting, or to do general housework in a small private family; well recommended; best City reference, if required. Call at No. 797 2d-av., between 42d and 43d sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; is an excellent maker of bread, cake, jellies, pastries and soups, and has first-class references from some of the first City families; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 104 West 18th-st., second door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman to get ladies' or gentlemen's and families' washing and ironing at her own residence; can do up French fluting, embroidery and lace; best City reference if required. Call at No. 148 Seventh-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of plain and fancy dishes, both English and American; highly recommended by the family that she has lived with. Call at No. 935 Broadway, worsted store.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in style; or as chambermaid and nurse; wages $10. Call or address No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring up by hand, if required; can do plain sewing: good references given. Call at No. 345 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping wishes to secure situations for two competent girls; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 304 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry and desserts and marketing; City reference. Call at or address for two days No. 139 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City references. Call at No. 65 Forsyth-st., in rear, first basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH, competent laundress; understands French fluting and puffing linens and all kinds of finery; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st.; come through the hall to the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress, or would do the chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to a boarding-house; has good reference. Call at No. 62 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COOK, WITH three years' City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; is an excellent baker; makes pastry, all kinds of desserts and fancy dishes; does the coarse washing; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, A SITuation in a private family; has the very best City reference as to capability, honesty and sober conduct. Can be seen until suited at No. 213 7th-av., top floor, back room, between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, or waitress; has an excellent City reference for either. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as baby nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant or bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 East 32d-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a laundress' situation; she thoroughly understands her business; flute; do up ladies' fine muslins; or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washer; country or City; best City reference. At No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS' situation, by a very respectable Protestant woman; has the best City references; can take charge of an infant from its birth; good seamstress; can operate on machine; City or country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation; is a thoroughly experienced cook, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR seamstress and nurse, who operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses in fashionable style; trims neatly; hire by the week or month; wages $12. Call at 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; no objection to a private boarding-house; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTant woman, as cook in a private family or a boarding-house; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, and to assist with the washing and ironing; a Protestant; best of City reference. Call at No. 179 Mulberry-st., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, NOT LONG from England, a situation as cook in the English styles; has best of references. Call for two days at No. 507 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid; will do sewing, or as regular waitress or houseworker for a small family; City reference. Call at No. 478 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as children's nurse or invalid lady; has no objections to sew; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 220 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 308 East 53d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as a good cook and baker, and would assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference. Apply at No. 81 West 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 266 West 27th-st., back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO WAIT ON AN elderly lady and plain seamstress; would assist with housekeeping; by a reliable woman; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as experienced cook for a private family; can do all kinds of cooking, meats and pastries; in City or country. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; best of reference. Apply at No. 443 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a cook. Apply at No. 59 West 19th-st., between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress; has good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 98 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; best references. Apply at No. 406 East 18th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, EMPLOYment to work in a laundry, by the week or day; good City reference. Call at No. 3 3 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK, from Paris, a place in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 185 West 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man; good reference. Address SADLER, No. 448 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and nurse, or as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 41 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as cook. Call at No. 144 East 15th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO UNderstands all kinds of family sewing, to go out by the day or week. Call or address No. 329 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS A good baker; best reference. Call for two days at No. 220 West 18th-st.

A LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE CHARacter and respectability, who has been recently reduced in circumstances, desires to make an arrangement where her services in taking the charge of growing children, or as companion to an invalid, will secure her a moderate compensation, and the comforts of a home. Apply Monday and Tuesday, between the hours of [illegible] A. M., at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as excellent cook, baker, &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing; the other will do chamberwork and waiting and assist in the washing [illegible] best City reference from last place; City or country. Call at No. 249 East 17th-st., rear building, first floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's or gentleman's washing; understands fine washing and fluting; or will go out by the day or week; best City reference as to capability. Call or address [illegible] BALLARD, No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is respectful, trustworthy and economizing servant; superior washer and ironer; best of references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain cook, or would assist with the washing and ironing if required; understands her business correctly; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 282 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant English girl as infant's nurse; is competent to take entire charge, or would mind children and do chamberwork; no objection to leave the City; has good reference. Call at No. 363 East 9th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook; understands all its branches; meats and soups; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 345 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as experienced nurse; is competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth, or bring up by hand. Apply, for two days, at No. 100 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear, second floor.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER WHO GOES OUT by the day or week would like a few more customers; fully understands cutting and fitting; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference if required. Call at No. 339 East 50th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE, INDUSTRIOUS man, Scotch, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver; will be found sober, very willing and obliging; best City reference. Address T. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION; understands all work about a gentleman's place, fruit trees, flowers, cows and horses; is a first-rate milker; has City reference. Address P. E., Box 246 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife, Americans; the man as farmer, or would take the place of coachman; the wife as cook; understands milk and butter; best of reference. Address GEORGE, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; is an excellent driver and groom, sober and reliable; unexceptionable City references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife; the man as gardener or coachman; understands green-houses and grapery; the wife as cook; good references from last employer. Address for two days, J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young man, aged 23, in a private family; can drive, wait on table, and will make himself generally useful; best reference. Address CHAS. SCHEIFER, No. 24 Bayard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man, as coachman and groom; can furnish best reference from recent employer; is willing and obliging; can milk; no objection to the country. Address D. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who fully understands the business; he neither drinks nor smokes; will make himself generally useful; six years' City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (PROTESTANT) a situation as coachman, gardener, &c.; wages $25 per month; good references given. Address C. G., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; is a good City driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good references. Address J. L., Box 194 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced first-class man, (German;) married; no incumbrance; City references. Address MARTIN, No. 322 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man entirely capable; the best City reference. Call or address No. 1 West 13th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an English married man; has 12 years' reference and will be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 831 2d-av., or address W. H., for two days.

CLERKSHIP WANTED IN A LAW office, by a young man, 29 years of age, now studying; he proposes to neutralize his deficient knowledge of practice with the advantages of a commercial acquaintance and a knowledge of commercial usages, which are both extensive and capable of being made profitable to his employers; a modest salary only expected, and the very highest City references given. Address M. R. G., Box No. 1,561 Post Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER desires a situation in a wholesale establishment; unexceptionable references given, including his last employer. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 2,499 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS English Protestant waiter; must understand his business fully; one who has been a butler in a gentleman's family in Europe preferred. Apply, with reference, at No. 107 4th-av., first floor, up stairs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For laying crosswalks across James-street from number sixty-one to sixty-two.

2d. For laying crosswalks from the southeast to the northeast corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue.

3d. For paving with trap-blocks the carriage-way of Fifty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.

4th. For flagging sidewalks of Sixth-avenue, west side, from Forty-sixth to Fifty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of James-street, from Madison to Oak-street.

2d. Both sides of Fifth-street, from First-avenue to a point half way to Avenue A; also, the east side of First-avenue, from Fifth-street to a point distant half the block, north and south.

3d. Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenue.

4th. The west side of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
Dec. 9, 1868.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Dec. 4, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 7th day of October, 1868, to the date of payment.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF MILTON A. FOWLER, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT BARKER, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Dexter Reynolds, Executor of said estate, at his residence, in the City of Albany, on or before the 20th day of March next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said Executor out of said estate.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1868.

DEXTER REYNOLDS,
Executor of said estate.

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BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL TAXES will meet THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 17th and 18th inst., at 9½ A. M. All parties interested will please attend. By order of the Chairman.

JOSEPH B. YOUNG,
Clerk of Board.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM STEINHEUER, plaintiff, against BLANCHE STEINHEUER, defendant.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 16, 1868.

CHARLES WEHLE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of November, 1868.

CHARLES WEHLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. [illegible] CHERRY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every [illegible]

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN WILLIAMSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 14, 1868. d14-law3wM*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES M. WOOSTER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 14, 1868. d14-law3wM*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES CHAMPLIN GARDNER, of Brooklyn, County of Kings, carrying on business in New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AMBROSE STEVENS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 14, 1868. d14-law3wM*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ADOLPHUS SCHLESSINGER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 15, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARK SHASEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mark Shasen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

A. L. SANGER, Solicitor for Petitioner.

d1-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES G. DONAHEY and ALBERT P. DONAHEY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by James G. Donahey and Albert P. Donahey, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who have been duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted. Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d15-law3wTu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS GLASER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Louis Glaser, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of January, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York City, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys.

d15-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM L. ACKERMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Abraham L. Ackerman, of the Town of Fishkill, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d15-law3wTu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM TRIER, EDWARD TRIER and PHILLIP ZELLENKA, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Trier, Edward Trier and Phillip Zellenka, late firm of Trier Brothers & Company, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of January, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys.

d15-law3wT*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL TAYLOR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Michael Taylor, of the town of Fremont, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1868.

d15-law3wTu GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,597.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY FALLS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY FALLS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1868.

HUNTING M. STEWART, Assignee,
d1-law3wTu* No. 261 Washington-st.

NO. 1,650.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IVERSON W. KNAPP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Iverson W. Knapp, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of November, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d1-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED EMANUEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alfred Emanuel, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868.

d1-law3wTu* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD G. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Richard G. Williams, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Dec. 14, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d15-law3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS SAMUAL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Louis Samual, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1868.

RUFUS K. McHARG, Assignee,
d15-law3wTu* No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FELIX A. FINN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Felix A. Finn, of Pleasant Valley, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1868.

s8-law3wTu* ROBT. F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PHILIPP STRAUSS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 14, 1868. d14-law3wM*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL GOULDING, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 14, 1868. d14-law3wM*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIDNEY DOUGLAS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York City, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 14, 1868. d14-law3wM*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORITZ J. FRIEDMAN and ABRAHAM FRIEDMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 14, 1868. d14-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BARNETT LEVY individually, and as a member of the firm of LEVY & KRAMER, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 27th day of November, 1868.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Barnett Levy, individually, and as a member of the firm of Levy & Kramer, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d8-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FLOYD S. ROGERS and ABRAM WINTERS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Floyd S. Rogers and Abram Winters, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Edward C. Hazard, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of October, 1868.

d15-law3wTu MARTIN Y. BUNN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB OTTENHEIMER and HIRAM COHEN, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Ottenheimer and Hiram Cohen, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Jacob Ottenheimer by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Dec. 14, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d15-law3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE
AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868. }

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 7,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1868, and until 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the removal of rock, and grading of school site, on the south side of East 57th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

H. HUNTINGTON LEE,
CHARLES H. LYONS,
T. McMANUS,
PETER EWALD,
JAMES R. DAVIES,
Board of Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT COLUMBUS, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Dec. 12, 1868. }

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. on the 17th inst. for supplying

FRESH BEEF

to the troops stationed at Forts Columbus and Wood, N. Y. Harbor, and New-York City. The said Beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at the posts named free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required, and on such days as the Commanding Officer shall designate—not exceeding four times per week.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers, and their families stationed at this depot, the sub-depot of Fort Wood, and the stations in New-York City, or supplied therefrom, with such choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steaks, standing ribs or rib-roasts.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1869.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. on the 17th instant, at which time and place bidders are invited to be present. Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed

W. M. QUIMBY,
Brevet Major U. S. A., A. C. S.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Bergen until MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing and laying water-pipes, stop-cocks and fire-hydrants in the following streets and avenues of said city, viz.:

In Bergenwood-av., from Newark-av. to and through Bergen-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Palisade-av., from Bergen-av. to and through Communipaw-av. to New-York Bay; in West Grand-st., from Palisade-av. to and through Ocean-st. to Myrtle-av.; in Monticello-av., from Bergen-av. to the Newark plank road; in Washington-av., from Palisade-av. to Monticello-av.; in Bramhall-av., from Bergen-av. to the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, embracing the following materials:

About 1,190 linear feet of 24-inch pipe.
About 15,840 linear feet of 16-inch pipe.
About 2,150 linear feet of 12-inch pipe.
About 3,264 linear feet of 10-inch pipe.
About 3,278 linear feet of 8-inch pipe.
About 7,275 linear feet of 6-inch pipe.
About 1,240 linear feet of 4-inch pipe.
1 24-inch stop-cock.
12 16-inch stop-cocks.
1 12-inch stop-cock.
2 10-inch stop-cocks.
3 8-inch stop-cocks.
9 6-inch stop-cocks.
81 hydrants.

Bids are solicited both for cement-lined and cast-iron pipe to the full amount of estimate. Specifications, &c., can be obtained at the office of J. W. SOPER, Engineer for the Board, who will furnish all information required.

E. B. WAKEMAN,
WM. BUMSTED,
M. NATHAN,
JOHN HALLADAY. } Water Commissioners.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 5, 1868. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 21st instant for supplying Ship Chandlery to the Revenue Cutters on this station, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

All proposals are received subject to rejection, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Schedules of the articles required, with all necessary information in regard to proposals, may be obtained at the Revenue Cutter Office, Custom-house.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

INVISIBLE RUBBER WEATHER Strips for doors and windows. Warranted superior to all others. PRATT & GREEN, No. 228 Broadway, Room No. 7.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,140 Broadway, above 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF.

LAKE & M'CREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,
PREPARATORY TO REMOVING
TO THEIR

NEW STORE,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

COMPRISING
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
LACES,
HOSIERY,
CLOTHS,
VELVETS,
CLOAKS
AND
SHAWLS,
AT AN

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

R. H. MACY!

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS! CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

We have now on hand an unusually choice and varied assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS and SMALL WARES,
HOSIERY and WHITE GOODS,
PERFUMERY and JEWELRY.

In selecting the above stocks, special reference has been made to the Holidays, and a great assortment of articles will be found suitable for presents, such as Neckties, Bows, Sashes, Embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs, Real Lace Trimmed Hdkfs., Gents', Ladies' Misses' and Lads' Hdkfs., of every variety, put up in boxes, expressly for Christmas Gifts. All kinds of Lace Veils, Coiffures and Barbes, Real Lace and Embroidered Collars and Sets, Real Thread and Llama Shawls, Real Camel's Hair and Cashmere Scarfs, fine Cloth Gloves, Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Tidies, Doilies, Table and Piano Covers, Fancy Skirts, Baskets, What-nots, Carved Brackets, &c.; Pocket-books, Card-cases, Fans, Leather and Fancy Bags, Reticules, Spool Cotton and Silk in boxes for gifts, Scissor Cases, Silver Thimbles, Worsted Slipper and Cushion Patterns, Jet, Gilt and Steel Sets of Jewelry, Perfumery, Lubin's Extracts, Brushes, Combs, Dressing Cases.

TOILET SETS.

TOILET BOXES, MIRRORS, &C.

IN ADDITION to the above magnificent assortment of our regular stocks, we have imported a fine line of French, German and Vienna Fancy Goods, Gilt Ornaments, Jewel Stands, Inlaid and Carved Writing Desks, with Hdkf., Glove and Jewel Boxes to match, Silk, Satin and Rosewood Hdkf. and Glove Boxes, Perfumery Cases, Vases and Mantel Ornaments, in splendid variety; French Marble, Gilt and Alabaster Clocks, Real Bronze Statuettes and Groups, Parian Busts and Figures, Card Stands, Bisque Ornaments, Fancy Work Boxes, and our usual Christmas Stock of Dolls and Toys of every description.

In addition to the above, we have recently opened a Silver Ware and Clock Department, and we design to exhibit for the Holidays a splendid line of these goods, comprising the choicest patterns in triple-plated ware, from the best manufacturers. Tea Sets, Tete-a-tete Sets, Trays, Syrup Cups, Spoon Holders, Castors, Cake Baskets, Pitchers, Goblets, Bouquet Stands, Toilet Stands, Wine Stands, Pickle Jars, Celery Jars, Butter Dishes, Cream and Sugar Bowls, Butter Knives, and all sizes of Knives, Forks and Spoons, all of which we will guarantee to be of the best quality.

Also, in solid silver ware of the celebrated Gorham manufacture, Sets of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Napkin Rings, Sugar Tongs, &c., put in handsome cases, specially for Holiday Gifts.

All these goods herein advertised will be sold at our usual popular prices.

R. H. MACY,

14TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.
Nos. 204 and 206 6TH-AV.
No. 62 WEST 14TH-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A STILL GREATER REDUCTION WILL BE MADE
IN ORDER TO

CLOSE OUT

THE STOCK AS BELOW.

RETIRING

FROM RETAIL BUSINESS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY, BETWEEN LEONARD AND FRANKLIN STS.,

about to give up their RETAIL BUSINESS, will offer

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THEIR STOCK

BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY,

as the store is to be occupied by other business.

N. B.—Our friends and the customers of the house for the last ten years are too well acquainted with the superior qualities of goods sold by us to need further recommendations.

All who want REAL BARGAINS are invited to call.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

SPECIALTIES FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Innumerable Fancy Ornaments.
WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, CASES, LEATHER SATCHELS, RETICULES AND BAGS, JEWELRY, WAX DOLLS, EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, &c. We cannot particularize. COME AND SEE. Prices will be found right.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Southeast corner of Allen and Grand,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

SPECIALTIES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, SETS, CUFFS, BANDS, SCARFS, NECK-TIES, &c.
Auction lots at 50 cents on the dollar.
New styles in seasonable GLOVES, both Ladies' and Gents'.
KID GLOVES. PRICES REDUCED!!
Ladies' and Gents' UNDER-GARMENTS, HOSIERY, &c., below regular prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS;

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BIRDS OF PARADISE.
ALL CLOSING OUT.
YANKEE NOTIONS, SHIRTS AND CORSETS, from 50 cents.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK BONNET VELVETS from 75c. per yard and upward.
LINE OF LYONS MANTILLA VELVETS, very cheap.
Full line of COLORED SATINS, $1, $1 50 and $2, every shade.
Clearing out uncut VELVETS and CORDED SILKS at 55c. and 75c. per yard.
REAL LACES; THREAD VEILS AT $3 50 each and upward. LACE DEPARTMENT FILLED WITH CHEAP GOODS. NEW DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, the largest stock of SILK FRINGES in the City to select from cheap!!!

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!!
Knitted and Woven Worsted Goods at half price.

HAT DEPARTMENT,

Crowded with everything new and desirable for infants, misses, boys and ladies, cheap. Nothing like it elsewhere.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery, southeast corner of Allen and Grand sts.

BARGAINS

in HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c. In consequence of an anticipated removal from the old stand, No. 289 Broadway, to the new store, No. 19 Union-square, I have determined upon closing out my large and valuable stock, consisting of Gents' Dress and Business Hats, Boys' and Youths' Hats and Caps, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's
FURS,
HOODS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS,
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.,
AT AN
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
JOHN R. TERRY, No. 289 Broadway.

TOYS.

A fine and varied assortment, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL HER entire stock of rich French Cloaks, in Velvet, Silk and Cloth, Opera Cloaks and Sacques, at greatly reduced prices, to close the business. 1,305 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,

No. 771 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF 9TH-ST.,
ARE NOW OFFERING, DURING THE

HOLIDAYS,

GREAT BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS,	India Shawls,
MOURNING GOODS,	Thread Lace Points,
BLACK VELVET,	Hosiery and Gloves,
Laces and Embroideries,	Housekeeping Goods,
Walking Costumes,	Ladies' Furnishing Goods,
Astrachan Cloths,	Childrens' Furnishing Goods,
Cloths and Cloakings,	Robes de Chambre,
French Cloakings,	Childrens' Cloaks,
Cloaks and Mantillas,	Hoop Skirts,
Misses' Suits,	Corsets,
Boys' Suits,	Infants' Cloaks,
Infants' Hats,	Infants' Baskets.
Infants' Capes,	
Black Silks.	

REAL ASTRACHAN CLOAKS.

Just received one case of these beautiful and useful French Cloaks.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 14,

500 CLOTH CLOAKS,

FROM $5 TO $15,
WORTH FROM $15 TO $30,
ALL MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AND SET APART FROM THE GENERAL STOCK.

CLOSING OUT!

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.

45 Pieces of Parisienne Cloths, $1 05 per yard; former price $1 50 per yard.

38 Pieces of Parisienne Cloths, $1 25 per yard; former price $1 75 per yard.

21 Pieces of Lupin's Bombazines, $1 10 per yard; former price $1 50 per yard.

25 Pieces English Bombazines, $2 per yard; former price $2 75 per yard.

34 Pieces Crape Cloths, very fine, 75c. per yard; former price $1 25 per yard.

1 Case of Princess, $4 50 per dress; former price $7 per dress.

40 pieces Lustre Cords, 45c. per yard; former price 70c. per yard.

32 Pieces Lustre Cords, 50c. per yard; former price 75c. per yard.

30 Pieces Lustre Cords, 60c. per yard; former price 85c. per yard.

25 Pieces Lustre Cords, 70c. per yard; former price $1 per yard.

48 Pieces Lustre Cords, 90c. per yard; former price $1 25 per yard.

Full Lines of Alpacas from 45c. to 90c., at the same sacrifice.

N. B.—ASTRACHAN, SEAL SKINS AND BEAVER CLOAKINGS AT DECIDED BARGAINS.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 551 Broadway,

OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.'S.

SELLING OFF!!

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.,
HAVE MADE GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES OF THEIR
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL,
Preparatory to removing to their
NEW STORE.

CHEAP
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
LARGE ADDITIONS
Will be made on MONDAY to our stock of
POPLINS, SERGES, WINCEYS,
POPLIN ALPACAS, REPS, CALICOES,
&c., &c.,
Cut in DRESS LENGTHS, and marked in PLAIN FIGURES.
ALSO,
A FINE STOCK OF
FRENCH MERINOES,
FROM 60 CENTS AND UPWARD.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

ELEGANT
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,
INDIA LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
INDIA SCARFS,
ASTRAKHAN AND SEAL-SKIN FUR CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERED VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
RICH GLACE AND FAILLE SILKS,
COLORED SATINS, MOIRE ANTIQUES,
"BONNET" AND "TAPISSIER'S" CELEBRATED BLACK SILKS,
CREILLEY'S KID GLOVES,
CARVED IVORY HANDLE
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.,

INDIA SHAWL.

One of the finest ever imported from Calcutta, for sale at No. 54 Beaver-st. ROWLAND JOHNSON.

KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS PAIR; CHILdren's real kid; ladies', 75 cents, $1, $1 25. Jouvin's first quality two button kids; cloth gloves, mittens, leggings, knitted drawers, &c. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

M. A. DOUGLASS IS OFFERING A select stock of Cloaks, Undergarments, Laces, &c. On Monday will open a case of choice PARISIAN NOVELTIES. No. 13 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE!!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., offer their stock at wholesale prices.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S BONNETS AND FURS.—Mink, Ermine, Sable, Squirrel and Astrakhan Muffs and Capes. Velvet Bonnets, very elegant. White Bonnets, Plush and Feathers.
L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 877 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RICHARD NORRIS & SON—LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1868.

The undersigned offer their extensive Locomotive Works (established in 1834) for sale, entire, with lands, buildings and tools, situated in the centre of the city on a main line of railway, connected with all the others. If unsold may lease the whole for a term of years to acceptable parties.
RICHARD NORRIS & SON.

A.—$30,000.—A WELL-KNOWN WHOLEsale house, doing a large and increasing cash trade, desire an active partner, with good business qualifications, able to invest the above amount. The parties are correct and straightforward, and the business in a highly prosperous condition. Communications confidential. Apply at once to

E. E. ROBERTS & CO.,
Financial Agency,
No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF INTELLIgence and enterprise, with a few hundred dollars at his command, to engage in a profitable light manufacturing business. Address PATENTEE, Box No. 115 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL OF A PACKing-box, moulding and planing mill; sold separately or together; doing a cash business of upward of $60,000 per annum for packing-boxes alone. Apply at No. 534 West 28th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

PERSONAL.

NO. 47 HOPE-ST., TOP FLOOR.—A MALE child to be adopted. Inquire of the nurse, Mrs. MASAHAN.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SINGLE PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING opposite London-terrace, in 23d-st., would take two persons into their family and give them a home and a front room on the fourth floor, with fire and gas, for $25 per week; no other boarders. Address HOME, Box No. 111 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES COMFORTABLE room, board, fire and gas; private family preferred; reference. Address, stating terms, SHIPPING, Box No. 773 Post Office.

NO. 143 EAST 22D-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—A nicely furnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, a room for single gentleman to let with first-class board.

NO. 53 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely-furnished front room on third floor, without board, $5 per week; with breakfast, $6. Address B., Box No. 137 Times Office.

TWO FAMILIES CAN FIND MOST DEsirable rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 117 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Also, one pleasant front hall-room.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House.—Superior suites of rooms, with private table, if desired; also, single rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—THE SECOND floor, three rooms deep, furnished, with every convenience, to let, with board; also a single room in fourth story. Apply after 2 o'clock.

THREE COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, either singly or together, on moderate terms to respectable parties. No. 161 West 22d-st.

NO. 317 WEST 23D-ST., A FEW DOORS from Pike's Opera House.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent, with board; also, small rooms; moderate terms.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, BREAKFAST, tea, and two furnished bedrooms—one with a fire, for two gentlemen, south of 18th-st. Address C, Box 1,257 Post Office.

NO. 77 EAST 14TH-ST.—(NEW NO. 113.)—Two suites of rooms to let, with board, on second floor; private table, if desired; house first-class; references exchanged.

EAST 35TH-ST.—BACK PARLOR AND BEDroom, with reception room, to let, with board. Address W. F., No. 20 Office.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom, and two large rooms to let, with or without private table. References required.

NO. 26 EAST 30TH-ST.—TO LET, TO ONE or two single gentlemen, a large nicely furnished front room, with bedroom adjoining, if desired.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, BETWEEN 30TH AND 31st sts.—A handsome suite of parlors in a first-class private house, with private table; references required.

NO. 107 17TH-ST., THIRD DOOR EAST of Union-square.—The second floor handsomely furnished, to let, with board; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET furnished rooms on second floor, with or without board, to gentlemen. Apply at No. 61 West 24th-st.

NO. 73 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. Furnished rooms to let, with board. References exchanged.

SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, ON first, second and fourth floors, at No. 52 University-place.

NO. 201 WEST 14TH-ST.—A FAMILY OR a few gentlemen can be accommodated with fine rooms and first-class board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, for two gentlemen, on reasonable terms; no other boarders kept. No. 214 West 19th-st.

ON 34TH-ST., A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board, desirable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. W. C. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

BOARD—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF adults; house, furniture and neighborhood first-class. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM TO SUIT one gentleman. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE on second and third floors; also single, with board.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., TWO DESIRAble rooms to let, furnished, without board.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES.
The Monod pattern of the two-wheeled velocipede, the best in use. G. [illegible] & MONOD, No. 2 William-st., New-York.

A.—SLEIGHS, VELOCIPEDES, CARriages of all sorts, at great bargains. One hundred and fifty sleighs. [illegible] Several second-hand carriages. For sale cheap at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE TURNOUT, CONSISTing of a span of black horses, 6 years old; a fine carriage, City make; harness, blankets, and all in good condition; can be bought at a bargain. Inquire of Mr. WISE, No. 113 West 25th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES; ONE VERY large horse, fit for cart, truck or any heavy work; one light mare, 7 to 8 years, 15 to 17 hands high; sold cheap. No. 223 Delancey-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, CART AND HARNESS; horse suitable for heavy work; sold separate if required. Call until sold at No. 121 Beekman-st.

FOUR HORSES WINTERED NEAR City at $10 per month; good stable and attendance. Apply at No. 87 Pearl-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

WEST 21ST-ST.—4-story, h. s. b. s., between 5th and 6th avs.	$60,000
WEST 52D-ST.—4-story h. s. b. s., between 5th and 6th avs.	45,000
MADISON-AV.—4-story h. s. b. s.	31,000
WEST 35TH-ST.—3-story h. s. b. s.	23,500
WEST 29TH-ST.—4-story h. s. brick	23,000
WEST 36TH-ST.—3-story h. s. brick	18,000

HOUSE FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, in Mitchell-place, East 49th-st., No. 6; the best furnished house in the row; call and examine for yourself; price, $15,000. Address N. L. DE MAREST, No. 330 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF FIFTY-SIX LOTS ON high ground at Carmansville, 143d-st., with large and very costly improvements; $450,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOT FOR SALE—20X100, ON 30TH-ST., south side, between Madison and 4th avs. Inquire of owner, No. 34 East 30th-st.

FOR SALE—53D-ST., TWO LOTS, SOUTH side, 150 feet east 5th-av. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 56 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT in Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass. The estate comprises about 250 acres of land, of which about eighty acres are in wood, and the residue in pasture and tillage land. The farm is one of the best in Berkshire County, and is under high cultivation. The woodland is of great value. On the land is a spacious mansion-house, built by the proprietor for his family residence, and containing the modern conveniences, with stables, gardens, orchards, grapery, &c., &c., suitable for a gentleman's country residence. Also, a farm-house and barns sufficient for the estate, and a gardener's cottage. The place is one of much natural beauty, and its situation, in reference to the town of Pittsfield, makes it sufficiently retired, while it is convenient of access. For terms and description apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York,
or to JOHN JEFFRIES, Jr., No. 17 City Exchange, Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, GOOD paying tenement-property, well located in Jersey City, near the City Hall; price low and easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY ON THE EAST RIVER.

We invite attention to the sale of Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., THIS DAY, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, of the valuable property at Brooklyn, near the Fulton Ferry, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Bach. It consists of about nine lots on Columbia, Everett and Furman sts., covered with buildings known as "Bach's Distillery," and will be sold in one parcel, affording a fine chance of investment, either for manufacturing purposes or for improvement as stores or dwellings. Close to the river and almost at the ferry, this property must become of great value immediately on being adapted to the demands of trade in the neighborhood.

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.

FIFTY PARCELS OF LAND,

CONTAINING ABOUT

250 LOTS,

PART OF THE MORRIS ESTATE.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1868, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by order of the Trustee,

50 PARCELS OF LAND,

Containing about 250 lots, situated on Central-av., near 171st-st., and three miles south of Kingsbridge. This tract of land forms part of the Morris Estate, and has been in the possession of the Morris family for nearly 200 YEARS!

ITS ADVANTAGES OF SITUATION CANNOT BE OVERSTATED.

It is now proposed to place this section of Westchester County under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, and the advantages to grow out of that circumstance are incalculable, as the Central-av. Grand Boulevard will run through the property. The communication with the lower portion of New-York City is by means of railroads now in operation, which makes these lots as desirable and convenient as Murray Hill is at the present time.

For maps, diagrams, and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 16th and 17th December, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st., private collection of fine Oil Paintings, the property of a gentleman now abroad, comprising the works of a number of our eminent and favorite artists; also high-class pictures by celebrated European artists, including two important works, painted to order for the present owner, by

REGIS GIGNOUX,
THE FIRST SNOW,
A FINE LARGE LANDSCAPE BY
D. HUNTINGTON, N. A.

Also embracing the works of

J. F. Kensett,	O. Van Thoren,	Schuselle,
S. R. Gifford,	C. P. Cranch,	G. W. Nicholson,
G. H. Hall,	J. H. Dolph,	J. R. Brevoort,
L. R. Mignot,	V. Nenig,	Andrews,
J. G. Brown,	W. M. Brown,	Hamilton,
Wm. Hart,	G. H. McCord,	J. D. Barrow,
E. White,	R. A. Blakelock,	K. Van Elton,
A. D. Shattuck,	Bradford,	C. A. Sommer,
Geo. Inness,	Doughty,	Carmiencke,
W. F. DeHaas,	W. M. Oddie,	E. DeBlock,
Meyer Von Bremen,	J. Williamson,	Schedges,
	Mertz,	H. Severy,
Armfield,	Van-de-Pol,	D. Cal,
J. Noel,	C. Hoquet,	Knell,
H. Schaep,	Musslon,	A. Barland,

and other favorite artists of celebrity. The Pictures will be on exhibition, free, on and from THURSDAY, 10th inst., until evening of sale, with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, STERLING AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c. BY ORDER OF J. FORNACHON, ASSIGNEE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, and every day following until the entire stock is disposed of, at No. 266 Pearl-st., and Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Fulton-st., under the United States Hotel, the entire stock together with the fixtures, contained in the above store, by order of Assignee, in which stock will be found:

ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY—Consisting of cluster and single stone diamond rings, brooches, ear-rings, scarf pins, &c. Also, coral, full and half sets; gents' seal rings, beautiful cut cameos, sleeve buttons, studs, scarf pins, gold and silver watches, made by the most celebrated makers; gold guard and vest chains, ladies' gold watches, enameled and set with diamonds.

ELEGANT STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE—Consisting in part of tea and tete-a-tete sets; solid silver-handle dinner, dessert and tea knives, forks, spoons, pickle forks, silver ladles, silver tobacco and snuff-boxes, fruit knives, various sized salvers, ice-pitchers, &c.

CUTLERY—Comprising the finest description, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea knives, cheese scoops, carvers and steels, and other articles in the cutlery line.

Also, all the fixtures of said establishment, consisting of two large jewelers' safes, silver-plated French plate glass, show-cases, scales and weights, counters, &c. Also, the lease, expiring on the first of May, 1870, which will be sold on the last day of the sale.

The stock is all in good condition, very extensive, and will be sold without reserve. By order of
J. FORNACHON, Assignee.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.—GREAT SALE OF HOLIDAY GOODS. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on Wednesday and Thursday, 16th and 17th of December, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., the entire stock of "LA PETITE MAISON DE MERVEILLE," removed for convenience of sale, consisting of DOLLS, DRESSED AND UNDRESSED, TOYS, GAMES, GILT AND BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, FRENCH PASSE PARTOUTS, BRACKETS, BASKETS, CUTLERY, FLAGS, LANTERNS, GLASS CASES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., to be sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT
ON
5TH-AV., WITH STABLE,
AND
LOT ON 13TH-ST.,
FORMING AN L.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
ON
TUESDAY, DEC. 15,
at 12 M., at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY.

The four-story brick house and lot No. 76 5th-av., with the brick stable and lot on 13th-st., the lots together forming an L.
Lot on 5th-av., about 27x100 feet.
Lot on 13th-st., 25x103 feet.
Full particulars at the Office, No. 7 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—This day, TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

100,000 pounds Shelled Peanuts.
[illegible] frails Dates.
2,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
250 frails Ivica Almonds, stained.
800 frails Seedless Raisins.
6 half cases Candied Lemon Peel, prime order.
100 boxes Prunes.
3,800 drums Smyrna Figs.
10 casks Walnuts.
20 cercons Shelled Almonds.
120 bags Sicily Filberts.
For account of whom it may concern.

GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FINE SILVER-PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE—By order of Assignees in Bankruptcy—R. HAYDOCK & SON will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at their auction room, No. 6 College-place, at 10 o'clock, the entire stock of J. O. Waters, consisting in part of tea sets, urns, cake baskets, waiters, casters, butter coolers, ice pitchers, berry and fruit stands, salts, cups, goblets, &c. The stock is in good condition, of desirable styles, and warranted equal to any in market as to quality of plate and finish. Will be sold without reserve. By order of
JOHN F. CURRAN, JOHN TODD, } Assignees.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY AT the Artist Salesroom, No. 82 Nassau-st., a splendid collection of Oil-Paintings, by many celebrated foreign and American artists, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, DEC. 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. PEREMPTORY SALE OF MANUFACTURING PROPERTY NEAR THE FULTON FERRY, BELONGING TO THE "BACH ESTATE."

COLUMBIA AND FURMAN STS., BROOKLYN, NEAR THE FULTON FERRY—The large property known as "Bach's Distillery," comprising four large four-story brick stores, besides large and conveniently arranged buildings for still and rectifying rooms, &c., &c., known as Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25 Furman-st. Also, a good brick dwelling, 22.5x23.3, on Columbia-st. The engines and machinery, stills, &c., can be purchased at an appraised value.

ALSO,

ON WASHINGTON-ST., BROOKLYN, ONE BLOCK FROM FULTON-ST.—Four-story, substantially built brick house and lot, known as the "Lyceum House," southwest corner of Washington and Concord sts. Lot 25.2x105; house 25.2x75. First story and foundation granite, walls very thick; can be altered into a store or warehouse requiring strength and durability. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE TRADE SALE OF NEW CARriages and sleighs of the finest City and other makers, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, at the Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th-av., commencing TO-MORROW, Dec. 16, at 9½ o'clock A. M., each day, and continuing until 12 o'clock, and recommencing every evening at 7½ o'clock, until the stock is disposed of.

The sale will comprise about 200 vehicles.

CLARENCES,	LANDAUS,
COACHES,	PHAETONS,
DOG CARTS,	BAROUCHES,
COUPES,	WAGONS,
SLEIGHS.	

They will be on exhibition on MONDAY, 14th, and TUESDAY, 15th inst., DAY and EVENING.

The above is the first and largest sale of first-class carriages ever sold in this City, and the attention of all purchasers is respectfully requested. Sale absolute.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF DIAMONDS, LADIES' AND GENT'S WATCHES, &c. FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, TO PAY ADVANCES AND DUTIES.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 15, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., for account of whom it may concern, the following invoice of diamonds and watches, viz.: Four solitaire diamond rings, very fine stones, weighing from ½ to 1¾ carats; one cluster diamond pin; one very fine emerald and diamond pin; one pair opal and diamond ear-rings; one set diamond studs; one saphire ring; five gent's 18-carat gold hunting-case stem-winding watches; eighteen ladies' 18-carat hunting-case watches, nickle movements, enameled, diamond and pearl set, very fine; gold watch keys, &c.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

By direction of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

54 cast-iron cannon,	1 boring machine,
Artillery implements and equipments,	1 vertical drill,
	1 hand force-pump,
Muskets, rifles and swords,	Blacksmiths', carpenters' and finishers' tools,
Infantry equipments,	
Spare parts of small arms,	Scrap iron and steel.

Catalogues giving more detailed information can be had by application at the Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington City.

C. P. KINGSBURY,
Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.
WATERTOWN ARSENAL, Mass., Nov. 17, 1868.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BANKrupt property, belonging to the New-York Kerosene Oil Company, to be sold at the manufactory of said Company on Newtown Creek, near Greenpoint-av., in the town of Newtown, L. I., on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., by JAS. COLE'S SON. By order of CHAS. JONES, Esq., assignee. Catalogues at sale.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE of 36 valuable lots and gores, in the immediate vicinity of Prospect Park, situate in Wyckoff and Warren sts., near Franklin-av., Brooklyn, to be sold by James Cole's Son, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 360 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Maps, &c., are now ready.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.—By order of J. C. BARTON, Assignee of Pendleton & Co. Manufacturing Company:
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., a large and varied stock of the finest goods, suitable for the trade and private buyers. Catalogues at sale.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EARTHEN AND GLASSWARE.—ROBERT HAYDOCK & SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock, at their auction-room, No. 6 College-place:
50 crates W. G. Earthenware.
500 pkgs. Glassware.
100 pkgs. Lamps, Chimneys, Founts, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. BADGER, bankrupt.—Assignee's notice of sale.—The undersigned, assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the said James M. Badger, bankrupt, hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction by H. H. LEEDS & MINER, auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December, 1868, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, at the store lately occupied by the said James M. Badger, No. 266 Pearl-st., and Nos. 36 and 38 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, of the following described goods, articles and property of the estate of the said bankrupt, that is to say, a large number of gold and silver watches, watch movements and cases, gold and silver watch chains, keys and other ornaments, a large lot of silver ware, plated ware, finished and unfinished; plated and steel cutlery, a great variety of rings, brooches, necklaces, bracelets, sleeve and collar buttons, thimbles, pencil-cases, diamond pins and rings, spectacles and eye-glasses, bronzes, bronze and Parian marble figures, clocks, papier-mache and pearl fancy goods, and a large assortment of all articles usually sold in a first-class retail jewelry store, together with the fixtures, show cases, counters, tables, safes and office furniture, and a lease of the premises above mentioned, expiring May 1, 1870.—Dated New-York, December 4, 1868.
J. FORNACHON, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE.
Sole Lessee and Director......J. GRAU
[illegible]
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
SUPERBLY SUNG, INCOMPARABLY ACTED,
and presented with an unequaled
BRILLIANT MISE EN SCENE.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE DURING THE WEEK, except Thursday, when the Theatre Français will be closed, as on that occasion Mr. Grau's Company is to appear at the Academy of Music in aid of the Societe de la Bienfaisance.

The Director respectfully announces that notwithstanding the eventful success that this incomparably beautiful opera has obtained, being continuously received by the most brilliant and crowded audiences with unabated interest and enthusiasm, its performances must shortly be discontinued to afford opportunity for the production of the latest Parisian novelties, several of which it is his intention to present in rapid succession. No performance on THURSDAY, 17th inst.

After 9½ o'clock general admission half price.
SATURDAY MATINEE, when seats will be secured without extra charge.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 17, 1868.
Annual benefit of
THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 7¾ precisely.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Two acts in seven tableaux.
By Mr. Grau's company of French artists,
Mlles. ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, MM. CARRIER, BECKERS, GABEL, together with the entire strength of the company, comprising 140 persons.
To commence with
BARBE-BLEUE.
(First act.)

Mlle. DESCLAUZAS	as	Boulotte
Mons. CARRIER	as	Barbe-Bleue

Tickets can now be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY IN THEATRE.
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE
EVERY EVENING, AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
IXION, IXION, IXION, IXION,
THE MAN AT THE WHEEL,
which, notwithstanding its immense success, must be withdrawn Dec. 26, to give place to a new burlesque.
IXION......Miss LYDIA THOMPSON.
It will be preceded by
THE QUIET FAMILY,
in which Mr. H. Beckett, Misses Weber and Harland will appear. Other afternoons, the spectacular drama of
THE GIANT OF PALESTINE,
presenting the famous giant, Mons. BIHIN, in character, together with full company, prefaced by the farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Com. Foote, Miss Nestelle, the host of human phenomena, the Menagerie of Wild Animals, and 1,000,000 Curiosities at all hours.

MR. DE CORDOVA
Will deliver his humorous lecture,
THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.
For the benefit of the Midnight Mission.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Ticket offices will be announced to-morrow.

WEBSTER LIGHT GUARD.
"E" Company, Twelfth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.
Exhibition Drill and Promenade Concert
AT IRVING HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1868.
Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

CONSTANT MAYER'S
New Picture,
"GOOD WORDS,"
Now on exhibition at
SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY,
NO. 768 BROADWAY.

LADIES' FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF the Parsonage Fund of the Memorial Church of Bishop WAINWRIGHT, will be held in the Sunday School Rooms, on Waverley-place, near West 11th-st., commencing TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 7 o'clock. Tickets 15 cents.

LADIES' FAIR AND FESTIVAL TO BE held in the Chapel of the Church of the "Holy Trinity," Madison-av. and 42d-st., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 17, and 18, 1868. Open from 12 M. to 10 P. M.

A LADIES' FAIR, IN AID OF THE FREE Church of the Holy Light and its Home for the Blind, will be held in the hall corner of Broadway and 37th-st., commencing Dec. 15, 1868. Admission, 10 cents.

LECTURES.

EVENINGS UP-TOWN.
THIRD OF THE COURSE.
READINGS.
JAMES E. MURDOCH.
JAMES E. MURDOCH.
THE CELEBRATED SHAKESPERIAN READER IN TRAGEDY AND COMEDY,
THURSDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock,
AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
Tickets 50 cents, at Randolph's, 770 Broadway; Kirby's, 633 Broadway, and Fleming's, 683 6th-av.

POLITICAL MORALITY,
GEORGE W. CURTIS
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.

REV. DR. DAY K. LEE'S LECTURE—"Families of Worlds," THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 15, at the Wigwam, No. 240 West 46th-st. Tickets 50 cents; may be had of E. H. Fletcher, No. 144 West 46th-st.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE TEA-KETTLE.—PROF. SILLIMAN'S theme at Steinway Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec 16.

MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Western Branch, No. 285 Hudson-st.—Monthly meeting THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Essay by JAMES MARSHALL, A. M. Subject—"Redeem the Time."

MILITARY.

VETERANS OF THE 22D.—THERE WILL be a meeting of the VETERANS of the 22d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., at the Regimental Armory, TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 8 P. M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year.
R. B. LOCKWOOD, Adjutant.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1868.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on sums of $500 and under: SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.
Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. Deposits of one dollar received.
INTEREST COMMENCES JAN. 1.
The usual DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20; or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from the 1st the same as a deposit.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.
All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.
Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.
Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., N. Y.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid, free of Government tax, on all sums from 5 to 5,000 dollars. Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st.
Assets, $5,459,331 34.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 323 West 50th-st., in the best of order, and immediate possession. Apply at No. 323 West 50th-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

NO. 309 WEST 34TH-ST.—BASEMENT suitable for physician's office and other rooms to let.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A WIDE, WELL-BUILT HOUSE, with all modern conveniences, between 4th-av. and 6th-av., and above 23d-st. Address PURCHASER, No. 150 Broadway, Room No. 5, stating location, size and price.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

LES BAVARDS.
H. L. BATEMAN......Lessee and Director.
The director has great pleasure in announcing the triumphant success which has attended his latest production,

LES BAVARDS.

The verdict has been unanimous. Perhaps no opera which has yet been presented in this City has undergone [illegible] appreciation of its own intrinsic merits. The plot [illegible] never developed with [illegible] a [illegible] little story into a most charming comedy. The music, utterly devoid of all strained effect or claptrap to which composers constantly stoop, is replete with the most captivatingly beautiful melodies that the fertile brain of Offenbach has yet produced. The opera has been placed upon the stage in a manner sufficiently meritorious to call forth the most generous marks of appreciation from the Press and the heartiest applause from the public.

MLLE. TOSTEE . . as . . ROLAND
Encored after every song.
LAGRIFFOUL and LEDUC, as Cristoval and Torribio, received with thunders of applause, and their great duet
ENCORED FOUR TIMES EVERY NIGHT.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Offenbach's romantic Opera Bouffe, in two acts, entitled
LES BAVARDS.
GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.
GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY.
SUPERB COSTUMES.
The performance will conclude with the second act only of
BARBE-BLEUE.

MLLE. IRMA	as	BOULOTTE
MONS. AUJAC	as	BARBE-BLEUE

MLLE. DE ROSA
IN A NEW BALLET.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. at Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.

FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON.
OLIVE LOGAN'S
NEW AND BRILLIANT LECTURE,
"PARIS, CITY OF LUXURY."
STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 15, 8 O'CLOCK.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at the Hall and principal music stores.

DE CORDOVA.

A HUMOROUS LECTURE,
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall this day and evening, at theatre ticket offices, Fowler & Wells', No. 389, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s, Broadway and 24th-st.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF
EXCITING ARENIC PERFORMANCES.
BAREBACK EQUITATION
BY MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND.
THE MELVILLE FAMILY
IN CLASSIC GYMNASTIC GROUPINGS.
STICKNEY'S GREAT PRINCIPAL ACT.
ALL THE LEADING ARTISTS
IN THEIR MOST ASTONISHING FEATS.
TRAINED HORSES, DOGS AND MULES.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $30 per quarter.
FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.

Vocal Music	Piano,
Violin	Organ,
Theory and Composition	Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.	
Modern Languages	By Native Professors.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum will be held THIS EVENING, 15th inst., at the Asylum, No. 67 West 10th-st., at 7 o'clock. Rev. Mr. WASHBURN, of Constantinople, and Rev. H. C. POTTER are expected to be present and make addresses. Singing and recitations by the children. Friends and subscribers are invited to attend.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE TEA-KETTLE.—PROF. SILLIMAN'S theme at Steinway Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

THE EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S VESUVIUS will positively close on FRIDAY, Dec. 18.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at... 8 o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. SLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 East 21st-st.
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
The 122d Quarter of the Institution, (the 8th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping, or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for business or College.

TEACHERS.

RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—A lady of experience in teaching wishes a position as resident or visiting governess in a family or school; she can instruct in common and higher English, music and French; good references given. Address INSTRUCTOR, Station L.

MUSICAL.

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AND CHORAL ORGANS,
New and second-hand, at very low prices for the Holidays, or sold on monthly payments or rented. Call and get a bargain. T. S. BERRY & CO., 593 Broadway.

A SUPERB AND MAGNIFICENT 7⅓-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale; finished with four round corners, carved legs, double carvings, serpentine bottom, full iron plate, overstrung bass and rich powerful tone; made by most celebrated City makers, with five years' warrantee; wareroom price $850; will be sold for $425 cash. Apply at No. 520 6th-av., near 40th-st., for four days, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.
A. L. BATTERSON.

AS PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., now rank as first in America. Volume and purity of tone, beauty of finish, and great durability, are the excelling features of their instruments. Those wanting would do well to examine them before making their selections elsewhere. Every Piano has the "Patent Agraffe" treble and fully warranted six years.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, manufacturers of CABINET, METROPOLITAN and PORTABLE ORGANS, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country at the lowest prices. New inventions this season; reduced prices this month. Organs $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

BLUME'S $50 WORTH PIANO MUSIC FOR $5. Best waltzes, polkas, schottische, piano pieces, &c., by Godfrey, Faust, Strauss, Gungl, Weingarten, &c. A fine holiday present, mailed, $5 50. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st. Branch No. 208 Bowery.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the money refunded or sold on installments. STEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms No. 25 West 14th-st.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS, NO. 45 Downing-st., offers for sale several organs of 10 and 12 stops, double bass (one parlor, 6 stops).

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
THE GREATEST OF ALL HITS.
[illegible] performances of G. L. Fox's pantomime,
"The" Hit. HUMPTY DUMPTY. "The" Hit.
The inimitable American Pantomimist,
MR. GEORGE L. FOX AS CLOWN.
"A brilliant [illegible] of Fairy Marvels and Spectacular [illegible], comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun." [illegible] "Nothing ever was a piece of [illegible] cheery, bright and amusing [illegible] of this beautiful production."
MLLE. SANGALLI AND THE ITALIAN BALLET.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Seats reserved for matinees, or night, in advance.
Brilliant reconstruction of H. D. D. for
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
FIFTH WEEK. FIFTH WEEK.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
THIS TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1868.
EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1, will be presented
AFTER DARK; Or, LONDON BY NIGHT.
Pronounced by the Press and the public the
GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
PERFECT CAST. NEW SCENERY.
ORIGINAL MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, EFFECTS, COSTUMES, &c., &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1868.
(First time in five years.)
SPEED THE PLOUGH.

Bob Handy	Mr. Lester Wallack.
Sir Abel Handy	Mr. John Gilbert.
Sir Philip Blandford	Mr. Charles Fisher.
Farmer Ashfield	Mr. George Holland.
Henry	Mr. B. T. Ringgold.
Morrington	Mr. C. H. Rockwell.
Gerald	Mr. J. L. Matthews.
Evergreen	Mr. G. F. Browne.
Postillion	Mr. [illegible]
John	Mr. J. T. Ward.
Peter	Mr. J. [illegible]
Dame Ashfield	Mrs. Vernon.
Susan	Miss Annie Ward.
Lady Handy	Mrs. John Sefton.
Miss Blandford	Miss Mary Barrett.

The Piece to conclude with the original Country Dance.
WEDNESDAY, 16th—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
THURSDAY, 17th—TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME and FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.
FRIDAY, 18th—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
SATURDAY, 19th—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
In preparation,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Box-book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
THIS EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in JOHN BROUGHAM'S CHEF-D'OEUVRE,
THE EMERALD RING.
A SUCCESS WITHOUT A PARALLEL.
THIS WARM AND COMFORTABLE THEATRE CROWDED TO REPLETION NIGHTLY WITH THE BEAUTY AND FASHION OF THE CITY.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Return of the charming and gifted
WORRELL SISTERS.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
A new and sparkling version of Offenbach's
BARBE-BLEUE,
Or, The White Gent with the Azure Chin.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Immense novelty for the week. The People's Favorite, Miss Fanny Herring, the great McCarthy, Butler Ballet Troupe. ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL LAMP. The great McCarthy Changeable Songs. New Ballet, VILLAGE BARBER, by Bob Butler and Troupe.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music—14th-st.
First appearance of Mr. F. ST. CLAIR, Tenor.
Continued success of the Wonderful Infant Tenor,
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA.
Unsworth and Eugene's burlesque opera,
"ILL-TRUE-BAD-DORE,"
TROVATORE, TROVATORE, TROVATORE,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Dan Bryant and Nelse Seymour. THE GEMS D'AFRIC.
African Ballet Troupe—LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2. ILL TROVATORE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING until further notice,
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 15,
GRAND OPENING OF THE
MAGNIFICENT WINTER GARDEN,
when, for the first time in America, there will be a
SPLENDID CHRISTMAS BAZAAR,
arranged in a novel and attractive manner, and at a large outlay, for the
SALE OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
The entire establishment has been tastefully decorated, and the following
EXTRAORDINARY VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS
will be given:
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
To commence at 7½ o'clock.
THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
(Under his personal direction.)
THE SCHOEPFER TYROLEAN SINGER SOCIETY,
consisting of nine members,
two ladies and seven gentlemen,
lately arrived from Europe, and expressly engaged for the
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
The above-named Society is one of the few that enjoy great European reputation, and the first
Complete and Celebrated
SOCIETY OF TYROLEAN SINGERS
which has been presented to the American public.
PERFORMANCES IN THE WINTER GARDEN
will be given by the
DELAVANTE BROTHERS,
the eminent Aerial Artists, performing
THE DOUBLE TRAPEZE—THE HORIZONTAL BARS.
HERR JANSON, Baritone.
MME. DELORME, Soprano.
THE GRAND AUTOMATIC THEATRE,
animated by a thousand Automatic Figures.
PUNCH AND JUDY WITH CAPT. JINKS.
GUS. WILLIAMS, the celebrated American comic singer.
TWO COMICAL GIANTS,
and a variety of other entertainments.
The performance will commence THIS EVENING at 6 o'clock. The concert will commence at 7½ o'clock.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

ON AND AFTER TO-MORROW,
THE ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT
Will be open from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Performance during the Day and Evening.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,
BY THE
CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH
SABBATH-SCHOOL,
7th-av., near 14th-st.,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1868.
Exercises will consist of
CHORUSES,
DUETS,
SOLOS,
DIALOGUES,
RECITATIONS, &c.,
BY THE SCHOOL.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents.

A LADIES' FAIR
FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
now held in the
BASEMENT HALL OF THE CHURCH,
Open from 3 to 10½ P. M.
Entrances on 28th and 29th sts., between 3d and Lexington avs.
Music from the orchestra of Theo. Thomas.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

FREE EXHIBITION
OF JEROME THOMPSON'S
Celebrated Pictures,
"HOME, SWEET HOME,"
"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET,"
and "PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE,"
5TH-AV. ART GALLERY.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

OLIVE LOGAN'S NEW STORY,
THE GOOD MR. BAGGLETHORPE,
READY TO-MORROW.
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

READINGS FOR THE PEOPLE—FREE.
Grace Chapel Society Rooms, 14th st.,
Opposite Academy of Music.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock:
"THE PRISONER OF CHILLON." Byron.
"THE CHRISTMAS CAROL." Dickens.
I. The 2d Spirit. II. The 3d Spirit. III. The End of It.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The Second Winter Exhibition, including the works of the late academicians, ELLIOTT, LEUTZE and MOUNT, is now open day and evening, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

APOLLO HALL.
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—TO LET, THE LOWER HALL, FOR DRAMATIC, MUSICAL OR LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS, FAIRS, &c.

AMERICAN COLUMBARIAN SOCIETY'S First Grand Annual Exhibition of Fancy Pigeons and Fowls at No. 953 Broadway, corner 23d-st., New-York, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 15, 16 and 17. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

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MANUFACTURE
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FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF PARIS.

The Inman steamship *City of Paris*, from Liverpool Dec. 2 and Queenstown Dec. 3, reached this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was previously at hand.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

Speech of the American Minister in Birmingham.

On Dec. 2, the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them by the visit of Mr. JOHNSON, the American Ambassador, to Birmingham, to present him with an address. In the evening His Excellency was entertained by the Chamber of Commerce at a banquet at the Great Western Hotel. Mr. DIXON, M. P., President of the Chamber, presided, and among those present were Mr. J. BRIGHT, M. P.; Lord LEIGH, Mr. NEWDEGATE, M. P.; Mr. MUNTZ, M. P.; Mr. ELIHU BURRITT, United States Consul, &c. The health of the Queen and the President of the United States having been given, the Chairman proposed the health of our guest, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, which was drunk with much enthusiasm. Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, in responding, said his mission had been preëminently one of peace, and it had received the approval not only of his own countrymen, but of the people of England. He had done all in his power to render this mission effective, to extinguish enmity, and to prolong friendship; and he believed that he had not failed; but the word failure, in establishing friendship between two such people ought not to be found in the vocabulary of either. He had taken by the hand every man who had been willing to take him by the hand, and if there were persons in America who objected to the course he had pursued, he should pay small deference to their opinion, because he considered them totally disqualified by nature to decide the question. The questions which were at issue between Great Britain and the United States when he came here, had now entirely disappeared, never, he believed, if he might judge from the sign of the times, to return. Alluding to the recent political struggle which had been going on in this country, he declined to express sympathy with either party, but he said that he looked upon the conflict as an omen, of itself, that further liberty was still required in this country. There was a determination that it should be secured. His country had recently been engaged in a civil war, but happily, that war had now ended, and ended, he believed, forever. The people of America were now in unity, and in that unity England had an interest, for in proportion, as America proved herself able to maintain the principles of freedom. Would England, if she needed assistance, be able to maintain the principles of freedom. He did not see the absolute necessity of a country such as this maintaining a larger standing army, because every man in it was a soldier, and was prepared to die rather than surrender the right and honor of his island home. If any madman should ever dream of invading England, they might rest assured that his grave would be found upon the shore he insulted. Turning next to the question of free trade, which was alluded to in one of the addresses presented this morning, Mr. JOHNSON said he would not dwell upon the subject now, but he was satisfied if it could be shown to his American brethren that it would be their advantage to adopt the principle, it might be concluded with perfect safety that they would adopt it. All he would say was to give a clear field and an even chance, and God bless the winner. He warmly eulogized the services which Mr. COBDEN and Mr. BRIGHT had rendered to the cause of free trade in this country, and concluded by an eloquent exhortation against the horrors of war, and in favor of settling all future differences between nations, by a peaceful agreement. The next toast was that of the Houses of Lords and Commons. Lord LEIGH responded for the former, and Mr. BRIGHT for the latter. The honorable gentleman expressed his gratification at the removal of all the differences between this country and the United States, but in his opinion the Government of this country was very much to blame, for however legal might be the recognition of the South as belligerents, and the departure of those corsairs from our shores, he contended that we had no moral right to make that recognition at the present time, and in the manner that we did. Another cause of bitterness was the capture of the Confederate envoys, on board the *Trent*, which was a pure accident and unknown to the American Government, but it was the hastiness of our Government which kept back a dispatch of the Government of the United States, stating its desire to remain on the most friendly terms with us, that nearly precipitated a war, and prevented earlier restoration of the two envoys. In conclusion he showed with great force and eloquence that the two countries were one in origin, language, arts and science, and that from their firm and sincere union, countless blessings would follow, not only to themselves, but to the whole human race. Other toasts followed, and the proceedings terminated at a late hour.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson and the American Press.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 2.

A long letter from the London correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* appeared in a contemporary yesterday with regard to Mr. JOHNSON'S recent speeches. The writer seeks to prove that Mr. JOHNSON has given great offence in his own country by his cordial tone and friendly expressions toward England. There is truth in this, but the proof now adduced is nearly all from sources bitterly antagonistic to Mr. JOHNSON. The *Tribune* hates England and has no affection for the present Minister. The other papers quoted by the correspondent (except the *Times* and the *Nation*) are all notorious for the violence of their anti-English prejudices. Extracts from the *Tribune* prove nothing, but it is now past all doubt that Mr. JOHNSON has not satisfied all classes of his countrymen by consenting to meet Mr. LAIRD and other similar acts. It was foreseen that much complaint would be the result, and probably Mr. JOHNSON knew that it would come. He has, however, done his duty according to his view of an American Minister's duty in the present relations between the two countries, and assuredly he is not the sort of man to be frightened by the abuse of the *Tribune*. He has had to bear with that for a good many years past, and we doubt whether our climate has injuriously affected his nerves. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON evidently decided on his course after due deliberation, and if his Government do not like that course he will not be left to gather its opinion from the dogmatic assertions of newspaper correspondents.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 14—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅝@92¾ for the account.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 74⅝.

Railway shares quiet; Illinois, 96¼; Erie buoyant at 27⅞.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Dec. 14.

United States Five-twenty Bonds unchanged, at 78¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 14—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands........10¾d.
Middling Orleans........11d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 14.

Spirits Turpentine heavy and unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 14—1:30 P. M.

Consols, 92⅝ for money, and 92¾ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds........74⅝
Erie Railway Shares........27¾

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 14—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is easier but not quotably lower.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 68s. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Monday, Dec. 14.

Cotton irregular; Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 126f. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 14—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅝@92¾ for money, and 92⅝@92¾ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 74¾.

Erie Railway Shares........27
Illinois Centrals........95¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, Dec. 14.

United States Bonds quiet and steady at 78⅝@78¾.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 14.

Bourse dull. Rentes, 70f. 17c.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 14—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands........10¾d.
Middling Orleans........11c.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, No. 2 Red Western firmer but not quotably higher; quoted at 9s. 9d. Other Breadstuffs unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market closed unaltered in tone and quotations.

PRODUCE—Tallow has declined to 49s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 14—5 P. M.

Tallow declining; quoted at 50s. 6d. Petroleum firm; Refined, 1s. 9d. Oils, Linseed and Sugar unchanged.

ANTWERP, Monday, Dec. 14.

Petroleum firm; Standard White, 54½f.

HAVRE, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Cotton market is dull both to arrive and on the spot.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 14.

Sugar—The market is dull; sales of good to fair Muscovado were made to-day at 7 reals ℔ arroba. Exchange on London 16¼@17¼ ℔ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 14.

Exchange on New-York heavy. FLOUR heavy at $5 [illegible]@$7 for low grades to good Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible] for No. 1, and $1 17 for No. 2. CORN dull at 50c. for Old No. 1; [illegible] for New; [illegible] for No. 2, and [illegible] for rejected kiln-dried. OATS dull at [illegible] for No. 2. RYE steady at $1 16½@$1 17 for No. 1, and $1 [illegible] for No. 2. BARLEY firmer at $1 [illegible] for No. 2. HIGHWINES steady at [illegible] for free. DRESSED HOGS active at an advance of [illegible]; sales at $8 75@$9. CATTLE quiet; Fair Cows, $4 [illegible]; Good Beeves, $6 75. LIVE HOGS active at decline of 10c.@15c.; sales at $7 10@$7 75 for Common to Good lots and $8 25 for Choice Smooth lots. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK sold for future and present delivery at $24; Extra Prime Pork steady at $19. LARD firm at 15c., cash. GREEN MEATS—[illegible] for Shoulders; 11½c. for Short Rib; 11c. for Rough Sides, and [illegible] for Hams. RECEIPTS for two days—Flour, [illegible] bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels; Rye, [illegible] bushels; Barley, 1,750 bushels; Hogs, 19,000 head. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels; Rye, [illegible] bushels; Barley, 1,700 bushels; Hogs, 4,000 head.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 14.

TOBACCO—None here. COTTON—Good Middling, 23½c. FLOUR—Superfine scarce, and in good demand at an advance of [illegible]; sales at [illegible]; Extra, [illegible]; Double Extra, [illegible]. WHEAT—The business was small; Choice Red, [illegible]. CORN advancing; Mixed Yellow, [illegible]; Choice White, [illegible]. OATS dull and easier at [illegible]. BARLEY—The business was small; Choice Minnesota, [illegible]. RYE advancing; sales at $1 27@$1 30. PROVISIONS firm at unchanged rates; the business was small. MESS PORK, [illegible]. Dry-salted Shoulders, packed, [illegible]. BACON nominal. New Sugar-cured Hams, [illegible]. LARD firm and in fair demand at [illegible] for Steam and Kettle. WHISKY steady at 98c. LIVE HOGS firm; the receipts were light; Fair to Prime, $7 50@$8; Heavy, $8@$8 75. CATTLE—Common are plenty and dull at $2 50@$3 25; Fair and Choice are in moderate supply and firm at $4@$5 50, gross. RECEIPTS for two days—3,250 bbls. Flour, 4,300 bushels Wheat, 4,300 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 14.

COTTON stiff; Middlings, 23c.@23¼c.; sales, 4,500 bales; receipts since Saturday, 8,158 bales; exports, 1,669 bales. Gold, 135¾. Sterling Exchange, 148½. Cotton bills, 146½@146¾. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜@½ ℔ cent. discount. FLOUR firm and tending upward; Superfine, $7 25; Double Extra, $7 50; Treble Extra, $7 87½@$8 50. CORN, 67½c.@70c. BRAN firm at $1 40. HAY—Prime, $24. PORK scarce and firm at $28. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13¼c.@13½c.; Rib, 17½c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.@18½c. HAMS, 18c.@19c. LARD firm and scarce; tierce, 17c.@17¼c.; keg, 18c.@18½c. SUGAR firm; Common, 8½c.@9c.; Prime, 12¼c.@12½c.; Clarified, 13½c.@13¾c. MOLASSES firm; Common, 45c.@50c.; Prime, 57c.@60c.; Choice, 63c.@65c. WHISKY—Western Rectified stiff at $1 12. COFFEE firm; Fair, 15c.@16¼c.; Prime, 16½c.@17c. The weather was wet and unfavorable for business.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 14.

FLOUR quiet and firm; Family, $7 25@$7 75. WHEAT firmer and held at $1 60 for No. 1 Red. CORN firmer and higher at 68c.@70c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE advancing; sales at $1 40; the market is scarce. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON firmer; Middlings, 22½c. WHISKY in moderate demand at 97c. DRESSED HOGS active and higher at $10@$10 60; receipts since Saturday, 10,000 head. MESS PORK held at $26; sales for future delivery at $24. BULK MEATS higher; shoulders, 9¾c.@10c. for loose, and 10c.@10¼c., packed; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear, 13¼c.@14c., packed, partially cured. GREEN MEATS advanced to 8¼c.@8½c. for Shoulders; 11¼c.@12c. for Sides, and 12¼c.@12½c. for Hams. LARD buoyant at 15¼c. for Prime Steam, and 16c. for Kettle; there was a strong speculative demand. Gold, 135¼. Exchange dull; Money close.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 14.

GRAIN in store—Wheat, 475,000 bushels; Corn, 220,000 bushels; Oats, 163,000 bushels; Barley, 92,000 bushels; Peas, 4,000 bushels; Rye, mostly held for distilling purposes, 164,000 bushels. FLOUR steady; sales 350 bbls. City Ground Spring at $7 50. WHEAT quiet and firm; Sales, in car lots, of Amber Canada at $1 78@$1 80; White Canada at $2 15; asking $1 50 for No. 2 Chicago Spring. CORN dull; quoted at $1 02 for Old Western; 85c. for New; 90c. for Kiln-dried; all in car lots. OATS dull; quoted at 66c.@67c. for Western. RYE nominal at $1 45. BARLEY dull; sales 2 car loads Canada at $2. PORK steady; Mess, $25. LARD, 15½c.@16c. HIGHWINES dull at $1 02@$1 04, according to quality.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 14.

FLOUR firm with an upward tendency in prices; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $7 75@$8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales, 2,500 bushels Red Wabash at $1 90; 1,000 bushels White Canada at $2 16@$2 25 for fair to choice. CORN quiet; sales, 1,200 bushels No. 1 at $1 03½, and 1,200 bushels in car lots at $1 05. OATS held at 68c. BARLEY nominally $2@$2 05 for Canada. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED higher; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $38 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 85c.; to Albany, 67c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 14.

COTTON—Middlings, 25c.@25½c. FLOUR dull but steady; Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 75; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 75@$8 25; Fancy do., $8 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $9@$10 75; Fancy, $11@$13. WHEAT inactive but steady; Red at $1 90@$2; Amber, $2 10@$2 15. RYE advanced; sales 1,000 bushels Western at $1 60@$1 62, but now held higher. CORN in fair demand; sales 4,000 bushels New Yellow at 95c.@$1; Old do., $1 20; New White, 94c. OATS firm at 74c.@78c. BARLEY, $2@$2 10. QUERCITRON BARK—No. 1 firm at $42 50 ℔ ton. PETROLEUM inactive. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY steady at $1 01@$1 03.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Cattle Market opened to-day with a moderate demand at an advance of ¼c. ℔ lb., live weight, on the best stock, and a decline of ¼c.@½c. on the poorest. Sales, 1,200 head at 4½c.@5½c. for Inferior; 6c.@7c. for Common to Ordinary; 7½c. for Good to Fair. Premium Christmas stock, 10½c.@13c. SHEEP sell quick at 3½c.@6c., being an advance of ¼c.@½c. HOGS steady at 8¾c.@9¼c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 14.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 24½c. FLOUR quiet and firm; prices unchanged. WHEAT dull, especially for high grades; scarce sufficient for quotations. CORN firm; new White, 98c. for Dry. OATS firm at 70c.@75c. RYE firm; demand strong at $1 40@$1 45. CLOVER SEED sells readily at $7 75. MESS PORK firm at $26 50@$27. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c.; Shoulders, 13½c.@14c. HAMS, 18c. LARD more active at 16½c.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 14.

TOBACCO—Sales 24 hhds.; New Lugs to Medium Leaf, $5 25@$12 25; Cutting Leaf, $22 25. COTTON, 22½c. HOGS, $8 75@$9, gross. MESS PORK, $25 50; Bulk Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. LARD, 16c.@16½c. Superfine FLOUR, $5 50@$6. OATS, 55c.@59c. CORN, 60c.@62c. RYE, $1 34@$1 35. Free WHISKY, 98c.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Dec. 14.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declining; sales at $1 25½ for No. 1, and $1 16 for No. 2. OATS dull at 49c. for No. 2. CORN dull at 57c. for new on track. RYE advancing; sales at $1 11 for No. 1. BARLEY quiet at $1 80 delivered. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Monday, Dec. 14.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady; White Michigan, $1 94; Amber, $1 89. CORN steady at 88c. for Old No. 1, and 70c. for New. OATS firm at 60c. for No. 1. RYE unchanged. BARLEY quiet. DRESSED HOGS $9 12½@$9 37½.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Dec. 14.

COTTON firm; Uplands, 23½c.; receipts for two days, 2,500 bales; exports, 3,800 bales. FLOUR firm at $6 50@$12. CORN dull at 65c.@70c. OATS firm at 65c. HAY, $22@$25. PORK firm at $25 50@$26. LARD dull at 15c.@16c. BACON nominal; Bulk Shoulders, 10½c.; Sides, 14½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Dec. 14.

COTTON quiet and steady; sales 800 bales; Middlings, at 23½c.; receipts, 2,117 bales; exports, 6,303 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Dec. 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 41c.@42c. RESIN weak; sales No. 1 at $1 65@$1 70. TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, $2 05@$2 10. COTTON—Middling, 23c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Dec. 14.

COTTON firm but quiet; sales, 500 bales Middlings at 23½c.; receipts, 1,102 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 14.

COTTON market steady; sales, 420 bales; receipts, 590 bales; Middlings, 21½c.@22½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Dec. 14.

COTTON closed firmer; Middlings, 23¼c.@23½c.; sales 350 bales; receipts, 2,135 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 14.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 101; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 24½; Reading Railroad, 48¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53½. Gold, 135½.

[Advertisement.]

Noonday lectures, announced in another column, embrace How to read Character; Temperament Defined and Illustrated; Habit, Formation of Character; Marriage, Temperament and Disposition best adapted, &c.; Memory and how to Become Good Writers and Speakers; Physiognomy, or Signs of Character in Features, Form, Eyes, Nose, Mouth, Lips, &c.

[Advertisement.]

A SUPERB COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS.—KNOX'S exhibition for the present season, embracing a magnificent display of fancy furs for the special delight of the ladies, and his superb Winter style of hats for gentlemen, is unusually attractive, and his store, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-street, is just now particularly crowded with delighted and enthusiastic patrons.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Cimbria	Dec. 2	Hamburg	New-York
Java	Dec. 2	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

City of New-York	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Holsatia	Dec. 15	New-York	Hamburg.
Cuba	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Palestine	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	Dec. 17	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Rising Star	Dec. 16	New-York	Aspinwall.
Eagle	Dec. 17	New-York	Havana.
Granada	Dec. 19	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of New-York*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Holsatia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 14—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool*—Mr. Cater, wife, child and nurse, Miss Leaycraft, J. Parker, Miss Ponder, Miss Carlisle, H. W. Payne, T. Allen, J. V. Darling, Misses Rutter, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Fisher and 2 children, T. Jenkins, C. J. Kershake, Mrs. Whitney, M. H. Elkin, M. H. Northup, W. T. Hathaway, D. J. Baker, W. J. Kerr and wife, T. Green, J. Simpson, Rev. H. H. Carson, C. A. Buschler, E. P. Fowler, E. Larel, C. J. Carroll, J. H. Benson, R. J. Phillips, Mr. Charlier, Mrs. Parrish, Miss Parrish, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, Miss Lucy O'Shaughnessy, Miss Mary O'Shaughnessy, J. M. Thacher, C. H. Isburgh, C. H. Watts, J. W. Fairbanks, J. H. Baldwin, H. O. Haughton, W. J. Mathews, Mr. Zerkoffski, wife and 3 children, Miss Benke, Mr. Schroeder.

In steamship Granada, from Vera Cruz and Havana—Capt. Wilbert Newhall, Mrs. E. Whittingham, Henry A. Tobias, George Wylie, Wm. White, Juana Tesla and infant.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 17 | Sun sets.... 4 32 | Moon sets.... 6 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 08 | Gov. Island.. 8 53 | Hell Gate.... 10 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Smidt, (N. G.,) Bauchen, Bremen, Thiele, Motz & Co.; Holsatia, (N. G.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; [illegible], Portland, J. F. Ames; [illegible].

Ship Amelia, [illegible], Charleston, S. C., Tupper & Beattie.

Barks [illegible] (Br.,) Osborne, [illegible] and Buenos Ayres via Rio [illegible] River, [illegible] & Bros.; [illegible] (Br.,) [illegible], Falmouth Roads for orders, [illegible].

Brigs [illegible], (Br.,) [illegible], Goree and a market, A. B. Ware & Co.; Kildare, (Br.,) Macomber, St. John's and Arroyo, P. R., Penniston & Co.; New Thomas & John, (Br.,) Cholly, Gibraltar, Ficcarden & Co.; Redwood, Gardner, Havana, Baxter & Merrill.

Schooners [illegible], Moore, St. Martin, Savanilla and Carthagena, F. Talbot & Co.; Ocean Traveler, Adams, Saltilla River, S. C. Loud & Co.; Virginia, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Myrover, Brown, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Anna Myrick, Stevens, Provincetown, R. Crowell; Royal Oak, Erickson, Wilmington, Del., C. M. Bartow; Maringo, Dean, Ruatan Island, J. Douglas.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Dec. 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 297 passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 2, off Orm's Head, passed steamship City of London, hence for Liverpool. 4th, 150 miles W. of Fastnet, was in co. with steamship Palmyra, from Liverpool for Boston. 9th, lat. 49 40, lon. 29 44, exchanged signals with a steamer showing one rocket and one blue light, bound E. 13th, passed three bark-rigged screw steamers bound E.

Steamship Granada, Harris, Vera Cruz Nov. 30, Sisal Dec. 4, Havana 7th, and Key West 8th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Dec. 10, lat. 27 30, lon. 79 40, spoke schr. Gen. Connor, from —— for Boston. Same day, lat. 28 47, lon. 79 28, passed a brig-rigged steamer with red funnel and black top, steering N. W. 13th, lat. 36 52, lon. 74 36, saw steamship Champion, hence for Charleston; same time saw three other steamers bound S.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Albemarle, Conch, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah, Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans Dec. 5, and S. W. Pass 6th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Tybee, Barstow, Galveston Dec. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship De Soto, Eaton, New-Orleans Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston Dec. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Virginia, Drew, Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Henry K. Morgan & Co.

Brig Alice Franklin, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brown, Guayanilla, P. R., 36 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co. Has had heavy northerly gales the entire passage, and been 20 ds. N. of Hatteras, and was three times blown off the coast. Dec. 10, lat. 40 21, lon. 71 20, spoke a U. S. revenue cutter, and asked for a supply of provisions, as we had only half a dozen biscuit on board at the time; the Captain of the cutter refused to give us any provisions, and for several days we were reduced to half a biscuit per diem; three days ago spoke pilot-boat J. D. Jones, No. 15, and received a supply.

Brig Neva, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Fitchett, Havana 14 ds., via Newport, with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Capella, (Br.,) Taylor, Dorchester, N. B., 15 ds., via Holmes' Hole, with building stone to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Mary H. Stockham, Cordery, Wilmington, N. C., 12 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with naval stores to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. B. C. Terry, Weaver, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. John Miner, Walker, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Maria Griffin, Dunn, Port Johnson, for Stonington.

Schr. Annie G. Weber, Weber, Magessett, Me., with lumber to master.

Schr. Mary G. Farr, Conners, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Ferris, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

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Schr. J. R. Marshall, Hall, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Nichols, Boston, for Philadelphia.

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Schr. Julia S. Swan, Knapp, Connecticut River.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. C. H. Higgins, Small, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. George Fordham, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Ella Louisa, Boyd, Virginia.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind light S. W., cloudy.

Below.

Ship Wm. F. Storer, Bryant, Liverpool Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Sailed.

Steamships Smidt, for Bremen; Monterey, for Pensacola. Ship Excelsior, for Liverpool. Bark Tejuca, for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 14—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Neptune, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 14—Arr. steamship Carroll, from Baltimore; schr. A. Bartow, from Philadelphia; brig Passatido, from Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 14—Arr. brig Union, from Rio Janeiro for orders.

Passed in—Brig Renner, from New-York for Richmond.

Passed out—Bark Manitou, for Ponce; schrs. Amelia, for St. Lucia; Mary J. Adams, for Savannah.

MOBILE, Dec. 14—Cld. steamship Australian, for Liverpool, with 3,720 bales of cotton.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 14—Arr. steamship America, from Baltimore.

Cld. schr. Carrie Heyer, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 14—Arr. steamship Fairbanks, from New-York.

Cld. steamship Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The Submarine wrecking steamers Yankee and Lackawanna have been dispatched by Capt. Samuels to the assistance of three large schooners ashore on Hereford Beach, N. J.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 14—The steamship Rapidan, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday at noon. The bark Cuba arrived to-day from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The steamship William Penn, from New-York Nov. 28, arrived in the Thames yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 14.—The Cunard steamship Samaria, from New-York Dec. 3, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning, and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

Diamonds, Watches, Fine Jewelry, Fancy Goods, for the Holidays.

C. A. STEVENS & CO.,
NO. 40 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.

BALL,
BLACK
& CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
OFFER FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
FROM
PARIS,
RICH MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
BRONZE GROUPS,
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OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
A LARGE IMPORTATION OF RICH FANCY GOODS, VASES, JARDINIERES, BISQUE AND PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, CLOCKS, CARD STANDS, COLOGNE SETS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
1868.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
Invite the attention of the public to the following list of articles suitable for Holiday Gifts, containing the most varied assortment of elegant goods ever exhibited by one house in the City:
Cabinets and Etageres,
Pedestals and Inlaid Tables,
Bookcases and Desks,
Jardiniere and Flower Stands,
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Gilt Tables,
Smoking Chairs,
&c., &c.
Piano and Table Covers,
Lace Curtains and Tidies,
LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
(IN SETS,)
Blankets, Quilts, &c.
Our facilities are now so complete, that we are prepared to furnish CURTAINS and FURNITURE of every description within 48 hours after purchase.
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CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THEIR ELEGANT AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
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AND FINE
WHITE METAL
ELECTRO PLATED
TABLE WARE
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THEM BY THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY

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THE MOST UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS EVER OFFERED TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
READ! READ!! READ!!!
INAUGURATION OF A STUPENDOUS ENTERPRISE
by the
NEW-YORK IMPORTERS' UNION.
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS INVESTED IN THE FIRST OUTLAY!
A CAPITAL OF A MILLION TO BE EXPENDED IN THE ENTERPRISE!
CITIZENS, STRANGERS, EVERYBODY, TAKE NOTICE,
that the New-York Importers' Union have fitted up the large and spacious store at
NO. 598 BROADWAY,
(nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,)
without regard to cost.
The store is of prodigious size, having a frontage on Broadway of fifty-five feet, and running in one uninterrupted line away back to Mercer-st., where all goods direct from Europe are delivered.
An unbroken link of showcases extends on either side, while some two hundred gas-burners illuminate the vast expanse, creating such a bewildering impression upon visitors that they think they have entered a CELESTIAL PALACE.
The dazzling mirrors, the beautiful arrangement of articles useful as well as ornamental and suitable for the Holidays, IN TRUTH everything that the eye might fancy or the heart might wish, blaze in splendor before you.
The buzz of business, the flutter of a hundred female clerks, habilitated in the garb of modesty and neatness, waiting upon the throng of customers, give such animation to the scene that the sensation is delightful.
The proprietors of this
SUPERB BAZAAR!
This
WONDER OF WONDERS!
have, through their agents in Europe, purchased
AT FIRST COST
everything they offer for sale.
And this is the reason they can afford to let their visitors have
ANY OF THE BEAUTIFUL AND COSTLY ARTICLES IN THIS IMMENSE ESTABLISHMENT
for the trifling sum of
ONE DOLLAR!
Such an opportunity has never before been offered to the public, and never will again.
There are beneath this
CHARMING PALACE OF BEAUTY
two more floors of equal dimensions, where an entire ship's cargo of goods, of
THE CHOICEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
that were ever manufactured by the foreign artisan, is stored, to replace other articles as fast as sold.
THE ASTOUNDING COST
AND MOST WONDERFUL UNDERTAKING
of the proprietors of this
MAGIC ARCADE
is beyond all conception. It is
UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF MERCANTILE PURSUITS.
A stranger visiting the great Metropolis and not seeing this establishment, is like a man going to France for pleasure and not seeing Paris.
To further embellish this
HAVEN OF DELIGHT,
and
SPHERE OF JOY,
150 YOUNG LADY CLERKS,
endowed with that refinement and modesty becoming their sex, have been selected with care to wait upon the customers.
DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT THIS WONDERFUL AND IMMENSELY POPULAR RESORT.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER,
NO. 598 BROADWAY.
300,000 ARTICLES!
TAKE YOUR CHOICE
FOR ONE DOLLAR.

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AND BEST
STOCK OF
CLOTHING
IN AMERICA,
TO BE SOLD
By the 1st of January.
IN REGARD TO PRICE NO SUCH INDUCEMENTS HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED.
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BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
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Corner Nassau-st.	OVERCOATS, $10, $15.
124 Fulton.	OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20.
Corner Nassau-st.	OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20, $25.
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Corner Nassau-st.	OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30.
124 Fulton.	OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20, $25.
Corner Nassau-st.	OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20.
124 Fulton.	OVERCOATS, $10, $15.
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124 Fulton.	OVERCOATS at the above and all intermediate prices.
Corner Nassau-st.	OVERCOATS for Men, Youth and Boys.

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Men's and Boys' Clothing of every description. Gent's Furnishing Goods, Cardigan Jackets. Garments made to measure.
Our new rules for self-measurement and price list mailed free on application.

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ARTISTICALLY INLAID GLOVE BOXES, CARD BOXES, CIGAR CASES AND CABINETS, ALBUMS, CARD RECEIVERS, &c.

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In beauty of design and fineness of finish, they are equal to the French clocks, and prices are much lower.
The movements are made upon the French plan, have steel pinions, are finely polished, and it is admitted by dealers that they will run more surely and correctly than the French, while they have the qualities which have always made the French clocks desirable of noiseless ticking, and a pleasant, clear toned bell. They strike the hours and half hours.
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SOLE AGENTS,
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SUPERIOR CLOCKS
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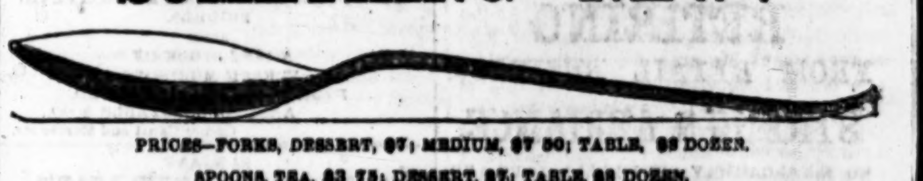

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FROM MOBILE TO WASHINGTON.

People, Peculiarities and Business of Mobile—Up the Country—Mississippi—The Inevitable Sherman—Tennessee and Brownlow—Chicago—Its Wonderful Growth and Prosperity.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Dec. 11, 1868.

A sojourn of two weeks in Mobile gives one an ample opportunity to "do the city" to its utmost seclusions. It is not a work that will bring to its performer emotions either of wonder or pleasure, but in compensation for their absence he will be freed from the observance of the revolting sights which too often thrust their unwelcome features before you to mar the splendor and beauty of more attractive cities.

Like New-Orleans, Mobile has a mixed population of English, French and Spanish origin, with the usual proportion of the newly-made American citizens of African descent.

In his tour through the States in 1861, RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, pronounced this the most foreign looking city in America.

The traces of the cavaliers and hidalgos who discovered and founded the first settlements in this locality have disappeared, however, except as they occur in the subdivisions of the lands on either side of the bay, the plots of which overlap and disturb the rectangular surveys of our present admirable land system, and which to this day afford fruitful subjects for litigation.

In population there are now perhaps 35,000 inhabitants in Mobile—less by perhaps 5,000 than there were five years ago.

In the way of celebrities the list is small, and comprises none above mediocre talent or repute. There is JOHN FORSYTH, perhaps the ablest of Southern journalists, who still edits the Mobile *Register*, and gives its readers exceptionable advice and doctrines in most unexceptionable diction. Then there is the redoubtable "Admiral" SEMMES, who lost everything, not excepting honor, in the little affair off Cherbourg, and who now, in connection with his son, dispenses legal advice to litigious Mobilians. And there is PERCY WALKER, an able jurist, but who made a signal failure in the prophet *rôle* by predicting a peaceable secession, and promising to drink all blood that would be shed by the movement. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, formerly of the United States Supreme Court, who, in the early stages of secession, looked on deploringly while Alabama—to use his own words—"was beguiled from her fealty by the noise of a drum and fife," and who afterward fell in, let us hope reluctantly, with the same maddened crowd; following the same drum and fife to political destruction as the bewitched Brunswick children followed the Pied Piper of Hamelin, now spends the greater portion of his time in New-Orleans, in which city he has an office.

In lionesses Mobile boasts of that literary wonder, Miss EVANS, of *St. Elmo* fame, and who, by the way, has within a few days committed matrimony, and is no longer Miss E. The Mobilians are proud of her; proud of her success, of her extravagant imagination and more extravagant adjectives. They like to speak affectionately of her as "Gussie." I was informed that she was soon to publish another romance, notwithstanding the travesty which ungallant New-York wits have made at the expense of her last work. The origin of the forthcoming book savors somewhat of the apocalyptical. The fair authoress had been saying her prayers, and, while yet in the attitude of devotion, the whole plot of a new romance flashed through her mind:

> "The coupled ideas shot through her brain,
> As shoots through a village an express-train;"

while a peremptory voice seemed to say to her, "write." I tell this tale as told to me, in sober earnest. Let us trust that the sequel—*i. e.*, the book—may show us that the days of inspiration are yet with us.

In the late war Mobile played no conspicuous part until near the close of the fearful drama. At an early day her citizens began fortifying against a possible visit of the Federal forces, and the three lines of forts and entrenchments, which cover the land-approaches on the west side of the river, are, to-day, objects of interest and admiration to experts in military engineering. But in a poor spirit of accommodation the Yankees declined to approach from that quarter, and the huge piles of dirt proved to be useless expenditures of money and muscle. As the world knows, a gentleman of the name of FARRAGUT brought his saucy fleet to the mouth of this bay, and somehow, captured the forts at that point, while land forces subsequently captured Spanish Fort, on the eastern shore, and as a consequence Mobile fell into the hands of "the invaders." But how this all came to pass, is to-day, and will be to all time, a disputed question with Mobilian chivalry, and the responsibility of their humiliation in being constantly shifted from one to another without finding any one who is willing to be the final scape-goat.

The fearful explosion of ordnance stores—the traces of which are still to be detected—which occurred soon after the capture of the city, was in fact but little behind many of the noted battles in its terrible fatality and destructiveness.

They have a novel way of obtaining pure water in the city. It is done by the simple method of driving iron tubes into the light sandy soil as piles are driven. Good water is thus secured in from four to five hours, and at an expense of about $2 per foot. It is a good thing for the citizens, but hard on the revenue of the water company. It will be remembered that this American process was resorted to by the English in the late Abyssinian expedition.

In shrubbery these cities of the South possess their chief attraction. Oranges, figs and bananas are cultivated to a limited extent; the live oak and magnolia grow to giant proportions, and the oleander, rose tree and Mexican upogn are common out-door decorations. But with all these they fail to produce the delightful appearance which the parks of the North command on account of the absence of that most grateful sight to the eye—green grass. It seems impossible to cultivate the lawn grass, and even timothy does not pay the expense of cultivation; in fact, most efforts to raise it have resulted in failures.

With natural advantages, denied to more prosperous cities, Mobile still seems doomed to be left far in the rear in the progress of commercial cities, and during my stay there the principal topic of discussion was the cause of this decline in her trade. From these discussions the confession was evoked that with Mobile, at least, Cotton has been King beyond controversy. She has looked to nothing else, talked of nothing else and leaned on nothing else. In producing, handling, selling, storing, compressing, insuring and shipping cotton you find almost the entire business of the city.

When, by reason of their own greed or the opening of new seaboard communications, this trade is diverted, all business languishes, and Mobile means immobility.

Planters in the interior have lately learned that they can avoid certain excessive charges by shipping to Savannah, where a more enterprising spirit prevails, and, as a consequence, Mobile is left with abundant leisure to ponder on the fable of the goose that laid the golden egg. Spasmodic attempts are being made to shake off the lethargic sleep, but not until her attention is directed to something besides cotton will this commercial prostration be remedied.

And first of all things must she awaken to a realization of the new order of things, and cut herself loose from the dead corpse of the "lost cause." When Northern industry and Northern capital can locate in Mobile, and the possessors thereof feel as free in thought or action as in cities of the North, she will see more prosperous days; and when the fact is fully learned that the laws of the country are to be respected and not contemned, then too will there be a change in her affairs. In a word, the good people of Mobile must get over their sullenness and adapt themselves to the new system which they have brought to themselves. It may gratify a spleenish whim to call their State Assembly "The Congressional Legislature," as does the *Register* in publishing the proceedings of that body, but such talk does not induce special favorable legislation from the Assembly thus divided; or it may seem proudly independent to boast, as does the Mobile *Tribune*, that no emissaries of the North, even when decorated with epaulettes and gilt buttons, can by invitation stretch their Yankee "bipedal continuations" under the mahogony of the first families of Mobile; but such twaddle will scarcely bring them the immigration that enterprising cities gladly court.

The folly of this spirit was made apparent to them during my short stay in the city. The citizens were anxious to organize a Board of Trade, and desired a charter, with certain privileges, having in view a remedy for certain commercial evils. A committee was appointed to visit the Legislature, and from this committee all Republicans were carefully excluded. The "Congressional Legislature" seeing only the names of avowed enemies on the petition, turned a deaf ear to their requests, and the charter was not granted. It was humiliating, but some of the "carpet-baggers" had to be importuned at last to assist in getting the measure through.

Speaking of carpet-baggers, let me confess that I met some who are lending over-zealous aid in the reconstruction of the South of whom the North need not be particularly proud. They have gone there apparently with intentions to widen rather than to close up the breach between the sections.

Others, too, have wormed themselves into official positions, and have abused the trust shamefully. Every case of this kind is pointed to with greedy satisfaction by the enemies of reconstruction, and these corrupt men are held up as specimens of Republican integrity. The ill-timed quarrel between the President and Congress has afforded men of this stamp an opportunity to creep into some of these positions by first hoodwinking the President and then blinding the Senate. But after all the Southern people can blame themselves for the whole of it, for there are men, capable and honest, in their midst who would willingly fill these positions if it were not for the social ostracism which is threatened and dealt out to any Southerner who consents to accept a Federal office. This feeling may change however, for the *Tribune*, which has been foremost in this hue and cry against Federal office-holders, lately volunteered a leader, the burden of which was to this effect: That in view of the interests involved, perhaps it would be excusable for a native to assume the responsibility and pocket the salary of any lucrative position which might hereafter become vacant. In the prospectus of the *Independent Monitor*, published at Tuscaloosa, you see the *animus* of the greater portion of the Press of the South. Referring to the Republicans, it says:

"While we will not advocate violence against those vagabonds who are obnoxious to communities, we will do all we can, with the help of the pen, to shame or starve them beyond our limits."

Now the disclaimer respecting the advocacy of violence amounts to nothing, and the spirit inculcated by the *Monitor* tends simply to incite unscrupulous persons to resort to the most detestable forms of violence with the full assurance that they will have the sympathy of men of the *Monitor* ilk. And from just such words as these come all the troubles in the South. I believe that nineteen-twentieths of the people of Alabama would treat with a sort of civility any Northern man who might come among them. At least they would not molest him. But the remaining twentieth would be ready for any outrage, and would perpetrate any deed, be it ever so diabolical, thinking that by so doing they were pleasing the better portion of their people in the results produced, if not in the manner of doing it.

I do not mean to do the good people of Alabama injustice, for indeed I received during my short stay nothing but respectful treatment; but I heard of many outrages in various sections while there, and invariably the perpetrators escaped, while the Press busied itself in inventing excuses for the fiendish deeds.

It can be truthfully said, however, that there is a large proportion of the people there—let us pray for its increase—who deprecate all misdeeds of this kind; who see the importance of encouraging Northern immigration; who see the folly of continuing a warfare on mere abstractions, and who long for a peace that surpasseth the understanding of their petulant politicians. I could give you columns of reports of conversations with such men. The time will come when they will control matters in the South, but just now they are, in the madness of the hour, forced to remain comparatively quiet.

The feeling with reference to the elections is, oddly enough, one of satisfaction.

Said a prominent Alabamian to your correspondent, "You will be surprised when I tell you that I voted for Gen. GRANT—and yet I did so. I wanted peace—peace under Republican rule, if it could not be had under any other. The election of SEYMOUR would have continued the fight between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, while the South would have been ground between the two." This man is in all respects identified with the South, and connected with many of the leading families of the State of Alabama.

Even the fire-eating portion of the people are beginning to learn, from the damaging kindnesses of Mr. JOHNSON, that the tender mercies of an Executive in open opposition to Congress are cruel, and that Mr. SEYMOUR could have done them no good, while his election would have frightened Congress into more excessive legislation. Now, they hope for magnanimity, and I trust they may so shape their course as to deserve it.

But I have tarried too long in Mobile, and will therefore leave for the up-country.

Taking the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—which, by the way, is in better repair than most railroads of the South, and has fewer changes on the route—we rattled along over the monotonous country with but little to attract attention beyond the diversity of the forest. There is an endless variety of long-leaved or yellow pine, and which, like some men you see on rare occasions, is all heart, or nearly so. Then again, the magnolia, with its waxen leaves, towers up in its ever-living verdure, and the live oak spreads its thickly-leaved branches over areas of incredible diameter. Then come the underbrush of holly, upogn and other evergreens, any of which would be prized beyond measure in our Northern door-yards. There, too, is the palmetto-bush thrusting out its spear-like leaves like "quills upon the fretful porcupine." It is not, however, the palmetto proper of South Carolina and Florida, but a dwarfed species of the same.

Of course we cannot travel far in any direction of the South without coming on traces of the inevitable SHERMAN. No man is better known and appreciated there than is that same gallant and eccentric old soldier. On the road to Mobile through the Carolinas and Georgia there were abundant evidences of his prowess, and here we are again in his wake at Meridian—a place that will probably remember him long, if not gratefully.

The forests here begin to assume a different appearance, and the oak and hickory take the place of pine. Here, too, you begin to see that beautiful Druidical symbol of immortality, the mistletoe, shooting out in the green vigor of life from the decaying trunks of hoary old trees. It was a bad thing for me, however, that my attention was called to it, for I could think of nothing else for the day but the thrilling old ballad of the Mistletoe Bough, and to the unbearable annoyance of my ear for music, I could not make the clatter of the cars accommodate itself to the rhythm of the tune.

After passing Meridian we caught a glimpse through the forests of a large cemetery—quietly and appropropriately located in the midst of a beautiful grove. It is filled with the remains of Confederate dead, who died in the hospitals near the place, and is the first rebel soldier's cemetery I have seen in my route. To the lady who pointed it out to me I could only speak in general terms of the suffering and service occasioned by the struggle, but shall not soon forget the sigh she breathed forth in reply as she said, "Oh, Sir, you Northern people know nothing of suffering or sorrow compared with what we have undergone."

The morning found us in Tennessee, and your ears are saluted with new topics of conversation. It is now "BROWNLOW," *pro* and *con*, and the eccentric and evangelical Governor was assailed and defended by the disputatious travelers as though the fate of humanity centered on his frail shoulders.

In Tennessee a Northern man may see greater inducements for changing his home than in any of the States south of it. The very trees show a more vigorous soil. The cotton-fields, though not so frequent, compare favorable with any to be seen in Georgia, while the corn is decidedly healthier in appearance. From Virginia to Mississippi the corn-fields displayed but one stalk to a hill, and to a Western man it looked lonely enough to see the solitary stalk holding up its isolated head with no companion within four feet of it. But in Tennessee the cornstalks, like misfortune, grow in couples.

We pass through Humboldt and Union City—both built at the crossing of other roads, and both important depots during the war—and finally close our ride upon the cars for the day at Columbus, on the banks of the glorious old Father of Waters. From here the transfer steamer *Gen. Anderson* takes us past Belmont, the first scene of GRANT's military career as commander. By evening we reach that much-abused place Cairo, which tradition says was the model for DICKENS' Eden in *Martin Chuzzlewit*. However much the place may have deserved the unfavorable comments of early travelers, it is certain that she intends to live it down, and show that prosperity sometimes emerges from mud-holes. Even now, I was facetiously informed, the city can be visited at all times of the year without the use of a diving-bell.

The long stretch of railway between Cairo and Chicago we passed with no opportunity to note—for it was night—anything more than that the Illinois Central is a good road, equipped with superb cars—(the sleeping car was a palace)—and supplied with first-rate eating stations. Possibly there might have been objects worth noting to be seen even through the glimmering of the starlight, but I looked not for them, being fully determined to husband my strength of vision for that miracle of cities,

CHICAGO.

It had been five years since I last visited this same wonderful city, and five years with Chicago is a "cycle of Cathay." In the two days which I spent there I found difficulty in even tracing the old landmarks which once were perfectly familiar. But how may I hope to describe the new features which the irrepressible Chicagoans have impressed on the face of their city within the half of a decade? Hath not PARTON given it a full-length photograph in the *Atlantic*, and countless tourists and journalists pictured and word-painted it in every daily, weekly and monthly publication of the land? I might tell you of 10,000 houses built within the last year; of statistics of a grain trade which the port of Odessa never dreamed of; of railways reaching out like the arms of Briareus to grasp the commerce of a continent; of rivers tunneled and a lake tunneled; of a mercantile house transacting a cash trade of $1,300,000 in one month; of a city built in air and the earth raised up to meet it; of draining Lake Michigan through the Chicago River to the affluents of the Mississippi; in short, I might give you a new version of the construction of Aladdin's palace on the shore of a Western lake, and while writing truthfully, would not fall far behind the wonders of Oriental fable. So I will even content myself with ending as I began, and call it a miracle of a city.

Chief among the advantages of the Garden City, (called by that name I was told because they can have no gardens there,) is the privilege of having any number of eastward-ways of egress when you are ready to depart. "You pays your money and you takes your choice;" and having passed over the greater number of the old roads in former years, I was induced to try the comparatively new route, known as the Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central. They advertise great inducements on that line, and it is fair to say that they perform all things set down in the bill. Not to draw too largely on Arabian literature let me say that you step into the nicely carpeted cars as Prince Houssain seated himself on his enchanted carpet, and almost before you are aware of it, find yourself in the beautiful capital of Ohio, where two months ago your humble servant was telegraphing to the TIMES the glorious news of the October elections.

From Columbus to Pittsburg *via* the Pan Handle route, thence over the Pennsylvania Central—both excellent roads—to Baltimore and finally to Washington, is a trip of twenty-four hours through a region interesting and picturesque at all time and seasons. POTOMAC.

Responsibility of Express Companies for Money Lost or Stolen.

From the Baltimore Sun, Dec. 10.

In the City Court, the case of DAVID WILLIAMSON, plaintiff, vs. SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER and others, defendants, was decided yesterday. The suit was brought to recover from Adams Express Company a sum of money alleged to have been deposited with defendants as common carriers in Baltimore to be delivered to the plaintiff at Sebastopol, in California. It was in evidence that $891 40 was the amount deposited, and that $31 was paid as through freight for the same, and that only $260 40 was in the envelope when received. The case was argued by I. NEVETT STEELE, Esq. for the plaintiff, and J. DEAN SMITH, Esq. for the defendants.

In this case, Chief Justice SCOTT yesterday filed his opinion. After reciting the evidence, (which is above briefly stated,) the Chief Justice concludes his opinion as follows:

"From the evidence before me, I am satisfied that the sum of $860 40 was inclosed in the envelope when delivered to and received by the defendants. I am also satisfied that $600, part of the money so inclosed and delivered to the defendants, was abstracted from the envelope before the envelope was delivered to the plaintiff in California. The defendants are bound by the rules of the common law in this case, unless they made a special contract with the agent of the plaintiff, reliving them from that responsibility. Was such a special contract made? The burthen of proof is on the defendants, and they contract that they did make such special contract, and that the receipt or bill of lading is the contract they made. Mr. SPENCER denies that he made such contract, and the plaintiff insists that the words, 'through to destination,' with the receipt for the whole freight indorsed on the receipt, is evidence that the defendants undertook to transport and deliver the package. A contract requires the union and assent of both parties, and no matter what was the intention of the defendants, unless the plaintiff had the same intention. In this case it is clear to my mind that the plaintiff had no such intention as the defendants set up. The conversation between the agent of the plaintiff and the agent of the defendants, without the writing (under the circumstances) of the words 'through to destination,' and the receipt of the whole freight through satisfies me either that the defendants intended to hold themselves to the common law responsibility, or to deceive and practice a fraud upon the plaintiff. It was not shown who wrote the words 'no insurance' on the envelope, or when written. I do not deny the right of the defendants to make a special contract, limiting their responsibility, but they must also prove it. It is also to be observed that where general forms for a contract are put in print, but in filling up words are written in the form which are inconsistent with the printed part, that part which is in manuscript prevails. The defendants cannot avail themselves of the fact, if it be so, that they did not see the money counted. If they did not, it was their own fault. [2 Washington's C. C. Reps. 53, Coster vs. Phenix Insurance Company, 6 Howard, 383; N. J. Steam Navigation Company vs. Merchants' Bank, 23, Md. 406; Baltimore Steam Packet Company vs. Smith.) Fully recognizing the case as laid down by the Court of Appeals in the law of Boehm vs. Dinsmore et al., I do not consider that it is applicable to this case. Therefore it is considered by the Court here that the judgment be entered for the plaintiff for $666 and costs."

JOHN BRIGHT.

Some Recollections of the "Friend of America"—The "American Representative in the English House of Commons."

An American gentleman traveling in England last year, was taken by a friend to the exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts in London. His attention was directed to one of the best portraits on exhibition, and he was asked if he knew who that was. The portrait, full size, was that of a large, burly man, not too gross to be unsymmetrical in proportions, but what one would call a noble figure. The features were regular and full, but not coarse, a nose and mouth sharply cut, and an eye full of shrewdness, not without benevolence and intelligence more practical than cultured. Familiar with the figure, which, in the admirable cartoons in *Punch*, are employed to represent the mythical "John Bull," the American visitor laughingly replied:

"Oh! yes, I know who that is. It is 'John Bull.'"

"Oh! no," said his friend, laughing at the happy conceit, "the very opposite. That is JOHN BRIGHT."

It is hardly justice to speak of JOHN BRIGHT as the opposite of the character which the English embody as "John Bull;" Mr. BRIGHT will be a "John Bull" in the future; he is now an embodiment of the English national character of a few generations hence. But at this time Mr. BRIGHT is more truly the representative or exponent of American than English institutions and general political principles. He is more clearly a representative, socially and politically, of American character and principles, than our accredited Minister, Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. BRIGHT was always spoken of in America and England, during the progress of the late rebellion, as the "friend of America." It may be said without any exaggeration of fact, however inexact the expression may be, that Mr. BRIGHT is the "American representative in the English House of Commons." In his future career in the new Parliament to be shortly organized, it is already evident that he will be more American, not to say more democratic, than ever. In his later speeches he has shown a great advance in liberal sentiment—even he seems to have been led by the brief contact with the people in the late canvass for Parliament to assume a higher and nobler attitude than he had ever before attained. It is noticeable that in the speeches which reveal his enlarged liberality and increased democratic sentiment, that he continually alludes to American institutions as compared with those of England. His illustrations and arguments appear designed to show the superiority of our Government to that of England; our army service and educational system have his unbounded admiration; and his language generally is an assurance of his future earnest advocacy of those reforms for England which have made the condition of the mass of the American laboring class superior in all respects to that of the English poor. While denouncing the English monarchy and English aristocracy as rotten and doomed to ultimate failure, because founded on the degradation of the mass of the people, he continually quotes the American as the true and enduring system of strong, free and liberal government for the whole people. There is no longer a need that Mr. BRIGHT should exert himself as the "friend of America"—her institutions and principles, instead of being endangered as ours were by a rebellion on the part of an aristocratic minority, are endangering, by the example of their signal triumph, the aristocratic minorities of Europe and England—and Mr. BRIGHT no longer pleads for but advocates the institutions of America. He is no longer our friend—our apologist—but he is the Advocate of America.

There have been few Europeans, who without the false glamor of rank or title have made a more distinct mark upon the world's history than this "plebeian cotton-spinner." Born near Rochdale, Lancashire, in 1811, he was seven years the junior of his life-long friend and fellow-laborer RICHARD COBDEN. His entire life, all the powers of his incisive eloquence and bull-dog tenacity of purpose have been devoted to the furtherance of political, commercial and religious freedom. "Free Trade," "Free Navigation," "Peace," "Arbitration," "Non-Intervention," "Manufactures," "Commerce," and "Retrenchment" are the banners under which he has heretofore fought, and the extent to which the great principles he advocated have entered into the world's history will be his lasting monument.

But it is for his firm, undeviating friendship for America that we most reverence and admire JOHN BRIGHT. That friendship has been in every respect remarkable. In the time of our deepest trouble it never faltered. When even the most ardent Unionists were disposed to accept the best available peace, JOHN BRIGHT held firm to his belief in the imperishableness of the Union. Nothing daunted or dismayed him, and his outspoken advocacy of our cause tended in no small degree to ward off that interference in our struggle by European Powers which was at one time seriously feared.

For the first few months of the war Mr. BRIGHT maintained unusual reserve upon American affairs. Apparently he hoped that the appeal to the last dread arbitrament of the sword might be averted, and so he held his peace. Yet he could not refrain from condemning the indecent haste with which Earl RUSSELL accorded belligerent rights to the rebels. The meeting at which he, as well as Mr. COBDEN broke silence on this subject, was held at Rochdale, Mr. BRIGHT's native town, and the borough for which Mr. COBDEN sat in Parliament during the later years of his life. Mr. BRIGHT's speech was an able one, as usual, but it fell comparatively cold upon his audience. Popular feeling was not yet strongly enough excited to give force to his words. There was not as yet sufficient opposition to put him in his element. For JOHN BRIGHT, Quaker though he is, is essentially combative, and is never so happy as when expounding views from which half his audience dissent.

Later on, when the *Trent* excitement had come and gone, and had rendered doubly bitter England's hostility to America, came the opportunity Mr. BRIGHT had waited for. The aristocracy, who, in Mr. BRIGHT's own expressive words, "trembled at the very shadow of the great Republic across the water," were clamoring for recognition of the South; Lord WHARNCLIFFE and the strong secession elements of Liverpool and Manchester had formed themselves into a "Southern Independence Association" to secure the same end; in the leading London newspapers editorials written by men who, as Mr. BRIGHT once said, "would prostrate every human right to serve the party with which they were associated," were appearing day after day, all bearing in a similar direction. Meanwhile, on this side of the water, our fortunes were at their lowest ebb. MCCLELLAN had permitted LEE to escape from Antietam, and remained weather-bound on the banks of the Rappahannock; BRAGG had just made his successful invasion of Kentucky and had carried off with him large supplies of provisions and stores; SHERMAN had experienced a disheartening repulse at Vicksburg, and all over the Northern States the Copperhead and peace-at-any-price factions were obtaining that development which culminated in the terrible New-York riots of the July following.

In short, it was about the very worst time for a friend of the North to talk of approaching peace and restoration of the Union. JOHN BRIGHT knew it and gloried in the chance. In December, 1862, he went down to Birmingham to meet his constituents. They were not quite such good friends, he and those constituents, as they had formerly been. Staunch Democrats as the men of Birmingham were at heart, the powerful pressure of opinion brought to bear on them, on all sides, was beginning to tell, and, though no better disposed to the slaveholders of the South than before, they were hardly so strongly impressed with the justice of the cause for which the North was fighting. It was in the Town Hall of Birmingham that the meeting was convened. The spacious hall was densely packed, but there was an indefinable air of restraint among the audience, and they hardly received their gifted representative as heartily as was their wont. They cheered him, however, and as Mr. BRIGHT made his way across the platform, followed by the burly forms of GEORGE WILSON, Alderman LIVESEY, and other prominent members of the old Corn Law League, the writer, among others who had witnessed some of Mr. BRIGHT's finest oratorical triumphs, knew that another was at hand. Promptly noticing the suppressed feeling of hostility among the crowd, the great speaker cast a rapid glance over the room, and, as he took his seat, it was plainly evident that he knew and rejoiced in the task that lay before him.

Nearly an hour passed in introductory platitudes from the Chairman, and tedious, tepid efforts on the part of Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, JOHN BRIGHT's colleague, to justify the right of the South to secede. Then Mr. BRIGHT rose and commenced with those measured accents and clear ringing tones, that perfect command of voice, countenance and gesture which distinguish his oratory from that of nearly every other public speaker of England. He spoke calmly, without gesticulation, but the rise and fall of his voice, so exquisitely modulated, gave to his words an emphasis which the most violent bodily action would not have imparted. Step by step he traced and condemned the unfriendly policy of the English Government toward America; and then, contrasting the aims and objects of the South with those of the North, he boldly challenged his hearers to say on which side the influence of the workingmen of England should be cast.

"In America," he said, "there are no six millions of grown men excluded by the Constitution from political rights. There is a free church, a free school, a free hand, a free vote, a free career for the child of the humblest. Oh, countrymen, who work for your living, remember that there will be one wild shriek of freedom to startle all mankind if that Republic is overthrown. The leaders of this revolt propose by their Constitution this simple thing—that over a territory some forty times as large as England the blight and bondage of slavery shall be forever perpetuated. I cannot myself believe in such a fate befalling that fair land, stricken though it now be by the ravages of war. I cannot believe that civilization in its journey with the sun will sink into endless night to gratify the ambition of the leaders of this revolt, who seek

> 'To wade through slaughter to a throne,
> And shut the gates of mercy on mankind.'

I have another, a far brighter vision before my gaze. It may be but a vision, but I will still cherish it. I see one vast confederation, stretching from the frozen North in one unbroken line to the glowing South, and from the wild billows of the Atlantic to the calmer waters of the Pacific main, and I see one people and one law and one faith, and over all that wide continent the home of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of every race."

The effect of these memorable words will never be forgotten by those who experienced it. The immense audience rose and cheered as one man, and from that day forward there were no half-hearted Democrats among the workingmen of Birmingham.

Little more need be added to establish JOHN BRIGHT's claim to be the "friend of America." It need hardly be mentioned how, in January, 1863, just after Earl RUSSELL's notable speech in Scotland, in which he said the North was fighting simply for empire, BRIGHT again set forth the objects of the struggle in their proper light, and declared that in seceding the slaveholders "had committed the act—he would not say the crime—of suicide," and that the time was not far distant when he should stand upon that platform, rejoicing that there was not one slave in all America, and that the Union had been restored.

The opinions Mr. BRIGHT adopts from conviction he never abandons. His vision of the future of America has been already realized and he covets such a future for his own land. It is evident that he will not be long in beginning in Parliament the agitation of reforms which will greatly modify and change the relations of the laboring class and the nobility of England. The end of such a reform, when once set in motion, it is impossible to conceive, but it will not be of the character to deter the friends of humanity or to intimidate JOHN BRIGHT.

CUBA.

Sale of the Island to the United States—What is it Worth?—Cuba a Present—Folly to Buy—Stray Sketches—The Battle at Villa Del Cobre—Revolutionary Reports—Americans Volunteering for Active Service.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 30, 1868.

The telegraph brought the news that Spain had refused to sell Cuba to the United States, and many are wondering why such a dispatch should have been sent, no previous intimation having in any way prepared the public to the knowledge of the fact that the United States were once more in the market looking after some more real estate, or rather to have another Winter residence for *blasé* New-Yorkers or fashionables from other cities. The matter is one of great importance and must be treated seriously, and although it is very doubtful whether Mr. HALE had made a *bona fide* proposition from the United States to the Provisional Government in Spain, such an event is not very improbable if the past is taken as a criterion. Several questions naturally arise: What is Cuba worth to the United States? Is it necessary to buy it, and if bought, what is the island good for?

The value of Cuba, if bought by the United States, cannot be counted by dollars and cents, because Cuba under Spanish rule, and the existence of slavery, and Cuba as a State of the American Union, without slavery, are as different as day and night. Under the former arrangement it is a splendid milch cow, but under the latter it would be difficult to tell what shape it would assume, although one certain effect may be looked for, and that is simply, that instead of exporting for many millions of dollars of sugar and other agricultural produce annually, it will, within a few years, present the same aspect as St. Domingo, Hayti, and in its best feature, as Jamaica. European emigrants and natives of the United States will not come here to settle, not only on account of the climate, which gathers its certain percentage annually in victims to the vomito, but also and that principally because manual or farm labor is three times as remunerative in Wisconsin, Iowa or other Western States than ever it can be in Cuba. The Cubans blame the miserable Spanish Government for the misery and poverty among its *sitieros*, or as they are called in the South "poor white trash," it must be conceded that there is a great deal of truth in the accusation, but it is equally true that these same *sitieros* have no ambition to change either their habits, customs or ever be otherwise than they are now. Only a thorough system of education and civilization and a consequent increase of wants will ever change the farmer of Cuba, if such he may be called. But to return to the value of Cuba; would not the island be an expense to the United States and be like the elephant won in the raffle? Cuba without agriculture is no better than the interior of Africa; of lawyers, doctors and clerks there is an abundance in the United States, and on their account or what they are good for it is useless to buy an Island.

But on account of its harbors and close proximity to the United States, owing to its position as the key to the Gulf of Mexico, it would be of incalculable benefit to the United States; if, in addition to this, we add that Cuba would be an excellent place to which the negroes from the South could be shipped, purging the Southern States of an element which could be advantageously replaced by emigrants and settlers from the older States, and realize the fears entertained by many Cubans, that in case of a purchase the United States might do so, in such a case the Island might be considered invaluable. It would undoubtedly prove the ruin of the Island, but that would be a matter of small importance to the people who bought it, if by these same means they could improve the Southern States to such an extent as to make them the equals of the Northern and Western States in the value of their productions and the increase of population. In conversation with some intelligent Cuban gentlemen, one of them broached this matter, but the rest hooted at the idea, remarking that they could never believe, and that it was altogether impossible that the United States would do such a thing, expressing their firm conviction that Americans would never do anything dishonorable, which they considered such a scheme to be. The generality of Cubans entertain the highest respect for the United States and its people, but are very loth to believe some of their wise men, who assure them that Mr. SEWARD, on his visit to this Island, expressed the opinion of America regarding Cuba when he said: "Spain and the United States have no cause to ever become enemies; I hope you will always make plenty of sugar, and afford every facility to commerce." This, in plain English, means: "Let the Cubans sell us plenty of sugar very cheap and buy plenty of potatoes and other articles from us, which we will raise for you and ship in American bottoms; charge our shipping when they trade with you very low rates, and will always be the most excellent friends, and, if so, don't care a copper whether Cuba belongs to Spain, sets up on her own account as a Republic or Empire, always, however, with the understanding that you sell us cheap and buy a great deal." If the United States purchase Cuba, the emancipation of the blacks will take effect when the document is signed. Will the Cuban negroes work after receiving the freedom to which they are undoubtedly entitled? There are very few persons to believe that they will work, because idleness suits them better, and they can easily live without labor, as the wants of the people are so few and so easily supplied. Plantains, sweet potatoes and yams, the staple articles of food, grow spontaneously; add to this a pig or two and the larder is supplied. The perennial Spring and Summer make both clothing, excepting enough to cover mere nakedness, and the erection of well-built houses, a superfluity. Three days' work in a month will give the free negro, or any other person, a sufficiency of food to last the remaining twenty-seven days, and even more. Add to this the natural indolence of the black, and the theory is established and proven that free negroes in the Island will not work and make up for lost time in that respect, resting after three hundred years of the most cruel and inhuman bondage. Let the plantation go to ruin, but give the negro his freedom, ruin the plantation and the entire population of the Island will be subject to famine and misery; what is the value of Cuba then? The young men will be forced to emigrate to the United States, in order to support themselves and their aged parents; the old race will die out, and the island will belong to the negroes, verifying DE TOCQUEVILLE's prophecy. Unless the Cubans are united, and fully determined to keep Cuba for the Cubans—under a well-defined system of labor and a stringent administration of the laws—be it under Spanish rule, with Spanish aid or independent, at the same time working continually to propagate instruction among all classes of the population, so as to raise a generation fully qualified to reason on questions of progress and utility to the country, in place of being either flattered or forced into executing the laws—should these measures not be carried out, and the present order of things be kept up, with the numerous distinctions of caste, in such a case the prosperity of Cuba may be considered at an end, and then there will be no necessity either to fight for the possession or purchase the Island, as the Spaniards will consider it a relief to leave the Island whenever it ceases to be productive to the mother country, while the Cuban party in favor of annexation to the United States, will receive such large accessions to its ranks as to make the matter unanimous. Therefore, it is entirely unnecessary to take the least step or expend a single dollar for the purchase of Cuba, which in time, like a ripe apple, will fall into the lap of Mother Columbia as manifest destiny. This consummation may not take place within the next five years, but fifteen will not pass assuredly. The present revolutionists will be defeated and quieted down for a while; the germs of revolution, discontent and hatred to the Spaniard, will remain, and the next revolution, better organized, and with the experience of the one now in course of progress, may have the desired result.

At the present time, it is the best policy for the United States to look on the course of events in this Island with indifference, merely taking care that our commercial relations are not interrupted, and only take decisive measures when American interests in the Gulf of Mexico are threatened.

SHOCKING CRUELTY.

Horrible Treatment of Stowaways—Shameful Practices Aboard an English Ship.

From the Scotsman.

Last April, five Greenock lads, poor and young—foolish, fanciful lads, such as we find strolling and loafing about every seaport town—made up their minds they would like to see foreign parts. They did not very well know where they wanted to go, but they wished something of the nature of "a pleasure sail;" and as the *Arran*, on the eve of starting for Quebec, seemed a good ship, and took their boyish fancies, they agreed that the "pleasure sail" should be to Newfoundland. So they smuggled themselves snugly on board, not thinking of food, and quite as little of clothes, and kept out of sight until land was far behind; and only when the tug had long cast loose the outward-bound *Arran*, and when the Channel was about to be quitted for the Atlantic, was it discovered that she had on board that plague of skippers—stowaways. Fancy the indignation of Capt. WATT and his mate, KERR. They might pardonably have used strong language, and wished the five lads anywhere but where they were. But the Captain being, as everybody says, a very kind man, and the mate being no doubt also a very kind man, did not toss the boys overboard; and perhaps they were otherwise sufficiently punished, for the swell of the Atlantic made them for three or four days sea-sick, and one poor youngster of eleven—"a nice wee bit of a fellow," "but not strong," according to his mother's description—was spitting blood. This kind captain and mate did not starve the boys—they got food, though it was scanty and far from good. One of the half-naked lads even got canvas to make a pair of trousers—though the canvas was afterward taken back. Stowaways are apt to be uncleanly; and BRYSON, one of the batch, compelled to lie on the coals, or on the equally dirty oakum, and not allowed a change of clothes, was guilty of the unpardonable sin of being dirty. Accordingly the kind mate decided to clean him, and ordering BRYSON to cast off jacket, waistcoat and shirt, and everything but his semmet, the mate lashed him with the lead line because he who had to live in filth and rags happened to be dirty. The kind captain must have his turn, and when BRYSON ran away screaming from the torture he is ordered to lie down on the deck; and there, in complete nakedness, and in arctic atmosphere—for the ice-floes are not an hour's sail from the ship—over the prostrate lad "Big Bob HUNTER" throws, by the orders of the "good kind" captain, buckets of freezing water, and the lad is then "scrubbed" with a "kyar" broom, the "good kind" captain assisting. To complete the operation, BRYSON, still naked and wet, is ordered to remain an hour at the forecastle head. Hungry stowaways are apt to steal; and BRYSON, desperate and hungry, happened to make free with certain currants in the Captain's cabin. Of course, this is unpardonable; so by the orders of the "good kind" Captain BRYSON is stripped naked, and, with his hands tied behind his back, he is flogged until his skin is like "tartan—red and white," to use an on-looker's expression. Early in May the *Arran* became embedded in the ice-fields which at that season skirt the coast of Newfoundland, and naturally the company of the stowaways does not become more agreeable. How far the vessel was from shore at the time we speak of is not quite certain. The Captain alleges that the distance was about four miles, and if that be the correct account, it seems that the climate or atmosphere is of such an extraordinary character that objects so near as four miles, or even nearer, vanish amazingly out of sight; for the land, if distinguishable at all, was not clearly so, notwithstanding that the sun was shining, and that there was nothing to intercept the view. But the sailor's estimates of the distance are different, and do not require us to suppose extraordinary atmospheric effect. One sailor says the land was "a far way off;" another says it was from seven to eight miles distant; a third says from ten to fifteen; a fourth, twelve to fourteen; while a fifth, who had been in Arctic regions, and who accordingly may be supposed to be qualified to measure distances on ice, says, "As near as I can judge, I should say the land was about twenty miles from the ship," and he corroborates this estimate by remarking that not even with a glass could he see houses, though there really were houses by the shore. But whatever the distance, there can be but one opinion as to the dangerous and treacherous state of the ice, and this was perfectly well known to every one on board. Round the ship the ice was broken; holes were abundant; one of the crew had found a walk of a quarter of an hour "pretty hard;" and between the ship and the land, visible from the *Arran*, and barring all passage, except by a long circuit, lay a wide lane of water. "From where I stood aloft," said one of the witnesses, "I could see a line of water about three miles long, and a strong current was flowing." In this position lay the *Arran* early in May, when one night the two oldest of the two stowaways agreed to venture to make their way to land, thinking that it was as well to perish on the ice as to die of starvation or ill-treatment on shipboard. Next morning RILEY and BRYSON were ready to start, and indeed they were told they must start. But the younger and more timid were reluctant. PAUL, a child of 11, entreats with tears in his eyes to be allowed to remain. No; he must go too. The "good, kind" Captain and mate will have it so. MCEWAN, young and sickly, and MCGINNES, a bit of a stripling of 12, are also ordered to depart, and, weeping, and perhaps with a terrible presentiment at heart of their fate, they quit the inhospitable ship. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the May morning the little band began their terrible journey, and in what condition! The boys do not appear to have had any particular meal the day before, and on the morning of starting they were regaled with soup made of fish heads and perhaps with a little coffee; and altogether the breakfast was such that BRYSON says he was very hungry after it. Do not suppose from the fact that the boys got little food, and that only six biscuits were tossed to them, there was a scarcity of provisions on board, for the *Arran* was provisioned for three or four months, and part of her cargo was meal; and the boys got no more than six biscuits simply because "good kind" Captain did not choose to give them more. And the boys' dress. Neither PAUL nor M'GINNES had shoes or stockings, and the latter's clothes were ragged and torn. Thus they started on that May morning, with terrible misgivings on their own part and the part of the crew; and the heart sickens, or the blood boils with indignation, and every feeling within one's breast calls aloud for punishment, when we think of what that little band suffered before the long May day closed on them, thinned in numbers, weary with their painful toil, half dead with frost, wet and bleeding. Those who had shoes traveled pretty easily for a time, but the two shoeless lads, aged 11 and 12—what they suffered! Happily for one of them, perhaps, his sufferings were soon ended; for, after falling into the water twice, he fell in a third time, and the "ice just closing after him," MCEWAN did not rise again. The survivors toiled bravely on for two or three hours, when, worn out, with his frozen clothes clinging to his faint body, his legs, weak and swollen, dispirited and despairing, MCGINNES sat down on the ice, and declared he could walk no more. His comrades encourage him; they reason with him; they tell him he must bestir himself or he is lost; but, helpless and powerless, he cannot move, though he knows to sit is to die, and he vainly entreats his comrades to remain beside him. But they must save themselves. So they left the child there to die—"and we heard him greeting when we were a long way off." Can the most callous among us read or think of that child cast out by the "good kind" Captain on that icy wilderness, and there sitting down in unutterable loneliness and desolation to vent futile cries to the cold bleak sky, to scan vainly the relentlessly empty horizon, and to shed the bitterest of tears until frost and death at last kindly wrap him in oblivion of his woes, without feeling a flood of sympathy well up, and without words of pity resistlessly rising to the lips? The rest of the story we need not repeat; suffice it to say that the survivors were saved by an accident which the "good kind" Captain could not have foreseen. We feel that we are appending an anti-climax and narrating the end of some other and less sad story when we mention that the Captain received a sentence of only eighteen months' imprisonment. But then, as they say, he was a "good kind" Captain, and he was a respected communicant of a respected church. KERR escaped with four months' imprisonment.

PROSPECT PARK.

Progress of the Work—Descriptive Particulars.

During the past year it has been found practicable to carry forward the design of Prospect Park without intermission, although some months ago, at many points, the works, which it would have been most desirable to press to completion, were suspended for a time in consequence of the uncertainties in regard to boundary lines. Now, however, these do not continue to embarrass operations.

Prospect Park covers an area of 660 acres. The land was purchased by the City of Brooklyn from private owners for $2,260,000, and put into the hands of a commission of twelve gentlemen for improvement. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, Esq., is the President.

After the Commissioners obtained possession of the land, Messrs. OLMSTED, VAUX & Co., the designers of the Central Park, New-York, were engaged to mature a plan for the development of Prospect Park, and Messrs. C. C. MARTIN, JOHN BOGART and JOHN Y. CULYER were engaged by the Commissioners as Engineers.

A plan having been adopted by the Board of Commissioners, active operations were commenced and a force of laborers and mechanics was employed, varying in number, in the different seasons of the year, from 250 to 2,000 men.

The first operation was to prepare and grade for the drives, rides and walks, of which, up to the present time, there have been finished about two miles and one-half of drives, one mile of rides, and about three miles of walks.

Much of the ground has, during the past year, been shaped for meadows, and with a view to a general landscape. Such portions of the ground as required agricultural drainage have been underlaid with tile, and a system of general sewerage has been established and partially laid down. There have also been laid pipes for the distribution of water. A large number of trees has been transplanted, and numerous shrubs have been set out.

Two archways carrying footpaths under a drive have been finished. One of the arches is composed of alternate courses of blue-stone from the Hudson River and Ohio sandstone; the other arch is built of Ohio sandstone and red sandstone. The interior of these bridges is lined with wood paneling of white pine and black walnut. This treatment of the interior of the bridges obviates the unpleasant sensation of dampness and chilliness incidental to bridges composed wholly of brick and stone. In entering bridges, as ordinarily constructed, one would suppose himself to be in a cellar or a vault. These bridges will be an acquisition, as they have rather the appearance of a pleasant room, and will be a comfortable shelter in case of a sudden shower.

One of the principal features of the Park is the beautiful stretch of green sward extending from near the principal entrance toward the centre of the grounds, giving an uninterrupted view of nearly one mile in extent. This ground will be planted so as to bring out the landscape effect to the best advantage.

There is at present, in process of construction, a lake about fifty acres in extent, of which about fifteen acres are finished, and now ready for the skatist. The depth of water in the lake will be seven feet in Summer, but in Winter the water will be drawn down to four feet in depth, as a precaution against accidents on the ice. The shores will be irregular, and the shape of the lake is such as will give excellent opportunities for the lovers of boating and skating.

It is proposed to erect a pavilion next year upon a small island in the lake, for the accommodation of a band. The position of the island is so located with regard to the shores of the lake, that multitudes of people can enjoy the music of the band from the many concourses in its immediate vicinity.

It is also proposed to supply the water for this lake from a well which is now in process of erection. This well will be one of the largest ever constructed, its interior diameter being fifty feet, with about seventy feet in depth. In the construction of the well, the workmen commence upon a foundation of timber edged at the bottom with an iron plate, the superstructure being of brick. As the brick is built up, the earth is excavated from the interior of the well, and the structure is carried down gradually by its weight. The material excavated is raised to the surface by steam power. The well is already thirty feet below the original surface. It is expected to obtain from it sufficient water for the general supply of the Park and its lake. The water will be conducted through pipes to the head of a system of pools and streams running through natural ravines, and emptying at last into the lake. Upon these streams there will be several waterfalls, which no doubt will add much to the beauty of the surrounding scenery.

There is upon the Park a great variety of natural wood, which adds considerably to the rural effect.

Near the entrance to the grounds stands a very pretty rustic house, built of sassafras and red cedar, having a thatched roof of unique appearance. Near the building is a rustic trellis of tasteful design, which in Summer is covered with flowers and vines. From this place a view may be had of a little lake of shallow water, designed for children, and connected with broad play grounds—a special feature of the park, which must commend itself to fathers and mothers.

At different points of the park several bridge constructions are being erected. A small rustic bridge crossing the head of the lake has been recently completed.

The rules and regulations of the Board, and which are directed to be observed by all persons visiting the park, have been carefully framed, with a view of imposing the least possible restraint upon personal liberty which is consistent with the safety and freedom of others.

At this season of the year, on account of the inclemency of the weather, the working force is about to be largely reduced; but it is proposed to push forward the work next Spring with the same energy as heretofore.

The general aspect of the Park at present is rather bleak and wintry, although there is no doubt but that the place will soon be attractive, not only on account of the skatorial confraternity, but in view of the approach of sleighing; for if we should have snow, the merry sleigh bells will be ringing under the grand old trees and along the graceful curves of the drives.

Brooklyn will in a few years have a beautiful park, and while it will not probably be so rich in architectural decoration as our Central Park, in rural beauty and landscape effect it will be a formidable rival.

From the visitors' register kept in the Park, it appears that no less than 24,748 single horse carriages, 17,341 two-horse vehicles, 9,766 equestrians, and 52,242 pedestrians, have passed into the Park within the period of a little over two months. There is a genuine pleasure manifested in the appearance of all who visit it. No one can doubt the great utility of Prospect Park, or question the duty incumbent on society, of creating and maintaining such places a public improvement as minister to the amusement, the morals and the health of the masses.

CALIFORNIA.

Grass Valley and Its History—Description of the City—Lola Montez—The Mines.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GRASS VALLEY, Nevada Co., Cal., Monday, Oct. 29, 1868.

Grass Valley, sixty-nine miles from Sacramento and thirteen from the Central Pacific Railroad, is the representative mining town of California, and contains the most successfully worked, the most inexhaustible, and the most valuable gold (quartz) mines upon the Pacific coast.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF GRASS VALLEY.

This section of the State was one of the first settled in the interior of California. In the Fall of 1849 some emigrants were encamped at a place about ten miles from here—at present called Greenhorn—with a large lot of horses and cattle. In the vicinity of Greenhorn pasturage was scarce, and the stock instinctively moved to more attractive grazing grounds. One fine morning the entire drove had disappeared, and, search being made, in round numbers it was found in a beautiful valley, watered by a gurgling stream, and abounding in all the qualities of grass. Greenhorn was at once abandoned; and, *presto*—change! we find the pilgrims and their stock, and all of the paraphernalia of encampment, transferred from the inhospitable section above named to a smiling valley, exquisitely embosomed amid the picturesque mountains of the majestic Sierras. This encampment was called Grass Valley—such a name naturally suggesting itself as a most happy and consistent appellation.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

The discovery of gold was simultaneous with the discovery of grass; and before the Spring of 1850 this "auriferous pasture" had yielded hatsful of gold to the Missouri River pilgrims, and made glad the heart of many a half-discouraged adventurer. The discovery of placer gold produced great excitement, and thousands of hard-fisted men flocked to this section. Houses sprang into existence in a day, and in six months there was a city of as many thousand inhabitants. In less than a year was made the discovery of gold-bearing quartz. This brought the capitalists, followed by an indescribable rush of mechanics and unskilled laborers. Toward the close of the year a quartz mill was erected—the second upon the coast—and all kinds of mining (placer, hydraulic and quartz) were in successful operation. In 1851 a large number of rich gold leads were discovered, and two more mills were erected and put in motion. In 1852 six mills were put up, and during the next ten years the number was increased to twenty-seven, with an aggregate of 330 stamps.

EARLY EXCITEMENTS.

In the early days, Grass Valley was the scene of untold excitements, many of which were of an intensely sanguinary character. The murders, homicides, robberies, feats of highwaymanship, &c., &c., would, or might, constitute an appropriate sequal to *Claude Duval* or the *Pirate's Own Book*. The first murder that took place in the township occurred in January, 1851, in which a notoriously-bad man, named JACK ALLEN, was deprived of his existence while attempting to break up a ball. He was so quietly shot and thrown out of the door that his assassin was never discovered. A certain physician who was present examined the head of the deceased and declared that he ought to have been killed years before, and came near being perforated with bullets at the hands of the friends of ALLEN, who made their appearance a few moments after the spirit of the desperado had quit the terrestrial sphere. Like all of the other large cities and towns of California, Grass Valley has been the scene of a number of disastrous conflagrations. The largest was that of Sept. 15, 1855, which destroyed 490 houses, covering 29 acres, in one hour and twenty minutes. In the Spring of 1860, and also during the Summer of 1862, extensive conflagrations swept away large portions of the city. All of the spots made vacant by these fires, however, were always rebuilded upon in a few months.

LOLA MONTEZ.

It will be remembered that this remarkable woman resided in Grass Valley in 1854-5. She not only resided—she flourished—here. In more senses than one she flourished; she flourished a stick or a whip over a man's head whenever her eccentricity of temperament impelled her to nourish her famishing notoriousness by the selection of some public character as a proper subject for castigation. This idiosyncratic lady had long before reached the acme of her fame in the exercise of insuperable latitudinarianism. The "Limerick Countess" had attracted the attention of the whole civilized world. She had turned the heads of many learned and prominent men. Through the systematic blending of her remarkable genius, her glowing intelligence and her voluptuous charms of person, she had made conquests that ended in the disgrace of a King. From the date of that event this erratic woman declined. Anon, she saw California. Her keen eyes flashed at the sensation of a new hope. She might once more become the attraction of the day. California was the dernier resort. She determined to hazard a trial, and hither she came. Her occidental career was brief—and here, in Grass Valley, as the mistress of a banker's clerk, she realized the modicum of her ebbing notoriety. Here she lived in a neat little cottage, (and at present one of the most attractive places in the city,) with an inviting garden, and an old umbrageous tree. Here she fed her pet bears, and panthers, and birds, and eked out tedious hours. At last she became the mistress of a sensation. A man named SHIPLEY, who now fills a suicide's grave, and who edited a paper in Grass Valley at this time, had injudiciously remarked in terms uncomplimentary regarding LOLA and some of her female friends of the ballet. This excited the ire of the Countess, who determined to punish the author of the slanderous *critique*. In this state of mind she armed herself with a whip and sallied forth to meet the defamer of herself and friends. The unsuspecting editor met her in one of the public thoroughfares, and was at once saluted with a word and a blow. This unexpected castigation staggered her victim and rendered him powerless, an advantage which she would have followed up had she not been checked by some gentlemen who rushed to the rescue.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY.

Grass Valley is delightfully situated in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and the climate, as a general thing, is healthful and agreeable. It is sometimes quite cold and wet in January and February. The chief ills are consumption, rheumatism and sore eyes, the two latter being brought on by work in unhealthy mines, and the former, in most cases, being caused by dissipation. At present there are about 8,000 inhabitants, and the city is enjoying a state of unquestionable prosperity. The people support two Democratic newspapers. There are two Methodist Episcopal Churches, a Methodist Church, Congregational, Catholic, Jewish, an African Methodist Episcopal, and several other Churches and places of worship. There is an orphan asylum, several benevolent and secret societies, Fire Department, two military companies, and three circles of Fenian Brotherhood. There are many institutions of learning, comprising several public and nine private schools. There is also a theatre, three good hotels, a number of banking institutions, and several large manufactories. A locality called Boston Ravine was the pioneer settlement, and had a Post-Office in 1850. The first woman who came here was a Mrs. SCOTT, of Connecticut, who arrived at the Ravine in the Spring of 1850. In 1851 a young lady from Maine, named ROSANNA FARRINGTON, opened a school; but the attendance was small—children had only commenced to grow, and cubs were scarce. As time jogged on, however, the little rascals, male and female, were turned out in the good old-fashioned style, and the system has ever been, and is, carried on with great success. Grass Valley has always been a good place for theatricals. All of the great stars have trod the boards of the theatre here. BOOTH, VESTVALI, JEFFERSON, ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, and many other luminaries of less note, have made their bow to a Grass Valley audience. And, by the way, Mme. PAREPA ROSA will sing here this week.

THE MINES.

As in all mining localities, there are hundreds of claims and ledges; but the principal leads are the Eureka, Massachusetts Hill, Boston Ravine Flat, New-York Hill, Wisconsin Flat, Missouri Hill, Lafayette, Allison, Norambaynu Gold Hill, Union, Howard, Ophir, Hueston, North Star, Osborn, Lone Jack and Diamond.

There are twenty-two stamp mills in the city—the Allison mill, eight stamps—not in operation; the Byen, eight stamps—not in operation; the Cambridge, ten stamps—not in operation; the Coe, with new crushing process—not in operation; the Eureka, one of the best mills in California, thirty stamps—always in operation, day and night, Sundays included; the Empire, the most elaborately-finished, and one of the most successful mills in the State, forty stamps—in operation; the Gold Hill, twenty stamps—in operation; the Larrimer, nine stamps; the Saton, eight stamps; the Lucky, fifteen stamps; the North Star, twenty stamps; the Perrin, five stamps; the Sebastopol, twelve stamps; the Smith and Nortbey, eight stamps, and the Union, twenty stamps—all in operation. There are also the Hartery, eight stamps; the Ione, ten stamps; Lady Franklin, eight stamps; Merrimack, ten stamps; Norambaynu, ten stamps; Osborn, fifteen stamps; and the Stockton, another mill—none of which are at present in operation. The mines are all good that have been worked, and the mills not in operation are either the victims of litigation or the process of "freezing out."

There is hardly a great mine in Grass Valley without an interesting history. The Massachusetts Hill sketch I will relate. This mine was worked at an early day, but with a small degree of success. In 1851, a New-Yorker, named DELAVAN, worked the mine and put up a small mill, which proved a failure. A Mr. WHITNEY soon succeeded Mr. DELAVAN, and failed. A Mr. SEYTON came out from Boston, opened the mine, and took out a large quantity of gold. In June, 1855, Mr. SEYTON took out a large quantity of quartz, which averaged $70 to the ton. Mr. SEYTON was succeeded, in 1856, by Mr. MALACHI BRENNAN, from New-York. Mr. BRENNAN at once sunk a stringer, and took out enough gold to pay a dividend of two per cent. on a million of dollars. Elated with his success he built an extensive mill, and sunk a shaft which cost nearly $40,000, during which time he never "saw the color." Mr. BRENNAN had borrowed large sums of money, at exorbitant rates, and kept on sinking until friends and money had departed. Being unable to go further with his shaft, he became aberrated and killed his wife and three children and committed suicide. He left a letter explaining the cause of his terrible act, describing in detail his bad luck, and asserting that he could not bear the thought of leaving his wife and little ones to buffet poverty and disgrace. BRENNAN was an Irishman, a man of erudition, and was at one time, I believe, a reporter on the New-York *Herald*. For eight years, off and on, one company or another sunk shafts and run levels in this mine, but failed to find any pay rock. In April, 1864, a new company took the mine, and at once determined to go down 100 feet further with the Brennan shaft. The first blast put in at the bottom of the shaft struck the ledge eighteen inches from where BRENNAN had hopelessly abandoned the work. In two months half a million dollars' worth of rock was in sight. From that time it has cost a thousand dollars a day to work the mine, and over two million of dollars clear of all expenses have been taken out. The ledge, like all master mineral veins, varies in size, pitch and quality of quartz, yielding enormously at times, and again not paying the expense of extracting the ore. Taken as an entirety, however, the lead has proved itself one of the best in the State. An idea of the immensity of the work performed in this wonderful mine may be found in the fact that there are nearly three miles of shafts and tunnels.

On the 27th of June, 1867, a most tragic affair occurred at Osborn Hill. It was similar to the late contest at the Ida Elmore mine in Idaho. A disturbance originated in a dispute regarding the McMurty and Saminer claims, which resulted in a pitched battle, in which five men were killed and a considerable number wounded.

THE EUREKA MINE.

The Eureka is the representative ledge of California, and the best gold mine of modern times. Although the Eureka has proved itself the richest gold mine in the world, it was not until November, 1863, that it was profitably worked. The vein runs in a southeasterly and northwesterly direction, pitching west of south at an angle of about 79 degrees, the upper wall being syenite and the lower wall greenstone. The rock is of sulphuret order, divided into three grades, paying at the rate of $400, $300 and $214 respectively per ton for the sulphurets, which are worked to within five per cent. of fire assay. The quartz averages $48 per ton. The gross yield of the mine in 1866 amounted to $596,053, the dividends during the same period being at the rate of $30,000 a month, or $360,000 for the year. In 1867 it was about the same. This year nearly $50,000 worth of new machinery has been added, and the dividends remain the same. There are 1,800 feet in the claims, and it is owned by eleven San Francisco gentlemen, five gentlemen of this city, and three New-Yorkers—Messrs. J. B. DICKINSON, THOMAS HOPE and BENJAMIN SILLIMAN. Mr. WATT, the Superintendent, took me all through the mine and mill. There are two shafts, respectively 400 and 500 feet. There are 170 men at work in the mine, who extract about seventy tons of quartz per day. There are two sixteen-inch cylinder engines—one for hoisting rock, and the other for pumping water from the mine. The rock is first put through one of Blake's crushers, then goes to the mill, the machinery of which consists of thirty stamps, and Hunter's and the porcupine amalgamation, and washing furnaces for the reduction of the sulphurets. The gold is also assayed and made into bars at the mill.

B. O. T.

The Cole Trial—Conduct of Senator Cole.

From the Albany Argus, Dec. 10.

Senator COLE, of California, who has been in this city for several weeks past, in attending upon the trial of his brother, Gen. GEORGE W. COLE, left last evening for Washington. He has shown great devotion to his brother since his arrest, furnishing at his own expense the ablest counsel that could be secured to aid in his defence. We presume that the two trials have cost Senator COLE at least $50,000. Messrs. PARKER, BRADY, HADLEY and MITCHELL were engaged for the defence on the first trial, and in addition to all these on the last trial, Mr. BEACH, of Troy. It is stated that Mr. BRADY was paid $5,000 for his services alone, on the last trial; and the other eminent counsel must have received sums scarcely less. In addition to this, large sums were expended in obtaining witnesses from distant portions of the country.

It is not surprising, that, aside from the strong feelings of fraternal affection which he has conspicuously and creditably displayed on these trials, that Senator COLE should have been extremely anxious that the late trial of the case would be the last. He is, however, abundantly able to meet these heavy drafts upon his purse, having accumulated a fortune in California, estimated at one million of dollars. We understand that it is his desire to take Gen. COLE with him to California, where he will place him in business, and enable him to start in the world anew. It may be added that the Senator not merely sympathised with, but fully justified the conduct of his brother in killing Mr. HISCOCK, declaring the homicide to be sanctioned by the "laws of human nature."

JAPAN.

The Boy-King—Yeddo—The War in the North—Death of "Japanese Tommy."

From Our Own Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1868.

The Mikado, who has been slowly and painfully emerging from the seclusion of centuries, like a butterfly from its chrysalis, has at length consummated the act, thanks to my Lord SATSUMA, and has celebrated it by a royal coronation. In the imperial City of Kioto, at 8 o'clock A. M., on Oct. 12, year of grace 1868, the splendid farce was enacted, and the poor boy, born a priest and educated a woman, was dragged out to play the King for the pleasure of the Southern Daimios. It was admirable strategy on SATSUMA's part, when he induced his ancient enemy the Tycoon, to retire from Kioto to Osaka, apparently to benefit the Empire, but really to get the imperial puppet into his (SATSUMA'S) own hands. He accomplished his purpose. And calling in CHOSIN and TOZA he became the centre of a triumvirate that crushed STOTTSBASHI and annihilated the royal house of Tokugawa. STOTTSBASHI accepted the situation finally, went into retirement, feigned repentance, and has again been called to Kioto. But he goes back only a Daimio, outranked by SATSUMA, and with a smaller income of 70,000 kokus of rice—about $350,000. This is a strange movement for the Ex-Tycoon, and somewhat puzzles his friends. His whole clan have rushed to arms to sustain his honor, and now, in the narrow passes of the North, are battling against heavy odds. But he may be at a deeper game than the wisest dream of to thwart his former enemies' plans, and, at any rate, will be able to save the heads of his friends should they be defeated in the present struggle. In my last I informed you of the anticipated visit of the Mikado to Yeddo. But the programme has been changed. Instead of north he will go south to the territories of Prince OWARI. The family of OWARI were once eligible to the Tycoonate. When the troubles arose he incensed the Northern party by joining the Satsuma clan. So Yeddo must yet sleep—a city of the dead, awaiting its delayed resurrection.

On the 10th of this month the United States steamship *Oneida*, Capt. CREIGHTON, took up to Yeddo the American Minister, Gen. VAN VALKENBERG, Major-Gen. BRUNKER, of Her Majesty's service, and some of his family and staff. They remained at the Legation a week, enjoying the generous hospitality of our Minister and visiting the many interesting points in that mighty city. Yeddo is almost deserted. Silence reigns in the official district, and the *yashikis* or quarters of the retainers of various Princes are deserted and still. At the castle there is no admittance. They are preparing it, they say, for the Mikado; but another Tycoon may enter it first, for one is prepared for anything in Japan. You may imagine the contrast. Two years ago, nay, barely a year, three hundred Daimios, with their retainers, were compelled to remain in the city six months of the year for the security of the Government, and their wives were always prisoners. Bringing with them their ancient animosities, the various factions must have filled the city with confusion and discord, and exhibited those scenes so common centuries ago, when the retainers of rival houses met in the streets of Edinburgh, or Capulet and Montague, filled Verona with strife.

The Daimois have taken themselves and theirs away to their own countries. The *yashikis* are deserted, many of them dismantled. Those who supplied the various wants of this small city have also gone to make a living elsewhere. Yeddo is now filled with bands of robbers, and haunted by "Rouins." Assassinations are of constant occurrence, and altogether it is preferable to look on from a safe distance while the times continue unsettled. It still continues unopened to foreign commerce.

The news from the North is meagre. The Southern troops have gained some important advantages. They have succeeded in penetrating, despite the few and well-defended passes, into the country of AIDZU. Another detachment, by a strategic move, has gained access to the territory of SEUDAI. The Northern coalition is reduced to three Princes, SEUDAI, AIDZU and YONEDZARU. The others have gone over to the Southern party. But the Northerners are strong, and, moreover, are fighting in a mountainous country, reached by narrow [illegible] with which they are perfectly familiar. They are prepared for the rigorous Winter. Rice is plentiful with them and cheap. And above all, they are very brave. On the other hand, the "Imperialists" (though the Northerners also pretend to acknowledge the Mikado, and to be fighting only against SATSUMA and CHOSIN) are far from their base—are accustomed to a less rigorous climate, and cannot well endure the intense cold—have to pay large prices for their rice, and bring it long distances; and moreover, are greatly in need of money. They have been compelled to negotiate loans with the French, and their credit is none of the best. SATSUMA is bankrupt, and his associates must be very nearly in the same condition. But the end is not yet.

The Southern troops have the advantage of long discipline and good officers, and may win the day. The Winter prospects look gloomy enough. The rice crop is poor, and the country at war. Already beggars are beginning to increase. And who can estimate the sufferings of the people if famine comes with increasing cold weather?

Boos have depreciated in value again, and exchange is quoted at 321 per $100. The exportation of silk this year will be over double that of last, when it reached, I believe, some 14,000 bales. The number of cards of silk worms' eggs supplied to the European market from Japan will reach 1,800,000, against less than half exported last season. The prices range from one boo (thirty cents) to eleven boos per card. A great number of these will go *via* Panama and Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line, as that route offers many advantages to the shippers. But the more obliging French and English lines carry the bulk of them. So great is the interest manifested in this article of commerce in Europe, that some forty or fifty gentlemen came out this season to look after it.

In teas there is little doing. They are too high at present. But all the late exportations have been to America. The *Grenadier* sailed for New-York on the 20th with some 523,000 pounds, and the *Havilah* and *Queen of the Age* are loading for the same port.

Yarns, gray shirtings and blankets are in good demand

We have news of the wreck of Her Majesty's steamer *Rattler* in Lapeyrouse Straits, some one hundred miles above Hakodate, on the Island of Yesso. All hands were saved and some provisions. She struck on a reef, though they were running slow and "sounding" at the time. The *Dupleix* brought her officers and crew down. She will prove a total wreck.

It is said that in one of the late actions near Neegata, Japanese "Tommy," who attracted so much attention from the American ladies in the days of the Embassy, was killed. He was shot through the breast and leg, but died fighting for his Chief, true to the Tokugawa clan. His history, as it has been told me, is most romantic, and I will give it you in my next. "Tommy" was a brave little fellow, and won several promotions, some from his own merit and some through the influence of our Minister here, for whom, at one time, he was interpreter.

The annual "races" come off in a few days, and much fun is anticipated. The *China* sails to-morrow for San Francisco, just one day before the home mail arrives. Of course we must wait another month to reply to our letters. What is a day to to the Company, and how much it is in this instance to many business men here who desire to acknowledge receipt of their letters from the United States.

The United States steamship *Oneida*, Capt. CREIGHTON, is here. The *Monocacy* at Hiogo with the *Maumee*. The *Iroquois*, *Piscataqua* and *Idaho* at Nagasaki. The *Shenandoah* has her home orders and is now on her way. The *Oneida* will proceed to Hiogo in December and thence probably to Shanghai. The ram *Stonewall* swings idly at her moorings. Oddly enough, there are three former rebel vessels in the harbor—the *Stonewall*, the old *Rappahannock* and the *Tallahassee*—and all awaiting purchase from the Japanese.

The following is a list of the officers of the United States steamer *Oneida*, now in this port: Commodore, J. Blakely Creighton, Commanding; Lieut.-Commander, W. F. Stewart, Executive Officer; Lieutenant, A. W. Muldaur; Surgeon, James Suddards; Assistant-Surgeon, Edward Frothingham; Purser, L. H. Pulloch; Ensigns, J. Phelan, W. Sargent, I. I. Yates, Charles Arnold; First Assistant-Engineers, W. L. Littig, Barstow; Second Assistant-Engineers, Fornance, Centre, McDonald; Third Assistant-Engineer, Southal; Midshipmen, Bolles, Very, Cowie.

INKIO.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT or six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NATIONAL TRUST CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings for the past six months, payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

Transfer Books closed after 20th inst.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO
BANKERS PHILA & N. YORK
No. 3 Nassau-st.,
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges,
issue Bills of Exchange on
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort;
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) Six Per Cent. twenty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, one of the safest and most profitable investment securities in market, constituting a first lien on the above important trunk road, already fully completed, with earnings nearly doubly sufficient for its entire interest account. For sale by

SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers,
No. 19 Broad-st.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, the Commissioners appointed by the Charter to open books of subscription to the capital stock of the Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company, will open the said books at the Chatham National Bank, on the 21st day of December, 1868, and keep the same open until the amount of the capital is subscribed.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, } Commissioners.
E. DWIGHT KENDALL,

FIFTY SHARES OXFORD IRON COMPANY, 3,000 shares Central Petroleum Company, 380 shares Stout Coal Company, for sale at the office of DRAKE BROTHERS, No. 16 Broad-st.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange, with eight years' experience, desires to make arrangements with some reliable party for the purpose of transacting a general stock and commission business. Address Post Office Box No. 2,288.

FINANCIAL.

WHICH IS THE BEST COMPANY
in which to
INSURE YOUR LIFE?
Read the opinion of
HON. WM. BARNES,
Superintendent of the Insurance Department
of the State of New-York,
as to the best
LIFE COMPANIES
to insure in.
HE SAYS:

"It does not always follow, as is sometimes supposed, that a purely Mutual Company is the most profitable one to the insured. Mixed Companies, or those substantially Mutual, may, by superior skill and other advantages, actually make the LARGEST DIVIDENDS of surplus profits to policy holders."—[*Report*, 1868, page XC.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	109¾	109¾	5-20 Coupon, '67..	109⅞	110
Coupon, 1881..	114⅝	114¾	5-20 Coupon, '68.	110¼	110½
5-20 Regis., 1862.	106¼	105¾	10-40 Registered.	103	103¼
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110⅛	110¼	10-40 Coupon....	105¼	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106¾	107	Gold..........	135⅝	135¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107⅝	107⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac...	99¼	99⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	109¾	110			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.
DIVIDEND NO. 16.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution, dated Nov. 30, 1868, declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on account of PRINCIPAL OF REGISTERED ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL BONDS. Said dividend will be paid to the holder of said bonds at the office of Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the first Monday of January, 1869.

The bonds must be presented for examination before the payment of the dividend, in order that they may be verified.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees.
SHERIDAN WAIT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868.

DIVIDEND NO. 26.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 145 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of two per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, from the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 30 inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after Jan. 20, 1869, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the books of the Company at the close of business, on the 21st December inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 21st inst., and opened on the morning of the 21st January prox.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY Co., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 26th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reöpened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 20) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868, and semi-annual interest of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Monday, the 19th day of January, 1869, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg. The transfer books will close on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen TUESDAY, the 20th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORRY, Penn., Dec. 9, 1868.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2, 1869 at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. The transfer books will close on the 24th of December, to reopen Jan. 4.

F. A. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 14, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company, (free of Government tax,) has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 17, 1868, to Jan. 5, 1869, both inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

CROTON NATIONAL BANK, RECEIVER'S OFFICE, No. 66 Cedar-st.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF thirty per cent. upon claims against this bank, which have been proved and allowed, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1868, at the office, No. 66 Cedar-st. By order of the Comptroller of the Currency.

C. P. BAILEY, Receiver.

MEDICAL.

NO MORE MEDICINE.
70,000 CURES OF DYSPEPSIA,
PHTHISIS,
CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD,
REVALENTA ARABICA,

which saves fifty times its cost in medicines. Tins, 1 pound, $1 25; 24 pounds, $18.

Also, REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in half-pound packets, 75 cents.

DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York, and all Grocers and Chemists in town and country.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufacture; diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
No. 209 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 515 8th-av., cor. 26th-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE.........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves...........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves...........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves...WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RUSSIA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

Cabin	$130
Second cabin	80
Cabin passage to Paris	145

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALESTINE....Dec. 17 | TARIFA.......Dec. 31
PALMYRA......Dec. 24 | SIBERIA......Jan. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA........Dec. 19 | COLUMBIA......Jan. 9
UNITED KINGD'M...Dec. 26 | IOWA..........Jan. 16
EUROPA...........Jan. 2 | CALEDONIA.....Jan. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS,

NEBRASKA	3,392 tons	Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN	2,965 tons	Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA	2,965 tons	Jan. 6.
COLORADO	3,015 tons	Jan. 20.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)..TUESDAY, Dec. 15
CITY OF PARIS..................SATURDAY, Dec. 19
CITY OF LONDON.................SATURDAY, Dec. 26
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax).....TUESDAY, Dec. 29

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK, AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to

CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Will leave SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	First Cabin. Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Dec. 16—RISING STAR, Capt. KING, connecting with the MONTANA, Capt. WEST.

Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 17.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 24.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Dec. 31.

For freight or passage apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
BARSTOW, Commander,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer

FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,

on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
DIRECT.

The well-known side-wheel steamship

DE SOTO, W. B. EATON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

For freight apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 31,

at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

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FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA........KEMBLE..SATURDAY, Dec. 19
GEO. CROMWELL....VAILL...SATURDAY, Dec. 26

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship VIRGO will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR sails on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.

Freight received until TUESDAY, 4 P. M.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE
AT 4 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33 foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,

Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.

Passengers and Express matter [illegible] through on mail time.

For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,

NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

where through tickets can be purchased.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after December 1, 1868, the trains will run as follows:

8:30 A. M. from Roosevelt-st. Ferry, Mail and Accommodation, for Sayville and Way Stations.

3:15 P. M., Express for Jamaica, Pearsall's Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east to Sayville except Wellwood.

4:15 P. M., Mail and Accommodation to Islip and all stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation to Jamaica.

TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK

Leave Islip 6:30 A. M., Mail and Accommodation.
Leave Sayville 7:28 A. M., Express.
Leave Sayville 12:50 P. M., Mail and Accommodation.
TRAINS FROM JAMAICA—7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M. Passengers for Bay Port, Blue Point, Patchogue and Belleport will take 8:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

ROBT. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.

Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

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